THE TIMES

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Top doctors shortage in hospitals

Hospitals are short of 1,163 senior doctors despite a government pledge to increase the number of such jobs, to ensure that patients are treated mainly by fully-trained consultants. Many junior doctors are desperately seeking permanent consultant positions, but economy measures by health authorities, and the unpopularity of some specialities, is keeping posts vacant Page 5

IRA bomb blitz alert in Ulster

The security forces are on increased alert in Northern Ireland after a police warning that the IRA has been stockpiling explosives for a bombing campaign throughout the province Page 2

Choir praises South Africa

A Welsh male voice choir has returned from a South African tour full of praise for the regime and its apartheid policy. The 70 members all travelled under the name of "Jones" to avoid being put on a United Nations cultural blacklist Page 5

Tunis landslide

With 83 of the 136 results declared in Tunisia's first multi-party election in 22 years, the opposition had not won a single seat. The ambassador-designate for London resigned, saying the Bourguiba regime was run by Mrs Bourguiba Page 8

Hattersley seeks spy inquiry

The Prime Minister was urged to conduct an inquiry into the security services after Mr Leo Long's revelation that he had confessed in 1964 to spying for Russia. Mr Roy Hattersley, Labour's home affairs spokesman, suggested that the services "acted as a power unit themselves." Page 3

Violent clash in airport protest

Demonstrators fled as West German police attacked an environmentalists' village on the site of the planned third runway of Frankfurt airport in a surprise early morning raid. Thousands of supporters were summoned by a prearranged alarm system and many injuries were reported Page 6



Second launch on schedule

With 45 hours to go some pre-launch preparations for tomorrow's second space flight from Cape Canaveral of the United States space shuttle Columbia have been advanced because of the project's trouble-free progress Page 6

City success for C & W

The move to denationalize Cable and Wireless by placing £224m with the public has been seen as the most successful company launch in the City. Potential investors applied for 750 million shares which over subscribed the offer for sale by 5.6 times Page 23

BSC seeks 750 job losses

The British Steel Corporation has told unions it wants to make another 750 people redundant at its two giant works at Port Talbot and Llanwern, where 12,000 jobs have already been shed in the past 18 months. Page 23

Stewards reject BL offer after clashing with strikers

By Clifford Webb, Midlands Industrial Correspondent

Hopes of an early settlement in the BL strike appeared to have been dashed yesterday when senior shop stewards from the state-owned group's 30 car plants voted by 208—12 to reject the management's marginally improved pay offer and continue the strike.

The vote was taken in a chaotic atmosphere after 100 demonstrators had rushed the doors of the meeting room. Some shop stewards were spat upon and had their clothes pulled. Other stewards could only reach the meeting by forming themselves into five or six-man scrums and forcing their way in.

The final word on the future of the strike still rests with mass meetings called for 9am today. The company has taken advertisements in national newspapers setting out details of the new offer, but the stewards conducting the meetings will recommend that the strike continues.

One powerful union voice last night against the strike continuing was that of Mr Terence Duffy, president of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers. He said: "I have been convinced by all the people who have been at the Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service talks that there is nothing of any substantial value to be had by continuing the strike."

BL too appealed to the workers to ignore their shop stewards: "The stewards are clearly out of line with their trade union leaders who recognized on Saturday night the proposals as a basis for settlement and as the company's final offer.

"We expect employees to take a more realistic view as their own national officials have done and to vote for the improved offer and a return to work at the mass meetings tomorrow. This has always been their reaction on past occasions and in view of the brighter prospects the company is facing there is even greater reason for them to do so now."

There were mass pickets outside most of the company's main plants yesterday and at the Cowley assembly plant near Oxford two men were arrested during sporadic outbreaks of violence. The pickets at Cowley and at Longbridge sometimes numbered up to 300 on a gate, clearly in breach of the Government's code of conduct on picketing which suggests that six pickets on each entrance should be sufficient to peacefully persuade other workers not to cross the line.

One policeman said: "Officially there were only six pickets—the rest were supporters."

Despite the stewards' vote it became clear that there was a sharp division at the meeting, in Birmingham, between leaders of the Transport and General Workers' Union, the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers and a group of craft unions led by the Electrical, Electronic, Plumbing and Telecommunications Union.

Some shop stewards leaving the meeting, which was at the Midland headquarters of the AUEW, complained that Mr Alex Kitson, acting general secretary of the transport workers' union had "passed the buck" by again refusing to make any recommendation.

"We were left to draw our own inference from his obvious lack of support for the offer that we should stay on strike", one said.

The only forthright guidance came from Mr Roy Sanderson, national officer of the smaller electricians' union. He urged acceptance of the offer because he believed it was the final one.

He said even if a lengthy strike led to a further marginal improvement, the serious damage which would result from the strike would not be worth the sacrifice and hoped his members would bear this in mind when they vote today.

Despite his clear opposition to the strike, Mr Sanderson will recommend his executive to make it official if today's mass meetings support the stewards. He said: "We should be supporting it without any enthusiasm but simply recognizing that if the strike continues, our members will not be able to work anyway."

At a press conference later, Mr Kitson and Mr Ken Cure, the leading AUEW official at the meeting, were at pains to try to paper over the split between them. Mr Cure said he still believed the new offer was the best that could be achieved but would not recommend acceptance.

The start of the shop stewards' meeting was delayed for 35 minutes while union officials tried to evict the demonstrators, most of whom had come by chartered coaches from Cowley. They included a number of hard-core, left-wing militants, including members of the Militant Tendency and the Socialist Workers' Party.

Half an hour before the meeting was due to start they had packed the entrance to the building in Birmingham city centre. When television cameras arrived they started chanting carefully rehearsed slogans and thrusting placards before the cameras.

AUEW shop stewards came in for particular abuse. Some were denied admission for several minutes, had their clothes pulled, were spat on and reviled as "blacklegs".

One shop steward complained later that his arm had been twisted behind his back. "This was the Cowley rent-a-mob at their best—a bunch of young layabouts, not interested in democratic union decision making but looking for trouble", he said.

When the demonstrators ignored requests to leave, Mr Jack Adams, the Longbridge plant convener and probably the most powerful shop floor leader in BL, appealed for them to go. But the demonstrators' chanting increased.

The man who eventually persuaded the demonstrators to leave was Mr Bobby Fryer, Cowley assembly works convener and, judging from the cheers which greeted him, a popular figure among the invaders.

He told them they had no reason to worry because Cowley and Longbridge had already decided to recommend rejection of the offer. The demonstrators then slowly filed out.

The resolution carried by the shop stewards and moved by the Longbridge works committee, said: "The company offer is at best a marginal improvement and in no way meets the requirements expressed by our members. This Leyland Cars

Continued on back page, col 2



The police move in as a BL white collar worker's car is halted by strikers at Cowley yesterday morning.

Three decades of peace for Japanese car firms

A union official who loves robots and hates strikes

From Peter Hazelhurst, Tokyo, Nov 2

If any single man has helped Japan to surpass the United States as the world's largest producer of cars then it is Mr Ichiro Shioji, a dapper trade union leader who loves robots and hates strikes.

"When we negotiate new pay levels every year the management is fully aware that we will never go on strike. That would be destructive to our companies. Instead we offer the management a high level of productivity. That is the ultimate weapon of our bargaining power", Mr Shioji, leader of the Confederation of Japan Automobile Workers Unions (Jidosha-Soren), said.

As a result, four of Japan's big car manufacturers, Toyota, Nissan, Honda and Mitsubishi, have not lost a single hour of production from labour disputes since the early 1950s. This prolonged period of industrial harmony has provided them with a combined postwar period of 102 years of uninterrupted production on some of the world's most advanced assembly lines.

Only one Japanese car manufacturer, Toyo Kogyo, has suffered two half-day strikes since it began to operate in 1960. Mitsubishi has not suffered a single strike since it was founded in 1917.

More mind boggling still is Mr Shioji's claim that Japan's moderate unions and new technology have provided car workers with better pay and more jobs than their British and American counterparts

He goes on to point out that, like British Leyland, Nissan was on the verge of closing down in 1954 as a result of a disastrous four-month strike.

"The strike was led by a communist on the basis of a class struggle. Nissan was on the brink of bankruptcy and the management was planning to lay off 2,000 of 8,000 employees. Instead we all volunteered to take a 25 per cent wage cut and increase productivity if everyone retained their job. The company has not lost one hour of production from labour disputes since then and today it employs 60,000 people", Mr Shioji explained.

He also claimed that the average worker in a Japanese car plant earned more than his more militant counterpart in BL. "A 33-year-old worker with 10 years' experience in a Nissan plant earns a monthly salary of £775 today. In addition he receives another £174 a month in fringe benefits such as a housing allowance, commuters' tickets, and company contributions towards health and welfare programmes."

He denied allegations that workers employed by subcontractors in Japan's motor

Continued on back page, col 3

Soviet submarine captain bows to Swedish demands for inquiry

From David Brown, Stockholm, Nov 2

Sweden has won the right to carry out an investigation of the Soviet submarine stranded near an important naval base at Karlskrona. The captain of the vessel and its navigation officer were flown today to a Swedish torpedo boat outside the military restricted area and questioned for six hours before returning.

Mr Ola Ullsten, Foreign Minister, said at a press conference that there would be an examination of the equipment on board, said further inquiries may be necessary and that no decision could be made until the Government was satisfied with the result of the investigation.

Mr Ullsten expressed satisfaction with the agreement, noting that all the Swedish conditions had been met: apology had been received; Soviet Union had agreed to pay for the salvage operations by Swedish vessels only; and the captain had agreed to cooperate with the investigation.

The submarine was towed to shelter today after the vessel signalled its distress in rough seas with flares and by radio.

The submarine was listing heavily to port and there was a danger that the acid from its batteries would overflow and cause fire and health risks, a defence staff spokesman said. The crew remained on board at the vessel's new anchorage, about a mile from where it ran aground.

The agreement came after several days of contact between Mr Mikhail Jakovlev, the Soviet Ambassador, and the Foreign Ministry, during which an apology was made regretting the submarine's violation of Sweden's territorial rights.

The questioning took place on board a Swedish torpedo boat outside the military restricted area. Two Soviet diplomats were flown to the Swedish vessel to be present at the inquiry into what the Soviet vessel was doing in a restricted area.

An official statement from the Swedish authorities said Captain Pyotr Guzhin and any accompanying officers would be ensured personal immunity during the questioning and that they would not be held without their consent. The statement said that the Soviet authorities had accepted that Swedish officers would visit the submarine.

Captain Guzhin claimed he strayed into the area in foggy weather last Tuesday night after problems with his gyro-compass. The Swedish authorities have not accepted this explanation as the submarine was so far inside Sweden's 12-mile territorial limit.

Sweden issued a sharply-worded protest to Moscow when the submarine was discovered, calling it a flagrant violation of Sweden's territorial rights. The Supreme Commander of Sweden's armed forces was instructed to carry out a full investigation and the captain was asked to leave his boat for questioning.

The captain claimed he could leave his vessel only on the instruction of his commander at his Kaliningrad base — instructions that were obviously not forthcoming until today.

Employers seek cooperation from unions

CBI call to help jobless

From Peter Hill and Edward Townsend, Eastbourne

Britain's employers are to launch new initiatives to combat the problems of growing unemployment, especially among young people and, they hope, with union involvement.

Delegates attending the fifth national conference of the Confederation of British Industry endorsed a resolution yesterday which called on the Confederation to establish immediately an unemployment action group with authority to invite union involvement.

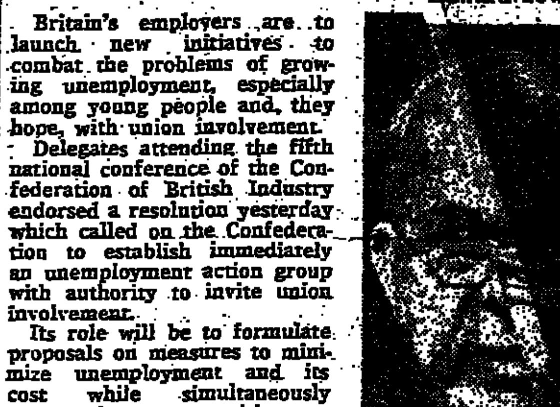
Its role will be to formulate proposals on measures to minimize unemployment and its cost while simultaneously encouraging competitiveness, efficiency and the creation of national assets.

The call was made by Mr Christopher Bailey, who four years ago opposed Labour's legislation nationalizing shipbuilding and ship repairing. His resolution was strongly supported by the 800 delegates, many of whom have had to make cuts among their own employees.

The move comes as industry expects companies to shed more workers over the next few months on a scale similar to that of the past 18 months. It coincides with renewed efforts by the Manpower Services Commission.

The resolution will be considered by the CBI's council this month, together with other resolutions which called on the Government to take a radical new approach in tackling unemployment, urged it to produce a national plan to give school-leavers better preparation for work, and asked it to reduce the retirement age for men.

Industrialists are already committed to supporting the new training initiative being promoted by the Manpower Services Commission, with companies anxious to reform the present apprenticeship system, promote more adult retraining and improve vocational training. Yesterday's call from the grass roots of industry will give further impetus to those efforts although CBI leaders insist that effective action can be secured only with active union cooperation.





Mr Ian MacGregor: Employers not blameless.

Sir Raymond Pennock, president of the CBI, told the conference: "The unions cannot be outraged at youth unemployment and then back off support of the new initiative because they don't agree with the economic policies of the Government.

"I appeal to them to rise above party politics for a change to back this new initiative of the MSC. We back it here and now in this conference in the interests of all young people in every party of the community, regardless of their political persuasion, or indeed of ours."

Several speakers made no secret of the fact that they take a share of the responsibility for the present unemployment.

Mr Ian MacGregor, chairman of the British Steel Corporation, said: "It is true that certain policies adopted by governments, and the attitudes of trade unions, have been less than helpful. But I would ask one question—what are we managers doing to resolve this problem? Have we been willing during the last decade to accept lower standards of performance than our competitors? I am afraid it is true."

Mr Jim Mundell, chairman and managing director of a Manchester engineering company, told delegates: "The problem is largely of our creation. It is our hands that bear the marks — they have been indelibly stained. We can hide behind the same tired well-worn phrases—the recession, the dictates of the market place, the battle for survival—but they are only excuses.

"I for one accept my responsibility. I have made a quarter of my workforce redundant over the last 12 months—many of you will have done the same".

Sir Raymond had advice for ministers nearing the end of their discussions on further public expenditure cuts. He said they could save £3,000m if they replaced only one in two of civil servants who retire or leave.

Members have given overwhelming support to the CBI's campaign against Labour Party proposals for Britain's withdrawal from the European Economic Community. At the same time, delegates at the conference voted by a large majority to reject any move towards managed trade and protectionism.

Conference Leader, page 13
Business report, page 24
Diary, page 25
Frank Johnson, back page

Christie's comes clean over prices

From Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

Chaos broke out yesterday in the field of auction pricing as Christie's decided, unilaterally, to come clean and report the prices buyers actually pay for their goods. Challenged to do the same, Sotheby's said they "are looking into the matter".

It is settlement of the court case brought against the auctioneers by the British Antique Dealers' Association and the Society of London Art Dealers that has thrown the cat among the pigeons.

The dealers, who have opposed the buyers' premium since its introduction in 1975 — had alleged that the charge was illegal since Sotheby's and Christie's had colluded over its introduction.

When a settlement was reached last month, on the eve of a High Court hearing, the auctioneers undertook that auction prices would in future be published in aggregate form —hammer price plus 10 per cent premium. Christie's, without colluding with Sotheby's, decided to issue their figures for the first time in aggregate form yesterday.

Christie's decision, though in line with the undertaking, introduces a new area of muddle. The management points out that the dealers brought their case against Christie's King Street, not its overseas or Continental branches or subsidiaries.

For the time being, therefore, prices reached at American and Christie's Continental auctions will be reported, as usual, exclusive of the 10 per cent premium. Until the matter is reconsidered from scratch, prices secured at Christie's London auctions will be 10 per cent higher than elsewhere. This will be the case only, 10 per cent premium having been added.

Sale room, page 14

Scargill out in front in battle to lead NUM

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

Mr Arthur Scargill, the left-wing leader of the Yorkshire miners, was confirmed as front runner in the forthcoming election for presidency of the National Union of Mineworkers when nominations for the post closed yesterday.

With all nominations declared, the sole militant candidate for the "hot seat" in the labour movement had taken the support of active members in 12 of the 16 coalfields in the election to find a successor to Mr Joseph Gormley.

Mr Scargill has been nominated by the Scottish miners, craftsmen in that area, Northumberland, Durham, his own Yorkshire coalfield, Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire, the Midlands, South Wales, North Wales and Kent.

His first rival in the field, Mr Trevor Bell, secretary of the largely white-collar Colliery Officials and Staffs Area (COSA) has the backing of his own area and of the Midlands craftsmen.

Mr Ray Chadburn, president of the Nottinghamshire miners, who is in South America on a fact-finding trip for the Miners' International Federation until November 9, has been nominated by the small Cumberland coalfield. The fourth candidate, Mr Bernard Donaghy, president of the Lancashire miners, has the nomination of his own area.

The presidential election is expected to gain impetus after the closure of nominations yesterday. Staff at Mr Chadburn's Mansfield headquarters said that his manifesto is being prepared for early publication.

The other three candidates are due to appear in a "Benn-Healey-Silkin-style" platform question and answer session in a public hall in Coalville, Leicestershire, tonight.

Thereafter, electioneering will pick up in the coalfields and is expected to sharpen at the polling period, December 2 to 4.

Who will follow Gormley? page 12

Begin in fierce attack on Saudis

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem, Nov 2

Mr Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, today unveiled a strategy for trying to counter both the eight-point peace plan put forward by Saudi Arabia and the European initiative on the Middle East.

In an angry and uncompromising speech to a new session of the Knesset, Mr Begin invited the Opposition Labour Party to join the government in a bipartisan delegation to the United States and elsewhere to campaign against the Saudi scheme.

At the same time, he disclosed that Israel would attempt to undermine both the Saudi and the European moves by refusing any cooperation.

In a reference to the British Foreign Secretary on the eve of his visit to Saudi Arabia, Mr Begin said: "Lord Carrington may travel from one Arab country to another and promise them that 'Europe' (to use his expression) will support the establishment of a Palestinian state in Judea, Samaria and the Gaza district, but nothing will come of his promises.

"He has evidently forgotten, perhaps due to imperialistic activism, that without the consent of Israel no agreement in the Middle-East can arise."

Mr Begin was equally scathing about the Saudi proposals, which he has dubbed "the Saudi liquidation formular". He said: "They are rejected from start to finish. There is no party in the world with whom we will be ready to conduct discussions on a plan designed for Israel's liquidation."

He went on: "The petro-dollar desert kingdom—where the darkness of the Middle Ages reigns, with the cutting-off of hands and heads, with a corruption that cries out to high heaven—speaks about arrogance when it dares to try and dictate to us, the ancient Jewish people, what our borders should be. When it seeks to steal away our capital?"

The strength of the Prime Minister's language was seen by diplomats as a measure of his government's concern that both the United States and Europe are now seriously looking towards the Saudi proposals as a possible basis for replacing the Camp David process.

Outlining the Government's interpretation of the clause, Mr Begin declared: "There are those, not only in Europe, but also in America, who argue that by this paragraph Saudi Arabia grants recognition to the right of the state of Israel to live in peace. If so, why is Israel not mentioned in this paragraph?"

Later, Mr Shimon Peres, the Opposition Labour leader, agreed to join the offensive against the Saudi plan if a common strategy could be agreed at inter-party talks after this week.

Referring to the forthcoming talks with Egypt and the United States on Palestinian autonomy, Mr Peres warned that neither Egypt nor the rest of the world would be satisfied with a mere paper agreement.

□ Lord Carrington angered journalists last night by asking for a broadcasting ban during a meeting about his Middle East trip

Radio and television were asked not to record his question-and-answer session with the Conservative Friends of Israel group at Caxton Hall, London about Britain's attitude to the Saudi plan. Report page 6

Uneasy peace in Maze but Ulster fears a new blitz

From Christopher Thomas, Belfast

Intelligence reports reaching the police in Northern Ireland suggest that the IRA has been stockpiling explosives for a bombing blitz throughout the Province.

There have also been indications that the IRA may be planning to bomb provincial British cities.

The police warned people in Northern Ireland to be extra vigilant because of the threatened violence. Their warning coincides with a critical period in the long and bitter conflict at the Maze Prison in pursuit of political status, which began five years ago.

There is an uneasy calm in the prison. Since the beginning of last week all inmates have been wearing their own clothes, signalling the end of the blanket protest.

Work is now the vital issue. The first batch of 63 of the 360 men refusing to do work were taken before the prison governor yesterday and asked: "Are you willing to work at any task?" All replied: "No."

That leaves no doubt that the men have decided collectively to refuse to work. An assessment panel of the prison's education officer, industrial officer and a doctor is standing by to assess any prisoner's aptitude for a particular task if he shows willing.

That constitutes a bizarre impasse as the prisoners have defined the limited work they are prepared to do yet are not willing to be assessed to discover how flexible the authorities are in determining what constitutes work.

The Northern Ireland Office last night announced a new range of penalties for those flouting the rules. That comes after a 28-day moratorium, which expired yesterday, on most forms of penalties following the end of the hunger strike. From now, half the entitlement to remission (prisoners in Northern Ireland can reduce sentences by half with good behaviour) will be lost by protesters.

They will also lose half their association privilege. Instead of three hours' association with fellow prisoners each night, they will get three hours' association every other night. They will also lose the privilege of association on either a Saturday or a Sunday and visits will be reduced from four a month to three.

Provisional Sinn Fein said yesterday that there was no question of any of the 360 prison protesters doing "acceptable" work unless there was a complete agreement with the authorities on the type of work.

With the dirty protest, the hunger strike and the blanket protest over, some of the intensity has gone out of the prison conflict. By refusing to work, the prisoners are not causing any particular problems to the Maze authorities who merely will lock up the men in their cells during working hours.

Engineering merger is rejected

By Donald Macintyre
Labour Correspondent

The engineering union's plans for expansion suffered a serious setback yesterday when a High Court judge decided that proposals for a merger could not go ahead in their present form.

Mr Justice McNeill upheld a ruling by the Certification Officer that plans to merge the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers' overwhelmingly dominant engineering section with the construction and foundry sections were a breach of AUEW rules.

The moderate-controlled engineering section executive is expected to consider today whether to appeal against the decision which could threaten the two-day annual conference, due to open later this month, of all four loosely federated sections.

The engineering section executive had challenged the Certification Officer's ruling which followed objections from the fourth section, the left-led white collar Technical, Administrative and Supervisory Staffs' Section, to the merger plan.

The merger would have welded the three manual sections into a single union with a common rulebook and executive, leaving TASS in an increasingly isolated role as the only other party to the amalgamated AUEW. TASS has continued to resist the merger proposals unless it could be guaranteed a policy-making voice

Mr Kenneth Gill, general secretary of TASS, said after the hearing that the decision had been a "sensible one"

Law report, page 6

IN BRIEF

Just the ticket –no barriers

An experiment to do away with railway station ticket collectors began in northern Scotland yesterday. Tickets are checked instead on the train by a guard. Anyone without a ticket has to pay £1 on top of the fare.

Stations in the West Country will join the experiment in January.

Bomb fund grows

Donations for the family of Mr Kenneth Howorth, the explosives expert, who was killed while trying to defuse an IRA bomb in Oxford Street, London, have reached £5,000. Mr Howorth's funeral will be held today.

Advice for jobless

A centre giving advice on marriage, alcoholism, welfare rights and depression has been set up because of increasing social problems in Corby, Northamptonshire, where 22 per cent of the working population are out of work.

Cliff body mystery

The police are trying to identify the body of a man which they released with the aid of explosives after it had become wedged in a crevice in a cliff face at Worms Head, Gower, South Wales.

Heart girl goes home

Lotta Vangstrom, aged 18, left Harefield Hospital, Middlesex, yesterday to fly back to Gothenburg, Sweden, four months after receiving a new heart.







Brian Harris

Getting the decimal point across: Messages for Sir Michael Edwardes from BL strikers the picket lines at Cowley yesterday morning.

Picket violence: Frayed tempers and two arrests at Cowley

By David Felton and Clifford Webb

Two pickets were arrested yesterday at BL's Cowley assembly plant, near Oxford, as unions mounted mass pickets at the company's plants around the country in an attempt to make the strike fully effective.

There was violence on a few occasions outside the Cowley main gate, to the section of the plant which assembles Princesses and Itals, when manual workers tried to prevent white-collar staff from entering.

The police at Cowley said that one man had been arrested and reported for causing criminal damage and another for using threatening words and behaviour likely to cause a breach of the peace. The door of a white-collar worker's car was dented.

On the whole the picket line was good humoured and the police, playing a low-key role, did not attempt to restrict the number of pickets. It was estimated that about 2,000 workers were picketing the assembly plant and the adjoining Pressed Steel Fisher works, which supplies pressings to the assembly plant.

There were a few scuffles but the police chose to warn the pickets rather than arrest them. Two people, a policeman and a picket, were slightly hurt during one of the periods when tempers were frayed.

A handful of white-collar workers complied with the pickets' request not to go to work, but most reported for duty, having voted at the end of last week to accept the company's 3.8 per cent pay offer. Union leaders claimed that only one manual worker crossed the main picket, although it is thought that other workers went through little-used entrances which were not being picketed.

The police allowed pickets to talk to staff going to work and on several occasions long queues of traffic blocked nearby streets. Occasionally pickets tried to push back cars going into the plant and car bonnets were banged by pickets.

Mr Doug Hobbs, Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers convenor at Cowley, said there was 100 per cent support for the strike at the plant. "It is a tradition here that if we agree to stay out we all do so."

At Longbridge all 25 gates in the four miles around the factory complex were picketed from soon after dawn. The strength of the picket lines varied from 300 densely packed, placard-waving, workers blockading the main gate of the Metro body plant to single man pickets on little used side entrances.

Policemen at one gate were swamped on one occasion when staff tried to drive their cars past the line. Pickets screamed at the occupants, rocked the vehicles and hammered on doors. Others lay across bonnets.

Most of the 2,000 day shift workers at the Pressed Steel Fisher body plant at Swindon, Wiltshire, obeyed the strike call despite having voted two-to-one last month against taking strike action.

Only a handful of workers reported for duty. Mr Terry Woodhouse, Transport and General Workers' Union district officer, said: "I am very pleased with the response."

The management has yet to respond to the £20 a week clai[m] by 2,300 manual workers at Le[y]land Vehicles plant at Bathga[te] West Lothian, which is part [of] BL's truck and bus operati[ons].

Mr Jim Swan, shop stew[ards'] chairman at Bathgate said: [If] the car workers stay out [we] liquidator is called in th[e] ...nly at Bathgate would ce... of challenge the moral ri... be our plant being sold. ...e a lieve that it yet coul... arkets proper financial return...d for cannot remain depr... ever."

The Right Rev H... Montefiore, Bishop of B...ingham, urged BL workers ...bear in mind the needs ...the community when they ...ed on the new offer at today['s] mass meetings. "The whole... the West Midlands awaits ...ith anxiety the result of th... otes."

☐ Nearly 400 ...rmer British Leyland found... workers at a mass meeting ...sterday voted to give some ...their redundancy money ...buy their old plant (Our ...thampton Correspondent ...tes).

They agr...d to help set up a new com...y and negotiations are to st...immediately with BL over ...buying the defunct foundry ...£ Wellingborough, Northam[ptonshire].

The ...undry was closed in Septem[ber] ...with the loss of more than 5... jobs. Now three companies ...so far unnamed, have offer... to reopen the foundry with ...e support of the old workforce.

M. Peter Fry, Conservative MP for Wellingborough, is the lia[ison] man with the three companies. "The old workforce is b[ehi]nd us almost to a man. All [we] want now is a realistic ...ing price from British Leyland", he said.

Strikers' cash: Tory measures cut income

By Our Labour Staff

The average production worker at BL with a working wife could see his weekly family income reduced by as much as two thirds if the strike becomes prolonged.

Measures introduced by the Government have reduced the amount of state benefits that strikers' families are entitled to claim.

The main new deduction made from allowable benefits by the Department of Health and Social Security is £12 a week which a striker is deemed to have received from his union in strike pay. That measure was introduced last year in an attempt to make unions more financially responsible for their members and the deduction is to be increased to £13 at the end of the month.

The wife of a striker is entitled to claim £17.05 a week supplementary benefit for herself and the DHSS would normally pay most of the family's rent. In the case of families with mortgages, the department will usually pay the interest on the mortgage repayments, plus the rates on the home.

In addition the wife can claim £7.30 a week for each child under the age of 11, £10.90 a week for children between 11 and 15 and £13.10 for children aged between 16 and 17.

Other deductions which the department makes from the benefits include the £4.75 a week child allowance, which the mother claims for each child, and any wages earned by the wife above £4 of weekly net earnings.

The department will also deduct any further family income and the striker is not entitled to claim any personal benefits. That further family income would include tax rebates that most strikers receive in the early stages of a long dispute.

The Inland Revenue said last night that most large companies such as BL handle the payment of tax rebates at plant level, but if white-collar payroll staff should join the strike, or refuse to cross picket lines, strikers would have to approach their local inspector of taxes who would assess their rebates.

A strict procedure is laid down to establish that a striker is in fact involved in a trade dispute, before finalized payments of social security benefits can be made to his family. In theory a striker has to apply for unemployment benefit and the local insurance officer has to decide whether he is involved in a trade dispute.

The two unions which will carry the main financial burden of paying strike pay are the Transport and General Workers' Union and the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, Britain's two biggest unions.

Both unions, which have substantial investment but are understood to be suffering cash shortages, will pay their members £12 a week. The TGWU has about 30,000 members among the manual workforce at BL and the engineering and foundry sections of the AUEW account for about 18,500 members.

The next largest unions at BL are the General and Municipal Workers' and the sheet metal workers', both with about 2,300 members. The GMWU strike pay is £16.50 a week and families of that union's BL members will have their benefits reduced by an extra £4.50 a week on top of the deemed £12.

Kitson: Trying on the [g]loves for a fight with the Government

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

Mr Alex Kitson, the acting general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, who excited the dismay of BL management and some union colleagues alike over his handling of the weekend "peace" initiative, is no stranger to controversy.

Even among top politicians in the Labour movement (he was chairman of the Labour Party last year) and among Scots militants (he was leader of the Scottish Horse and Commercial Motormen until it merged with the TGWU), his name is a byword as a hard-line operator.

Best known in political folklore for his broadcast on Moscow radio in 1977 on the sixtieth anniversary of the Soviet revolution, when he argued that workers here are still trying to achieve t[hin]gs already granted there, Mr Kitson has shown himself to be a master of the unadroit.

But his cagey performance on the television programme, Weekend World, so soon after the Acas talks on Sir Michael Edwardes's proposed new deal for BL, showed a new side of reticence that his detractors must have regretted.

A native of Kirk[n]ewton, near Edinburgh, the young Kitson fell under the early political influence of his grandfather, a branch secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen. Leaving school at 14, he was successively van boy, driver's mate and then lorry driver.

Now aged 60, he became general secretary of the Scottish truck drivers' union more than 20 years ago after working his way up through the classic route of shop steward, district secretary and national officer—and then took it into an amalgamation with the TGWU in 1971 when he was made executive officer and number three to Mr Jack Jones and Mr Harry Irwin.

As the open candidate of the left, he was third in the 1977 election when Mr Mostyn Evans succeeded Mr Jones. Since then, he has acted for the transport union in a wide number of political and industrial fields, including the 1979 lorry drivers' strike, the threatened national dock strike last autumn and more recently in the controversial decision-making in the Labour Party deputy leadership election.

While he was in the chair at the Brighton party conference, his union delegation slipped their leash and met secretly to take a second ballot decision in favour of Mr Wedgwood Benn, for whom Alex Kitson shows remarkable personal distaste.

This view of the left's great hope in the Labour Party puzzles some of his militant admirers, but Mr Kitson was at his least enigmatic yesterday attacking the Tories

In a signed page one lead to the TGWU's monthly Record, he argued that the Tory "wets" were soaking the Government, adding: "If they can achieve this purely with the power of words and the threat of losing a few votes, then surely we should be able to drown them with our protests.

"It's high time we had a go. Especially on the industrial front, where the management hard-liners still regard Michael Edwardes as the new God. Up until now, there have been too few efforts to use our industrial muscle to halt the Tories.

Benn's poll campaign cost £6,397

By George Clark

Mr Wedgwood Benn's campaign in the contest for the deputy leadership of the Labour Party, when he was narrowly defeated by Mr Denis Healey, cost £6,397. The fund built up by his supporters has a balance of £257 which will be handed over to Mr Eric Varley, the party treasurer.

Giving full details of the accounts yesterday, the Rank and File Mobilising Committee, which organized Mr Benn's campaign, said the figures disproved a claim by Mr John Silkin, MP for Lewisham, Deptford, the other unsuccessful candidate in the election, that Mr Benn's campaigners had spent £20,000.

Mr Silkin said yesterday that he had not made a "claim" but had referred to rumours that as much as £20,000 had been spent. He had asked for the accounts to be published so that people could see whether the rumours were correct. He said he had written several times to Mr Benn on that matter

Mr Silkin has sent an account of his own expenses, totalling £1,977.14p, to Dame Judith Hart, chairman of the Labour Party. He said: "I think it would be a very good thing if the national executive were to set out proper rules for the conduct of such election campaigns, covering expenses among other things, so that there can be no argument in the future."

Mr Healey has not submitted accounts to the party chairman but he says that his expenses came to less than £2,000. A few hundred pounds was spent on travel and the main expense item was the printing of his pamphlet, Socialism with a Human Face. Two thirds of the cost of that was recouped by sales.

Mr Benn's campaigners said that most of their income came from donations by more than 600 party members. The biggest expenses were advertisements in Labour Weekly, £1,300; printing, £1,784; and payments to campaign workers, £650.

Science report

Chemically packaged anti-tumour agents

By the Staff of "Nature"

One of the problems with taking a drug or a medicine is that it affects the whole of your body, not just the organ for which it is intended—and with some drugs, particularly some anti-tumour agents, the side-effects can be very unpleasant.

A new development, however, offers hope that one such drug may be chemically packaged so that it is released only where it is needed.

The chemical wrapping is a "low density lipoprotein", a molecule which transports cholesterol around the body, and in particular to the liver. It acts almost like a detergent, wrapping the fatty cholesterol in a ball which will dissolve easily in water.

However, only some cells, such as those of the liver, possess receptor sites on their surfaces which will allow the lipoprotein in. Inside, the protein unwraps, letting the cholesterol free to take part in the cell's activity.

Some kinds of cancer have unusually large numbers of lipoprotein receptors, so it seemed plausible that a tumour-killing killing drug might be packaged in a lipoprotein.

Now a group at the University of Texas Health Science Center has done just that. The problem was to find a drug that would bind to the lipoprotein but not upset its interaction with the receptor sites. The Texas group reasoned that some fat-like drug might be used to replace the cholesterol in the centre of the lipoprotein ball, leaving the surface unaffected. The drug would also have to be non-toxic while wrapped in the lipoprotein, but toxic when released.

The solution was something of a newcomer to medicine: a light-sensitive dye called PCO. The dye alone, or wrapped in protein, is harmless; but released into a cell and exposed to ultraviolet light it degenerates to toxic compounds which kill the cell.

So far, the substance has been tested only in laboratory conditions, on controlled cultures of cells in a dish, but there, at least, it works. The researchers consider its application to patients to be a long way off yet—but worth pursuing.

Source: Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences USA (vol 78 p5717) 1981.

OMBUDSMAN FOR POLICE BACKED

From Our Correspondent
Liverpool

Changes in the methods of investigating serious allegations against the police were urged yesterday by Sir Cyril Philips, chairman of the Police Complaints Board. He said that a move towards independence in inquiries was needed to restore shattered public confidence.

Speaking at a press conference in Liverpool, Sir Cyril, a research professor, proposed a national supervisor to take on the role of an ombudsman during investigations.

He was speaking after a three-hour meeting with the Merseyside Police Committee and the county's chief constable, Mr Kenneth Oxford. It was the first meeting between a board chairman and a police authority, and came after an invitation from the Labour-run committee in the wake of the Toxteth riots.

Sir Cyril criticized the 1976 Act, which laid down investigation rules, as punitive and negative. The law was self-defeating because it merely sought to punish police offenders.

"Our overwhelming consideration is that the public has no confidence in the system," he said.

Once a serious complaint had been made the chief constable of the force involved should be bound by law to bring in an external investigator from another force. "The ingestigator would be appointed through the national supervisor, who would monitor the situation and be responsible for public credibility".

The supervisor would also be responsible for picking the team of investigators, setting the procedure into motion and finalizing the report to the Director of Public Prosecutions.

A wholly independent and separate body would be undesirable, and would cost between £10m and £15m more than the present system. Sir Cyril has sent his proposals to Lord Scarman and to the Home Office.

CORRECTION

Mr Cyril Carr, former leader of Liverpool City Council, whose death was reported yesterday, was president-elect of the Liberal Party, not president.

Overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 25; Bahrain BD 0.650; Belgium B frs 55; Canada $2.50; Canaries Pes 125; Cyprus 500 mils; Denmark Dkr 6.50; Dubai Dir 7.00; Finland Mkk 6.50; France Frs 6.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 75; Holland Gl 3; Iran IR 135; Iraq LD 0.500; Irish Republic 30p; Italy L 1600; Jordan JD 0.425; Kuwait KD 0.450; Lebanon LL 4.00; Luxembourg Lf 55; Madeira Esc 75; Malta 30c; Morocco Dir 7; Norway Kr 6.50; Oman OR 0.700; Pakistan Rps 12; Portugal Esc 75; Qatar QR 7.50; Saudi Arabia SR 3.25; Singapore $4.5; Spain Pes 125; Sweden Skr 7.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Syria L£5.50; Tunisia Din .600; USA $1.50; UAE Dir 7.00; Yugoslavia Din 60.

Accused woman a creature of menace, QC says

From Ronald Kershaw, Middlesbrough

Miss Pamela Collison, the woman jointly accused of murdering a surgeon's wife, was described yesterday by Mr Gilbert Gray, QC, as "a creature full of menace, a relentless blackmailer".

Miss Collison knew and mentioned the names of many well known politicians, Mr Gray told Teesside Crown Court. She would speak of what happened between her and them and had no hesitation in revealing the most intimate details of her activities to Paul Vickers, the surgeon accused with her of murder.

Mr Gray, representing Mr Vickers, was opening for the defence on the eleventh day of the trial in which Miss Collison, aged 34, of Margaret Road, New Barnet, Hertfordshire, and Mr Vickers, aged 47, of Moor Crescent, Gosforth, Newcastle upon Tyne, an orthopaedic surgeon, are charged with murdering Mrs Margaret Vickers on June 14, 1979. Both deny the charge.

Mr Gray said it would be irresponsible and cruelly disruptive to mention the names of the politicians alleged to have been involved with Miss Collison.

Mr Gray said that when Mr Vickers and Miss Collison eventually became intimate, Mr Vickers saw scars across her back which Miss Collison attributed to whipping. "She named a man, a well known man, not a politician, who had caused it".

Mr Gray told the jury: "The reason you will hear about these things is that it was borne in the mind of Paul Vickers that this woman was capable of kissing and telling, of obtaining intimate dramatic details of somebody and turning the screw to her advantage."

Earlier Mr Gray described how Mr Vickers had met and married his wife, a former undergraduate at Cambridge, crippled with a malformation of the hip. He had loved her and courted her for five years before they were married in 1962.

She had been 35 and mentally ill but, Mr Gray said: "What did he do, this mountain of ambition, turn his back on her? No, he stayed with her and eventually they were married."

Mr Gray said the Vickers lived curiously interlocking, interdependant lives.

The jury had heard that Mr Vickers had committed adultery with two women, Evelyn McNally and Julia Heaton. He described them as decent, timid, unassuming women.

The jury, he said, might have thought of Mr Vickers as a brilliant surgeon who wrote love-letters to Miss Collison sprinkled with French phrases. But the source of all the French was a cheap book called *Lovers' Dictionary: How to Chat up a Bird in Five Languages*. "That is the intellectual prowess of that man", Mr Gray said.

Turning to Miss Collison, Mr Gray said she wanted to become a Member of the European Parliament. She was well connected and well known in the Bow Group and other organizations. She had done a lot of political research and was a formidable woman capable of the most unrestrained eruptions of conduct.

She told Vickers she had over the years countless boyfriends. Mr Gray said she would swing in her mood from "little girl lost, dependent and help-me-out-I-am-all-on-my-own, to a sort of Boadicea figure, commanding chariots of fire".

Mr Gray said Mr Vickers was mesmerized by Miss Collison. He said Mr Vickers decided to treat his wife with the drug, CCNU. He wrote out a prescription in his wife's name on plain paper. Miss Collison had said she felt embarrassed going to get a prescription with his wife's name on it, and had asked Mr Vickers to write another with somebody's else's name on it, and he did.

"In doing so, he delivered himself into the hands of his tormentor because having done that he was thereafter in her power", Mr Gray said.

Miss Collison made two photocopies of the prescription and sent one to Mr Vickers saying: "Now I have no job, no money and now you will have to look after me. I need some money for the car. I also want another prescription in the name of Roger Simmons. I am not going to just let you disappear. Now you have to look after me.

The trial continues.

Hattersley challenges Thatcher on spy case

By Richard Ford and Craig Seton

Mr Leo Long, the latest self-confessed Russian spy, described himself yesterday as "a creature" of the traitor Anthony Blunt. It emerged during the day that a succession of attorneys general were probably unaware that he had been told he was unlikely to face prosecution when he was interrogated by MI5 about his treachery.

Mr Roy Hattersley, Labour spokesman on home affairs, urged the Prime Minister to conduct her own inquiry into the operation of the security services. Mr Hattersley suggested that they had "acted as a power unto themselves" in not informing the Attorney General in 1964 that immunity had been given to Mr Long either "formally or implied".

Mr Hattersley said an inquiry, under the aegis of the Prime Minister, and in private if necessary, should be conducted to discover what promises the security servicese had made to suspected spies "without proper ministerial approval," and "what they were doing behind the Government's back".

Mr Hattersley, speaking on BBC's Television *Panorama* programme last night, said that a sccession of attorneys generals, although aaware that Mr Blunt had been granted immunity in 1964 when he confessed his spying to M15, had not been told that the immunity, formal or implied, had also been granted to Leo Long when he admitted the same year that he had spied for the Russians during the war.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher will next week face a series of parliamentery questions and demands for a full Commons statement about the Long affair. MPs will call for a further inquiry by the Security Commission into the depth of Soviet penetration of Britain's security services during and after the Second World War. She also faces pressre to explain why Mr Long, aged 64, was never proseted.

Mr Dennis Canavan, Labour MP for West Stirlingshire, said the public and MPs wanted to know "when this business is going to end. Is there going to be another confession next month, another the month after, is there a 99th man?"

He accused the Prime Minister and Sir Michael Havers, the Attorney General, of misleading the House in 1979 when Mr Blunt was publicly exposed as a traitor.

Sir Michael yesterday reaffirmed his belief of two years ago that only Mr Blunt had been given immunity from prosecution. Both Sir Michael and Mr Sam Silkin, QC, Attorney General in the last Labour Government, said they were unaware of any immunity being granted to Mr Long.

Mr Silkin said last night that he suspected that Sir John Hobson, Attorney General in 1964, also knew nothing about Mr Long's claim that although he was not guaranteed immunity, he understood he would not be prosecuted for his treachery.

Mr Long, speaking on *Panorama* last night, said that when he was interrogated by MI5, he had in his mind that Blunt was Surveyor of the Queen's pictures and "very much a member of the establishment".

He said: "I thought that if they are not going to prosecute Blunt, how can they possibly prosecute Long, who is a mere creature of Blunt".



Mind the step: The Queen negotiating the aircraft steps at Heathrow yesterday after returning from a weekend at Sandringham, while one of her favourite corgis gets a helping hand.

Teachers' courses to be cut by 20%

By Diana Geddes
Education Correspondent

The Government has decided to reduce the intake into Postgraduate Certificate of Education (PGCE) courses next year by 20 per cent, rather than the 25 per cent recommended by the Advisory Committee on the Supply and Education of Teachers, or the 30 per cent recommended earlier this year by Department of Education and Science officials.

In a letter to Dr Clifford Butler, vice-chancellor of Loughborough University and chairman of the advisory committee, Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, says that the Government accepts the need to cut the intake in view of the likely surplus of newlv trained teachers in 1983 compared with the number of posts expected to be available.

However, the Government considered that a 25 per cent cut might affect institutions too severely. Also there was now clearer evidence of a likely upswing in demand for primary teachers in the mid-1980s.

He was therefore asking his officials, in consultation with the University Grants Committee, to seek to implement a 20 per cent cut in the 1982 PGCE intake; that would be without prejudice to the size of the intake in subsequent years, which would have to be determined in the light of the commitee's future work.

The Government had accepted the committee's advice not to set new intake targets for recruitment to Bachelor of Education (BEd) courses next year. Nevertheless, it did not think it would be right for the intake to be higher than in 1980 or 1981.

The intake into BEd courses last year was 40 per cent down on the 9,000 target. Final figures for this year's intake are not available, but it looks as if the intake will be about 30 per cent below target.

In contrast, applications to PGCE courses have risen by about 20 per cent over two years, and the first indications of applications for entry next year suggest that they will reach an all-time high.

Dogs and cats get cover from the Pru

By Lorna Bourke

Insuring the family pet may not be everyone's top priority, but the Prudential Assurance Company believes there is a market for this type of cover.

The Pru is launching a new insurance policy called PruPet, aimed at Britain's 12 million pet owners. For a premium of between £15 and £30 a year, the family dog or cat, regardless of pedigree or age, can be insured for between £50 to £150. That covers the payment of vets' fees of up to £100 per illness, though owners have to find the first £5 of each claim.

The policy also provides death benefit if the animal dies of illness before the age of 10 or from an accident, whatever its age. Unlike humans, the pets are not required to face ta medical.

The Pru's research reveals that one in four householders now have dogs (5,800,000) and one in six householders are cat owners (4,500,000).

The scheme can be extended to cover horses valued up to £1,000 for premiums of between £19.50 to £57. Basic cover provides a death benefit if the animal is put down for humane reasons, dies through illness, poisoning, or by accident. It also covers loss through theft.

ACADEMICS IN MOONIE ROW

British academics said to be intending to join a scientific conference in Korea organized by the Unification Church (or the Moonies) have been named in a Commons early day motion by Mr Timothy Brinton, Conservative MP for Gravesend (Clifford Longley writes).

The naming is the latest move in a campaign organized by Mr Casey McCann, a master at Sevenoaks School, to secure the return to Britain of young people who have joined the church in the United States.

The motion names Professor R. V. Jones, of Aberdeen University, Professor Anthony Flew, of Reading University, Professor J. W. Pringle, of Oxford and Sir Hans Krebs, of the Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford.

The men who painted trees

Two workmen who painted a couple's car, swimming pool, garden furniture, walls, windows and even trees and bushes battleship grey, after a dispute over payment of bills, were sent to prison for three months yesterday.

Kevin Hawkins, a labourer aged 20, of Warbery Road West, Torquay and Robert Kershaw, also 20, of Walls Hill Road, Torquay, caused damage costing £2,214, Exeter Crown Court was told. Both men admitted three charges of criminal damage.

Mr Paul Dunkels, for the prosecution, said Kershaw had been laying carpets at the home of Mr and Mrs Donald Sinclair and there was a dispute about the quality of his work. Hawkins had done some painting at the house and there was a similar dispute about how much he had been paid.

Mr Llewellyn Sellick, for the defence, said both men had drunk a considerable amount and realized they had acted extremely stupidly.

After the hearing Mrs Sinclair said: "I got the shock of my life when I came down in the morning and saw what had happened. They must have worked half the night. The place was covered in grey paint, every door, every window and even my trees and bushes. They were not happy with painting the car, they had to paint the windscreen as well."

Car children go to foster homes

From Our Correspondent
Liverpool

The mother of six children found living like "hungry animals" in a car, lost a legal battle to win them back.

The children, three girls and three boys, aged between 12 months and 10 years, were placed permanently in care by Liverpool magistrates yesterday.

The Irish parents were fighting an application by the city's social services department for permanent custody, but when the father failed to appear at yesterday's resumed hearing, the mother, who is 29, agreed to withdraw her objection.

The court was told how the brothers and sisters were found in a battered Ford Cortina Estate on wasteland in the city's Old Swan district. Local residents said they behaved "like hungry animals" and reeked of urine when they were rescued by the police on July 29.

They will stay in foster homes.

Mr Ian Harris, representing the children, told the court: "The father of the children has seen fit not to attend this court, but has left the country".

A warrant has been issued for his arrest. He is sought for alleged offences concerning the car and unpaid fines.

After the hearing the mother said: "I'm going to continue to fight to have them back".

PROTESTERS RESCUED BY LIFEBOAT

From Our Correspondent
Kirkwall

Protesters against the Orkney seal cull are worrying coastguards.

In the space of 12 hours, the Kirkwall lifeboat was launched and alerted a second time when two parties of the Sea Shepherd conservation group were reported missing in their inflatable dinghies.

A first group of five was overdue, after being out in a force six gale. The missing dinghy was located on North Fara, and the lifeboat brought back two conservationists, one a woman, who were admitted to Kirkwall hospital suffering from exposure.

Seven protesters were arrested and detained in Kirkwall yesterday, when licensed hunters were trying to kill pups on North Fara.

Oil drivers' pay deadlock

The threat of a strike by up to 15,000 oil tanker drivers remained last night, despite an improvement in a pay offer from two of the biggest oil companies.

Shell United Kingdom increased its 6.7 per cent offer to 8 per cent yesterday. This would bring the earnings of top grade drivers to almost £200 a week.

Union negotiators rejected the offer, which they will refer to mass meetings

The men's union, the Transport and General Workers' said that BP had made a similar improvement in the offer, but that the union was still seeking increases at least in line with the 11 per cent deal reached between Mobil and its 300 drivers and depot staff in May.

The Government is understood to have planned for the possible use of troops if the strike goes ahead from November 16.

32 Soviet spies on Polaris watch evade Navy hunt

From Peter Hennessy, Prestwick

As the Swedish authorities continued to toy with the Russian submarine near Karlskrona, the Royal Navy, acting as Whitehall's eyes and ears, went looking for 32 Soviet spies yesterday.

The spies were thought to be in a fishing boat somewhere between Northern Ireland and the Inner Hebrides. But by the time the Sea King helicopter flew 250 miles from Prestwick to hunt them, the spies, who were definitely seen outside British territorial waters off Malin Head on Saturday, had disappeared.

All the naval aviators found yesterday was three genuine fishing boats, a container ship and a ferry. The Fleet Air Arm believed that it was perfectly possible that the Russians knew the helicopter was scheduled to search for them with journalists and photographers on board.

With brouhaha in Sweden inflaming East-West sensitivities, providence got the better of espionage and the 32 spies flipped away into the mists of the North Atlantic.

The prime purpose of what one might call the Malin Head 32 is to monitor the passage of British Polaris and US Poseidon ballistic missile carrying submarines as they ply the tricky waters out of the Firth of Clyde before submerging off Northern Ireland.

They intercept British telephone calls transmitted by the Post Office's microwave system, hence the suspicion that they knew that the journalists were coming. The Ministry of Defence made a number of calls from Whitehall to 819 Naval Air Squadron at Prestwick during the weekend to arrange the trip.

The Russian fishing vessel, the Kronometer, with its crew of 32, is a complicated electronic intelligence gatherer.

It does not make the slightest pretence at fishing, not even to the extent of sporting an odd net. One Whitehall insider called it a "a vacuum cleaner, picking up anything it can".

Can the Kronometer, which is part of the Soviet Northern Fleet based in Murmansk, enable the Russians to pick and track boats of the Polaris squadron as they begin their 60-day patrols carrying the British nuclear deterrent? If so a multi-billion pound investment is effectively down the drain.

Whitehall's Russia-watchers are convinced it cannot. A Polaris commander, it seems, would know if a Soviet hunter killer submarine was onto him. No Polaris patrol has been detected since they began in 1969.

What the Kronometer can do is alert the Soviet hunter killers, lying more than 100 miles away somewhere off the Continental shelf, that a vessel has left. In the early 1970s' the spy trawler off Malin Head sometimes made an attempt to run causing some nasty near-misses.

The Malin Head 32 dropped the practice when the Royal Navy deployed escort vessels to see then off. Polaris submarines make a point of sailing out of sight of the trawler before diving, and a number of diversionary tactics are employed, including the escort vessel making a lot of noise to stop any Russian submarines locking on to British vessels with their sonar.

In a few weeks, no doubt, the Malin Head 32 will quietly return to their station. November nights, off Northern Ireland can be very bleak. The next time you are making somebody somebody happy with a long-distance telephone call, say something fruity or amusing to cheer them up.

Down's baby birth 'horrific' for mothers

A leading children's doctor told a jury yesterday of the horror, guilt, resentment and anger felt by some mothers when they gave birth to a baby suffering from Down's syndrome.

Dr Norman Bluett, aged 40, paediatric consultant at the North Devon Hospital at Barnstaple, said such mothers sometimes felt so angry that they tried to kill the baby themselves. He wea giving evidence on the fifteenth day of the rrial at Leicester Crown Court of Dr Leonard Arthur, aged 55, a consultant paediatrician.

Dr Arthur, of Royal Oak Cottage, Church Broughton, Derbyshire, has denied the attempted murder of John Pearson, who suffered from Down's syndrome, at Derby City Hospital in July last year. A murder charge against him was withdrawn last week.

The prosecution has alleged that Dr Arthur prescribed the baby the drug DF118 after he was rejected by his parents. It died three days after being born.

Dr Bluett, a father of four, told the court of a mother's emotions after giving birth to a Down's syndrome child. She would suffer a great sense of shock and horror, he said. Mothers were often "overwhelmed at the horror of what they had given birth to.

"There is guilt and a fair amount of anger at being put into this position. There is also resentment, and many mothers blame the baby

Sometimes that crystallized itself into a feeling that the baby should die, Dr Bluett said.

The consultant had to make it clear to them that if they chose a course of non-treatment for their baby, they were acting on medical advice, so that they did not have the burden of the reason for the child not living.

Dr Bluett said he always elected initially for a course of non-treatment on such babies. It was a neutral course.

He said that Dr Arthur and the parents did not have to make the life of death decision because "nature took its course".

Mr George Carman, QC, for the defence, asked: "Do yoy think this baby was positively put to death, or allowed to die?".

Dr Bluett said: "It was allowed to die".

Mr Carman asked if Dr Arthur had strayed "beyond his proper province and duty?" "He certainly did not," Dr Bluett replied.

The defence evidence was concluded and the trial was adjourned until today.

In harmony: Stephane Grappelli, the jazz violinist, and Julian Lloyd Webber, the cellist, who are to give a concert at the Festival Hall, London, on Thursday.

CB breakers get the law behind them

By Kenneth Gosling

Britain reacted calmly yesterday to the introduction of legalized citizens' band radio which is available to all for a £10 licence.

Many people who have already been operating illegal sets on the AM frequency say they intend to go on doing so because they claim that the FM frequency authorized by the Home Office is too limited.

"There has been no huge demand for applications", the Post Office said after a dozen early risers had seen their applications processed at the all-night post office at Charing Cross. A similar situation was reported from Birmingham.

Scotland Yard said it had no intention of using citizens' band on any wavelength. "Our own communications network is perfectly adequate. But we will obviously be doing some monitoring as the use of CB increases."

Other emergency services also responded warily. The Department of Health and Social Security has asked ambulance headquarters to keep a close eye on the situation, and fire services are already concerned about the effect CB could have in emergencies.

The London Fire Brigade said: "We are obviously concerned. We have had a number of minor problems with it and ourt fear is that something may happen that will disrupt our radio communications at a major incident, which would be quite serious.

"It could be just a matter of time before something like that happens."

The London service has three channels in constant use, one covering the whole of the Greater London Council area south of the Thames from Greenwich to Richmond. CB, the brigade says, would only confuse matters.

The penalty for using illegal equipment or for using CB sets without a licence is £400 and/or three months' imprisonment and/or the confiscation of equipment.

In 1980 there were 457 convictions and in the first half of this year, 259. Only one person who refused to pay a fine was imprisoned.

Illegal users of citizens' band say they will stay on the air. There are more than one million people said to be operating sets.

Mr Ian Leslie, chairman of the National Committee for Legalization of Citizens' Band Radio, which was largely instrumental in drafting the code of conduct issued by the Home Office, said the committee would continue to fight, with other European CB users, for "an appropriate and fully satisfactory specification" common to all EEC countries.

The first legal CB call to be made in Britain was claimed in London by Mr Al Gross, of Cleveland, Ohio, who founded CB in the United States in 1947 and successfully fought for its legalization there.

After buying a licence at the Charing Cross post office he used his call-sign, "CB'er number one" to speak to "Tasmanian Devil", another "breaker", or CB user, sitting in a car near by.

☐ Thousands of imported CB sets have been held up at customs offices to ensure they conform with Britains unique transmission requirements (David Hewson writes).

High Street stores, will hope to sell up to six million sets over the next three years, remained ecstatic about CB yesterday, although they are disappointed that they cannot find enough sets to sell.

Mr Alan Sugar, chairman of Amstrad, one of the main importers of the sets, said: "The shops are screaming for them at the moment. We will sell 70,000 sets before Christmas but we could sell 200,000.

Amstrad's chief competitor, Binatone, expects to have received 90,000 sets before Christmas, Mr Partap Lalvani, managing director of the company, said.

The boom is unlikely to help British radio manufacturers because most of the sets are imported.

MIND chief resigns over unions clash

By Lucy Hodges

Mr Tony Smythe, the veteran civil liberties campaigner, has resigned suddenly as director of MIND, the mental health charity which he had built up into a hard-hitting pressure group over the past seven years.

His resignation arises from a difference of opinion over the policy the group should adopt to overcome its financial crisis. MIND is heading this year for a deficit of £100,000 and it is understood that Mr Smythe ran into trouble with the union ACTSS, the clerical section of the Transport and General Workers' Union.

The union, which represents about three-quarters of the 50 staff at MIND said it would stop work on the Mental Health Yearbook, a new publication which was losing money, unless its future was reviewed, Mr Smythe resigned.

Announcing the resignation yesterday Lady Bingley, MIND's chairman, said Mr Smythe had served the mental health movement with energy, dedication and a deeply felt commitment. Perhaps his most valuable contribution was to establish a respected relationship with the media, she said, but he had also set up a legal unit, expanded the organization nationally and campaigned for changes in the Mental Health Act.



Mr Tony Smythe: Giving up his pressure group

Mr Smythe's resignation is a blow for the organization and is leading to concern that he may be replaced by a less aggressive and more establishment-minded director

Police deny corruption conspiracy

Eleven motorway police officers appeared in court yesterday charged with a corruption conspiracy.

The 10 men and one woman appearing at St Albans Crown Court, who are all members of Hertfordshire traffic section based on the M1 at Garston, have denied the charges.

Before the court are Keith Dyke, of Byron Road, Watford; Mrs Domini Froy, of Cornton Court, Eastbury Road, Oxhey; Graham Hopkins, of Leveret Close, Leavesden; Robert Moffatt, of Waveney Road, Harpenden; John Sanderson, of Cranefield Drive, Garston, Roger Wornham, of Lemonfield Drive, Garston; Robert Sanders, of Luton Road, Harpenden, and Robert Pedder, of Hamden Way, Watford.

Derek Anderson, Barry Foster and Richard Ford have given police stations as their addresses.

ANGLERS' REPLAY

Boston Angling Association is to restage its annual championship because 174 anglers sat for five hours and caught only a 6oz eel.

'Smouldering discontent' over public services

There was a "smouldering discontent" among consumers over public services, Mr Michael Shanks, chairman of the National Consumer Council, said yesterday. "For too many people, life involves banging their heads against the brick wall of bureaucracy," Mr Shanks said.

"Today's citizens are better educated than their predecessors and they expect and demand more say when decisions affecting their everyday lives are taken. Yet, rightly or wrongly, ordinary people believe they stand little chance of making their voice heard, that decisions affecting them are increasingly being taken without their being consulted and that the process by which these decisions are reached are shrouded in official secrecy."

Mr Shanks told a conference jointly sponsored by the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales and the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy: "Such a mood is dangerous at a time of growing unemployment and increasing bitterness

"It is vital that steps be taken swiftly to put things right, by making public services more accountable to the public they serve by establishing and publicizing adequate complaints and redress systems."

Mr Shanks said a survey of nearly 2,000 consumers carried out between November, 1979, and November, 1980, showed that 61 per cent of taxpayers thought taxes unreasonable, more than half the users of the postal, electricity, bus and train services thought their charges unreasonable, 22 per cent could not understand tax forms and 15 per cent could not understand National Insurance forms.

Most people with a complaint took no action because they did not know where or how to complain. It was depressing that only a minority of aggrieved consumers complained and that most were still dissatisfied by the outcome of their complaint.

Mr Shanks said the nationalized industries should be set published performance targets.

10 YEARS' JAIL FOR ROBBER

Walter Toms, aged 23, unemployed, of Hood Avenue, Southgate, north London, was sentenced to 10 year's imprisonment yesterday after he admitted stealing more than £1,600 in three armed attacks with a masked gang.

In one robbery the sick wife of a newsagent was tied-up with the flex of her electric blanket.

Toms attacked prison officers at Wood Green Crown Court as judge Stable, QC, passed sentence.

BOY ACCUSED OF BABY'S MURDER

A boy aged 14 appeared in court yesterday accused of murdering a girl of 18 months. A girl aged 15 was accused of causing the baby grievous bodily harm with intent. Both were remanded by Sheffield Juvenile Court into the care of the local authority until November 11.

The baby, which was not identified, was admitted to an intensive care unit of Sheffield Northern General Hospital last Tuesday, but died three days later.

Hospitals short of 1,163 senior doctors

By Annabel Ferriman
Health Services Correspondent

More than 1,100 senior hospital doctor posts are unfilled despite repeated government declarations that the number of such jobs should be increased.

The Government has said that to ensure high standards of care, patients should be looked after predominantly by fully trained hospital consultants and that junior doctor posts should exist mainly for training.

But although many junior doctors are desperately seeking permanent consultant jobs, 1,163 consultant posts were vacant at the last count, out of a total of 13,000.

They are vacant partly because of economy measures by health authorities and partly because of lack of applicants for certain unpopular specialities, such as geriatrics and mental handicap.

The Department of Health and Social Security said yesterday that of the 1,163 vacancies, about 300 could filled easily.

The spokesman added that about 470 of the empty posts would be temporarily filled by locum doctors, many of whom would be retired consultants or senior registrars.

The number of empty posts varies considerably from 130 empty posts in the north western region to 23 in the Wessex region and 20 in the south western region.

In those regions, mainly in the north of England, which are receiving extra money because they have traditionally been under-funded, there are fewer frozen posts than in the wealthier southern regions. The north western region, for example, has no frozen posts, compared with 25 in the south-west Thames region.

Competition for jobs in the grade just below that of hospital consultant is fierce, with 16 applications for every senior registrar post in general medicine and obstetrics.

Career prospects for some junior hospital doctors are poor. There are about 900 senior registrars and registrars in general medicine, yet fewer than 30 consultants will retire each year for the next five years in those specialities.

Many doctors drop out of hospital medicine after the job of registrar because of the difficulty of getting senior registrar posts. Some of them are overseas doctors who return home but increasingly they are products of British medical schools.

Mr Patrick Jenkin, former Secretary of State for Social Services, said in July that the number of hospital consultants should be doubled in the next 15 years. His views were echoed by the Short Report on medical education published in September.

A faster growth rate for the consultant grade than for the junior grade has been department policy for at least 10 years but, in fact, the reverse has happened. The number of consultants has grown during that time by 28 per cent while the number of junior doctors, now standing at 26,000, has grown by 50 per cent.

The TUC health services committee last week decided that they would seek the views on the matter of Mr Norman Fowler, the new Secretary of State for Social Services, because the TUC Congress this year called for all patients to be cared for by fully trained consultants.

A conflict of interests among senior and junior doctors makes agreement difficult

Consultants do not want to see their grade of jobs increased at the expense of junior posts because they think that they have to do more of the work previously done by juniors.

Welsh choir find no disharmony in S Africa

Seventy members of a Welsh male voice choir flew home yesterday after a controversial tour of South Africa and sang the praises of the country and its apartheid system.

The Stuart Wearing Choir, made up of singers from all parts of Wales, all booked in the name of "Jones" to avoid being put on a United Nations cultural blacklist.

The singers said they had no regrets about going and felt that their presence did not lend support to the apartheid system.

One "Mr Jones" said: "We went to Soweto and the people there told us to tell the people back in Britain that they are happy and would not change the apartheid system. The blacks are not put down and they don't want a black leader or a black government".

Another "Mr Jones" said: "As far as we were concerned the propaganda put about in Britain about apartheid is all lies. The blacks are happy. We were told before we went that it was a police state but we did not see a policeman throughout our stay".

The choir performed 12 concerts in South Africa to mixed audiences, including one in Soweto where they appeared on stage with the Soweto choir.

The Welsh choir leader, Mr Arwyn Richards, said: "There is no way we were there supporting the apartheid system and as far as the blacklist is concerned we don't want to be on it".



The flaw in a prize teapot

What is the price of teapots coming to? Mrs Margaret Southcoat a solicitor's clerk, aged 46, from Hull, won a competition by Brooke Bond to guess the value of a Worcester teapot (Geraldine Norman writes). She estimated a price of £305 on this teapot with the Spinning Maiden pattern. The prize was £1,000 plus the teapot. Yesterday she tried to sell it at Christie's but there was no single bid from the room and the teapot was bought in at £280 against the reserve. Christie's point out that when the teapot was pictured on a tea packet the contestant could not see its condition. The teapot, as their catalogue states, has a "minute crack to spout, restoration to rim of cover". In good condition it might well be worth £305.

Lamont told of jobs plight in the North

By David Walker

The only growth industry in the North of England is the construction of new dole offices, leaders of the five county councils in the region said yesterday in London before a meeting to ask for extra public spending.

They released a report on the state of the region which advertised its high and growing unemployment, low level of investment, bad health, worsening prospects — and its attractiveness as a place to live and work before meeting Mr Norman Lamont, Minister of State for Industry.

Sir Maurice Sutherland, leader of Cleveland County Council, said: "Whatever private investment or private capital can do, it will require a massive injection of public money to solve the problems of the northern region."

Cleveland, together with Cumbria, Durham, Northumberland and the metropolitan county of Tyne and Wear, make up the North of England County Councils Association which published the report to complain about the lack of regional dimension in government policies.

The report claimed the North's need for new jobs was not matched by the regional grants programme run from London or Brussels via London.

Sir Maurice said the North suffered by comparison with Wales and Scotland from the lack of regional coordinating machinery for investment.

Extradition sought in kidnap case

A Dutchman, charged in connection with the alleged unlawful imprisonment of three Iranian diplomats in London was cleared of conspiracy at Marylebone yesterday when the prosecution offered no evidence.

The court was told that, because of alleged offences in Belguim, the Belgian government had applied for an extradition warrant for Hendrikus Van Der Horst, alias Alphonsus Boeski, a cook, aged 39, staying at the Harewood Hotel, Marylebone, London.

No evidence would be offered on the understanding Mr Van Der Horst would be taken straight away to Bow Street Magistrates' Court for extradition proceedings.

Five men are on £100,000 bail accused of assaulting and imprisoning Mr Hassem Maghadam and two other Iranian diplomats who were negotiating a £26m arms deal for the Iranian government.

Ex-MP to head polytechnic

By Our Education Correspondent

Mr Gerald Fowler, a former Government minister and Privy Councillor, has been appointed director of the North East London Polytechnic to succeed Dr George Brosan.

Mr Fowler, who is 46 and is deputy director at Preston Polytechnic will become acting director of the London polytechnic from January 1 as Dr Brosan is taking two terms' leave of absence before retirement.

Mr Fowler, who obtained a first class degree at Lincoln College, Oxford and lectured at Oxford and Lancaster Universities was Labour MP for The Wrekin from 1966 to 1970 and from 1974 to 1979. He was Joint Parliamentary Secretary in the Ministry of Technology, Minister of State in the Department of Education and Science, and Privy Councillor.

Top soap opera slips down ratings plughole

By Elkan Allan

Dallas has had its day and *Brideshead Revisited*, is fading. These are the conclusions to be drawn from the television ratings for the week ending October 25.

Despite cliff-hanging plots about the death of Kristen the arrest of J. R. and his plans for kidnapping his small son from Sue Ellen, the second episode of BBC 1's returning soap opera was only number eight in the BBC's Top Ten programmes. Granada's *Brideshead Revisited*, in its second episode and regular hour-long Tuesday slot, did poorly, again not coming in ITV's Top Ten.

Another disappointment for BBC 1 was the poor showing of its new serial about the invasion of Singapore, *Tenko*. Its opening episode only managed to reach number six in the BBC's Top Ten, although its opposition was one of ITV's traditionally lowest-rated programmes, Thames's *TV Eye*.

The Borgias on BBC 2 did better, although it was not high enough to make it number one in its own little league. That honour went to *Des O'Connor Tonight*, followed by a *Kick Up the Eighties*, with *The Borgias* at number three in the BBC 2 lists (see *The Times* Information Service, back page).

MINISTER ATTACKS CND CLAIMS

By our Political Staff

The Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament is feeding the British public with false information, Mr Peter Blaker, Minister of State for the Armed Forces, said yesterday.

"It talks of an arms race as if the West were responsible. In the arms race of the last decade there has been only one runner, the Soviet Union."

Mr Blaker told the Oxford University Conservative Association that recent Western increases in arms spending was an attempt to restore the balance.

"CND claims that the cruise missile is a first-strike weapon. Nothing could be farther from the truth. Nato's strategy is still entirely defensive."

Cruise was a subsonic missile that would take longer than a British Airways jet to reach the Soviet Union. "It is like an updated version of the 'doodlebug' of World War II."

He added: "I recently received a CND recruiting pamphlet which contained five material errors of fact."

DETENTION BLUNDER CONDEMNED

By George Clark

An Irishman was detained in custody for four weeks longer than necessary before his deportation, it is disclosed in a report, published today, by Mr Cecil Clothier, QC, the Parliamentary Ombudsman.

Efforts made on behalf of the man, since awarded £500 compensation, were met with misunderstanding and confusion both from the immigration and nationality department of the Home Office and the prison service, the ombudsman states.

One possible cause of the delay was that a detention order had been sent under cover of a deportation instruction letter. A police report on the service of a detention order referred to it throughout as a deportation notice.

The ombudsman found that the Home Office, through inefficient handling of important correspondence, caused the man to be detained longer than necessary.

Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration, Sixth Report, Session 1980-81 (Stationery Office, £4.75).

Solidarity leader faces charges for criticizing state

From Dessa Trevisan, Warsaw, Nov 2

On the eve of the meeting of the national commission of the Solidarity trade union's organization, remarks by one of its top leaders have prompted the authorities to start legal proceedings against him, just as the wave of strikes in Poland seemed to be ebbing.

The meeting at which a decision has to be taken on the proposal by the union's praesidium last week to limit the right of strike and introduce measures to stop wildcat strikes, is bound to encounter difficulties.

Mr Marian Jurczyk, head of Solidarity's branch in Szczecin who was the only serious challenger to Mr Lech Walesa for the leadership of the union at last month's congress, angered the authorities with remarks he made during a union meeting.

A legal inquiry has begun on grounds that he made defamatory remarks insulting to the nation and the State. If convicted he could be imprisoned for up to eight years.

Mr Jurczyk said Parliament, the Government, and the Central Committee commanded no popular respect or trust and that an "ever larger number of people regard them as traitors" and servants of Moscow.

He is also reported to have said that the authorities were not interested in the lot of the people, but in their own interests and alleged that most people in top posts were Jews. In a conversation with foreign journalists Mr Jurczyk confirmed that he made this remark.

He also called the Soviet Union an artificial friend and predicted that soon there would be no party organizations left in Poland's factories. General Wojcieck Jaruzelski, the Prime Minister and party leader, was "unable to cement the party". All this was tape-recorded and relayed over national radio and television, having a few days earlier provoked a protest letter from 19 MPs.

In its appeal to stop strikes the union praesidium admitted that the situation was slipping out of its hands and that the union was threatened with disunity which might make it ineffective and reduce its achievements.

But the national commission, which represents all regional branches, may be less inclined to support the praesidium's proposals. Nevertheless, there is activity behind the scenes and a meeting between Mr Walesa and General Jaruzelski is in the offing, though not before all strikes end.

This is now a possibility. In Tarnobrzeg, where a strike has been on for 10 days, the union agreed to suspend it. In Zyrardow, where most important textile plants have been at a standstill for three weeks, there are also prospects of agreement being reached before the national commission meets.

The signs look promising in several other troubled regions as well. The Roman Catholic Church has sent representatives to assist in the talks.

☐ About 100,000 strikers returned to work in Tarnobrzeg. Solidarity announced that other strikes were being settled or progress was being made in ending them. "It seems that this present difficult situation is nearing an end," Mr Market Brunne, a spokesman, said at Solidarity's headquarters in Gdansk.

He said the union expected a general strike in the western region of Zielona Gora to end tomorrow.—Reuter.

Heath urges drive for arms curbs

By Tony Samstag

Mr Edward Heath, the former prime minister, yesterday called for a "genuine and determined attempt" to reach agreement on arms limitation with the Soviet Union, if only because East-West relations had so much bearing on the success of the dialogue between North and South.

Taking a small sideways step away from his relatively uncontroversial role as leader of the British contingent in the dialogue between the North and South, he gingerly tested the more turbulent waters of East-West relations.

Speaking at Reading University, he said that the four points of the geopolitical compass "are inextricably bound together and we must look at them as one".

The Soviet Union, opportunism apart, had no "blue print" as such for world domination, and, indeed, was keen to turn scarce resources from armaments to such urgent matters as agriculture, in which, as shown by the recent offer by the United States to sell 15 million tons of grain to the Russians, that country was far more dependent on the West than were the Chinese.

"I now believe that Mr Brezhnev himself wants to do business with Mr Reagan", Mr Heath said. The time was ripe, therefore, for a further determined attempt to reach agreement with the Soviet Union on arms limitation, and to divert at least some of the resources so saved to development.

He said, though, that he had not seen this will in Washington or in the present administration.

The implied criticism, gentle though it was, suggested that Mr Heath might be considering widening his field of operations from economics to foreign affairs in his self-appointed role as Mrs Thatcher's personal gadfly.

ANOTHER CHESS DRAW PREDICTED

Merano, Nov 2.—The twelfth game of the world chess championship between Anatoly Karpov, of the Soviet Union, the titleholder, and Viktor Korchnoi, the Soviet exile, was adjourned when Korchnoi (Black) sealed his forty first move tonight with a draw predicted.

Karpov, who is two games from victory, varied his opening with White.

1	P—QB4	KKt—B3
2	QKt—B3	P—Q4
3	PxP	KtxP
4	Kt—B3	KtxKt
5	P(Kt2)xKt	P—KKt3
6	P—Q4	P—QB4
7	P—K3	B—Kt2
8	B—Kt5ch	Kt—Q2
9	O—O	O—O
10	P—QR4	P—QR3
11	B—Q3	P—Kt3
12	R—Kt1	B—Kt2
13	P—K4	Q—B2
14	R—K1	P—K3
15	P—K5	P—R3
16	P—R4	R(B1)—Q1
17	B—KB4	Kt—B1
18	B—K3	R(R1)—Kt1
19	Q—K2	B—QB3
20	BxP(QR6)	PxP
21	PxP	B(B3)xP
22	Kt—Q2	Q—B3
23	R(K1)—QB1	Q—R1
24	B—Q3	B—QB3
25	P—B3	P—QKt4
26	Kt—Kt3	R(Kt1)—B1
27	Kt—B5	Kt—Q2
28	Kt—K4	BxKt
29	RxR	QxR
30	BxB	Q—B5
31	B—Q3	Q—B6
32	BxP (Kt5)	Kt—Kt3
33	Q—Q3	Kt—Q4
34	B—B2	P—R4
35	QxQ	KtxQ
36	R—Kt3	Kt—Q6
37	R—Q3	KtxB
38	KxKt	R—Kt1
39	B—B4	R—Kt7ch
40	K—Kt3	R—Kt5
41	R—B3	Adjourned

Black: Korchnoi (to move)

White: Karpov



Frankfurt police attack airport protesters

Injured demonstrators flee tear gas as police charge crowds protesting at the clearing of an environmentalists' village in the path of the planned third runway for Frankfurt airport (Patricia Clough writes). The police attacked unexpectedly early yesterday, forcing their way through the deep trenches and barricades in the woods around the village and surprising the hundred inhabitants in their sleep. Immediately a prearranged alarm went out. Local church bells rang and supporters were summoned by telephone to travel to the village's aid. Police sealed off all roads leading to the area and while the first trees were felled—three million are due to be sacrificed for the runway—thousands of protesters flocked through woods to the village. Witnesses said the police charged six times, firing tear gas into the crowd and hitting protesters with truncheons. A press photographer was beaten by several policemen and Red Cross doctors were hit while trying to treat his injuries. Journalists were prevented from reaching the area and the number of injured is unknown.

Reagan warns Husain of 'hateful' forces

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington, Nov 2

King Husain of Jordan arrived at the White House today at the start of a two-day state visit amid clear indications that the United States is trying to expand the Middle East peace process to include moderate Arab states such as Jordan and Saudi Arabia.

He and Queen Noor arrived to full ceremonial honours and shortly after began a round of talks with President Reagan. It was the first meeting between the two leaders.

Tomorrow he will have another meeting with the President and will also have talks with other top Administration officials, including Mr Caspar Weinberger, the Defence Secretary, with whom he will discuss Jordan's defence requirements.

In his opening remarks President Reagan said the security of Jordan was of critical importance to the United States and urged King Husain to be wary of hateful external forces who seek to divide the Middle East.

This was taken as a reference to the Soviet Union, to which the King has said he will turn if the United States were not prepared to supply him with the weapons he is seeking.

King Husain particularly wants to acquire surface-to-air missiles to bolster Jordan's defences. Israel has let it be known that it is as opposed to the supply of sophisticated weaponry to Jordan as it is to the controversial sale of Awacs surveillance aircraft and other defence equipment to Saudi Arabia.

The main focus of the talks between the King and President Reagan will be the attempts by the United States to entice Jordan into taking part in the Middle East peace process. The inclusion of Jordan is considered vital as it not only shares a long common border with Israel but also has a large number of Palestinians

Following the Awacs victory in the Senate last week President Reagan said he wanted to extend the process that had begun with the Camp David accords from only one country (Egypt) that had made peace with Israel to other Arab states, and working out, mutually and with all of them, a fair solution to the Palestinian question.

The problem facing American policy makers is that Jordan, like Saudi Arabia, has rejected the Camp David formula. This is seen by Arab states as a selfish move by Egypt to retrieve its own territory lost during the 1973 Arab-Israeli war without finding a solution to the Palestinian problem.

Jordan supports a solution along similar lines to those contained in the Saudi eight-point peace plan which calls for a complete Israeli withdrawal from all land occupied during the 1967 Middle East war in exchange for a peace agreement. Jordan also supports the inclusion of the Palestine Liberation Organization in the peace process.

However Mr Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, has made it clear he totally rejects the Saudi plan, which he has described as a plan on how to liquidate Israel, and insists that the Camp David accords are the only path to peace in the Middle East.

☐ Riyadh: President Reagan's statement that Saudi Arabia's Middle East peace plan contained some positive elements was an encouraging sign, Prince Fahd said here today. But he gave a warning that the plan would fail unless, after consultations, it received the backing of all Arab countries (AFP reports).

Prince Fahd emphasized the importance of the Soviet decision to give embassy status to the Palestinian Liberation Organization representation in Moscow.

Carrington urges PLO dialogue

By Our Foreign Staff

Europe fears that the Camp David approach to security for Israel and the rest of the Middle East "is not and will not be sufficient". Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, said last night before flying to Saudi Arabia today.

The long-term objective for the Palestinians must be spelt out, he told the Conservative Friends of Israel in London.

"I make no apology for my firm belief that no good will come of pretending that the PLO can be ignored or that they do not have a very wide measure of support amongst the Palestinians", he said.

"We must talk to the PLO to convince them of the need to accept Israel's right to live in peace and security as fundamental to the search for a peace settlement", he said. Otherwise Israel could not realistically be expected to talk to the PLO.

"The European Ten believe that peace, lasting peace, will only be possible in the Middle East if there is a measure of justice for all parties. This must include justice for the Palestinian people, not simply in physical and humanitarian terms, but in political terms, too."

Lord Carrington has been mandated as current President of the EEC Council of Ministers to talk to Crown Prince Fahd about the eight-piont peace plan which the prince announced in August.

The main purpose of Lord Carrington's trip this week is to find out how the Saudis intend to follow up their plan, and in particular whether it can be made the basis for a broader Arab peace initiative after the Arab summit conference to be held in Morocco later this month.

In an interview with Arab journalists in London yesterday, Lord Carrington described the plan as "a very important statement", which seemed compatible with the Venice Declaration on the Middle East adopted by the leaders of the European Community last year.

He emphasized the seventh point, which says that "all states in the region should be able to live in peace". Lord Carrington said that this was a implicit acceptance of Israel.

It was, he said, "quite sad" that Mr Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, should disregard this and appeal to President Reagan to repudiate the eight points. He, himself, did not agree completely with all eight points, but he felt they were "surely a possible basis for negotiation".

Nervous peace returns

Beirut militias obey ceasefire order

From Robert Fisk, Beirut, Nov 2

It all seemed a little too good to be true. Just outside *The Times* apartment on the Beirut seafront, a battered Mercedes taxi cruised by with a loudspeaker taped to the roof. "The Arab Deterrent Force," screamed a disembodied voice, "is supervising the new peace plan."

In the back of the car, a Lebanese police captain took the microphone from his lips and sipped Arab coffee from a small, painted china cup.

For the umpteenth time—there have, after all, been more than 100 recorded ceasefires in this city over the past five years—peace was officially returning to Beirut.

It was perhaps a little uncharitable to note that the taxi driver had concealed his registration plate with cardboard to prevent his subsequent identification, and possible assassination, by those who might be less helpful towards the authorities.

Besides, almost all West Beirut's 16 militias were ostensibly obeying the Syrian Army's instruction to pull their gunmen out of town.

Some 200 yards up the Corniche, the followers of Mr Walid Jumblatt, the feudal socialist ideologue from the Chouf mountains, put their rifles away and donned civilian clothes, leaving only a giant coloured portrait of Mr Jumblatt's assassinated father on a block of unfinished high-rise flats to remind the world of their existence.

Half a mile further on, the pink-uniformed militiamen of the Syrian-controlled Arab Knights clambered noisily onto a Syrian Army lorry and travelled off into the sunset. Or so it appeared.

It was somewhat disconcerting to find the same raspberry-coloured gallants setting up another encampment 20 minutes later in the ruins of the Phoenicia hotel less than a mile from the old Beirut front line.

On the other side of that line, Mr Beschir Gemayel's Phalangist militia, untroubled by West Beirut's peace plan or by Syrian tutelage, maintained their own paramilitary forces around the Maronite enclave north of the city.

Yet there was undoubtedly a real attempt to rid the Lebanese capital of its militias. All over the west of the city Syrian troops pulled down the concrete bunkers which leftist gunmen had built outside their party headquarters.

Syrian regular troops, suddenly enjoying a new Indian summer of popularity among the Lebanese, basked in the autumn sun as they rode on the backs of Army lorries along the seafront.

A plethora of Syrian road blocks, at which polite but distinctly serious young Syrian officers demanded to search civilian cars, turned Beirut's regular traffic jams into a clogged mass of hooting cars that stretched five miles out to the international airport.

The new security plan was finally agreed on Saturday night in a meeting between representatives of the Palestinian Fatah guerrillas and the various leftist militias that have dominated the west of Beirut since the civil war ended five years ago.

At the end of that tragic and disreputable conflict, the Syrian Army, which ever since has born the doubtful title of Arab Deterrent Force, ordered the militias of Beirut to hand over their weapons. The latest security plan demands only that the guerrillas take their guns out of the city.

Ugandan leader freed

Kampala, Nov 2.—Mr Jabeli Bidandi Sali, secretary-general of the opposition Uganda Patriotic Movement (UPM), said today that no conditions were attached to his sudden release on Friday after nine months in jail.

"I have been released without preconditions," he said at his home near here. "I am in good health . . . I am happy."

Mr Sali, aged 44, was arrested with several other UPM officials on February 10 following a strike at government installations. Most of the other officials have since been released.

He said he had no idea that he was going to be freed until a prison guard ordered him to gather his belongings and then drove him home.

Mr Sali, a former Cabinet Minister in post-Idi Amin governments until President Milton Obote was elected in December, said he planned to return to work in his bookshop.—AFP.

Protests in West Bank

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem, Nov 2

The sixty-fourth anniversary of the signing of the Balfour declaration was met with widespread disturbances throughout the occupied West Bank today. The extent of the protests was greater than in recent years because they were combined with demonstrations against the new Israeli separation of civilian and military powers in the area.

At Bir Zeit, the largest university in the occupied region, students were driven back on to the campus by Israeli troops using tear gas after cars had been stoned, road blocks erected and piles of tyres set alight. Violent demonstrations by young Palestinians were also reported in the towns of Nablus, Bethlehem and Ramallah.

Shuttle is ahead of launch schedule

From Nicholas Hirst, Cape Canaveral, Nov 2

Preparations for Wednesday's first ever second flight of a United States space craft have been proceeding so well here that several pre-launch operations have been brought forward.

As the tanned and confident astronauts, Col Joe Engle and Capt Richard Truly, flew into base Mr Deke Seyton, manager of orbital flight tests for the National Aeronautics and Space Agency (Nasa), said that everything was expected to proceed as planned.

With 45 hours to go the only concern was the weather. Today the wind was gusting near the edge of the limits for a launch but the forecast for Wednesday is good.

In some ways, this flight is more significant than the inaugural two-day orbit in April. It will be the first time a space craft has been used twice. The second of four test flights, it will last for five days.

Columbia is carrying an extensive payload of experiments in its 65,000lb-capacity cargo-bay and on the second day the crucial Canadian-built robot arm, which in future will launch and retrieve instrument packed satellites, will be tested.

On the first flight the sonic boom from lift-off damaged some of the shuttle struts. This time a water tank on the launch pad is to be filled, to depress the effects of the boom.

The shuttle's launch inclination has been changed slightly to give increased lift-off. For the astronauts, both entering true space for the first time, the crucial period will be the first two minutes and seven seconds before the two solid rocket boosters separate from the main stack.

Technically, if things go really wrong the astronauts can eject from the launch pad but Mr Slayton said he would not like to try it.

"With this machine you've got a problem until you get rid of the solids—you've got a major catastrophe. Even so, if ejection was the only option we'd give it a whirl."

Goukouni says Libya will quit

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, Nov 2

President Goukouni Oueddei of Chad declared on French radio yesterday that he was convinced that Colonel Gaddafi of Libya would keep his word and withdraw his troops, estimated at 10,000 from Chad. Contrary to reports in Paris last week, he said that the decision by France to send military supplies to Chad was not linked in any way to his demand for the immediate withdrawal of the Libyans.

The President said that he expected Libyan troops to leave the country by the end of the year. He refused to comment on the statement by Mr Acyl Ahmat Aghbach, his pro-Libyan foreign minister, that he was against their withdrawal for the time being.

Chad is a key item on the agenda of the Franco-African conference, attended by 29 African countries, which began here today. General Eyadema, the President of Togo, declared a few days ago that it would provide the African countries with an opportunity to harmonize their standpoints on Chad, and to take stock of progress in setting up a pan-African peace-keeping force for which President Mitterrand issued an urgent appeal at Cancún, Mexico.

☐ Ndjamena.—Mr Acyl Ahmat Aghbach said yesterday that he was firmly opposed to President Goukouni's call for the withdrawal of Libyan troops from Chad by the end of the year. There were insufficient guarantees to maintain security on all Chad territory to permit the Libyans to leave, Mr Acyl said. (AFP reports).

The seeds of civil war still existed, he said. "The internal situation is more fragile than we generally acknowledge."

Law Report November 3 1981 Divisional Court

Federation rules binding on section

Regina v The Certification Officer, Ex parte The Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers Engineering Section and Others.

Before Mr Justice McNeill

[Judgment delivered November 2]

The rules of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers (AUEW) were held to be binding on the engineering section of that union, and since those rules were inconsistent with the terms of a proposed instrument of transfer whereby the foundry section and the constructional section proposed to transfer their engagements to the engineering section, the certification officer had reached a correct decision in withholding his approval of the transfer.

Mr Justice McNeill, sitting as a Divisional Court, dismissed an application by the engineering, foundry and constructional sections of the AUEW for judicial review of a decision made by the certification officer refusing to give his approval to a proposed transfer.

Mr Richard Jon Harvey, QC and Mr Andrew E. Thompson for the applicants; Mr William Macpherson, QC and Mr Simon D. Brown for the certification officer; Mr David Turner-Samuels, QC and Mr Brian Langstaff for the AUEW technical, administrative and supervisory section.

MR JUSTICE McNEILL said that the certification officer's decision which was challenged by the engineering, foundry and constructional sections of the AUEW was supported by the technical, administrative and supervisory section (TASS) of the union. The four sections of the AUEW were independent trade unions, although each gave up a measure of independence in 1971 when they entered into what could loosely be described as a federation, of which each became a section.

From 1971, they contemplated a single union for the engineering industry and as a step towards that end, the engineering, foundry and constructional sections proposed to amalgamate. The foundry and constructional sections proposed to transfer their engagements to the engineering section.

Before the certification officer could approve the proposal, he had to satisfy himself that the rules of the engineering section were in no way inconsistent with the terms of the instrument of transfer in accordance with the Trade Union and Employers' Associations (Amalgamations etc) Regulations 1975 (SI 536).

He was of the view that there were inconsistencies, not in the rules of the engineering section but in the rules of the federal body of the AUEW (the federation). In his view, the rules of the federation were incorporated in the rules of the engineering section.

The AUEW was a combination of the four constituent unions: there had to be reciprocity between the AUEW and each section and the rules of each were for the harmonious working of the federation.

On a proper construction of the rules, the rules of the sections were expressly made rules of the AUEW and the rules of the AUEW were part of and incorporated in the rules of the sections.

The purpose of the amalgamation was to create a federation of four unions as a fifth union. The four constituent sections had reciprocal rights and repsonsibilities, including the right to withhold consent to a fundamental reconstruction of the federation.

As a matter of contract, each individual member had a contract only with his section and his membership with the federation was derivative only. If it were not for the incorporation of the AUEW rules in the sectional rules, no member could enforce performance of the obligations to him of the federation.

Any member should be entitled to require the AUEW to perform its duties in accordance with its own rules. Similarly the sections were bound by the AUEW rules: they subscribed to them and they not only agreed to bind themselves to the constitutional structure but also to pass on to their members as implied parts of their own sectional rules the advantages and rights of the federation.

The proposed alteration of the federation from one of four sections to one of two sections was fundamentally inconsistent with the rules of the federation. Each member was entitled to assume that AUEW as constituted of its four constituent members would continue unless its constitution was varied in accordance with its rules and these provided for the consent of each section to any amendment.

In his Lordship's view, the certification officer was right in regarding the AUEW rules as part of and incorporated in the rules of the engineering section and in finding inconsistencies between those rules and the instrument submitted to him for his approval.

Solicitors: Brian Thompson and Partners for the engineering and foundry sections, Robin Thompson and Partners for the constructional section; Treasury Solicitors; Seifert, Sedley & Co.

In the House of Lords case in *The Times* on October 30, properly referred to as *Buttes Gas and Oil Company v Hammer and Others; Same (No 3)*, the name of Mr R. Y. Jennings, QC, was omitted from the list of counsel for Buttes.

Failure of compulsory powers applications

Regina v Secretary of State for the Environment, Ex parte Wellingborough Council

Regina v Secretary of State for the Environment, Ex parte Runnymede Borough Council

Before Mr Justice Skinner

[Judgment delivered October 28]

Where a clearance area has been declared by a council and a compulsory purchase order has been submitted for the approval of the Secretary of State for the Environment, if he refuses to approve the order, then that clearance area ceases to exist.

Mr Justice Skinner, sitting as a Divisional Court, refused to grant declarations sought by Wellingborough Borough Council, Northamptonshire, and Runnymede Borough Council, Surrey, in consolidated appeals that clearance areas declared by each of them under the provision of section 42 of the Housing Act 1957 still existed and that they were still under a duty to purchase the land and clear it as provided by section 43(1)

Mr Harry Sales for the applicant borough councils; Mr David Latham for the Secretary of State for the Environment; Mr Martin Reynolds for Mr Felix MacDonald, one of the householders in the clearance area.

MR JUSTICE SKINNER, in a reserved judgment, said that in both cases after a clearance area was declared by the borough a compulsory order for purchase of land in the clearance area was submitted for approval.

In both cases after a public inquiry, the secretary of state refused to confirm the orders.

The question arose as to the status of the clearance areas. The application for leave to apply for an order of certiorari was refused, the view being that the secretary of state plainly had the power to make the order he did but it remained to be determined whether the declaration could properly be made.

After each decision was received, the council concerned wrote to the secretary of state and asked his view as to the effect of the refusal to confirm the compulsory purchase order on the clearance area.

Wellingborough's reply was that as the secretary of state was not directly concerned in the declaration of clearance areas it was for the council to determine the future of that area in the light of his decision on the compulsory purchase order. It might be that the council might decide to rescind the clearance area resolution.

It was conceded by counsel for the secretary of state that there was no express power in the council to cancel a clearance area resolution

The secretary of state, in reply to Runnymede, said that he was expressly empowered by schedule 3 paragraph 4(3) of the Housing Act 1957 to decide that some clearance area land should not have been included with a compulsory purchase order and he could not therefore be constrained from deciding that all of the land in a clearance area should not have been included if he decided on the evidence that that was the case. Consequently as a result of not confirming the order he was of the opinion that the clearance area ceased to exist at the time of his decision.

Counsel for the applicants submitted that such a conclusion might produce anomalous consequences if the clearance areas no longer existed. Such arguments were not relevant if there were clear words in the statute which dealt with the situation.

Counsel on behalf of the Secretary of State submitted that such words appeared in paragraph 4(3) of the third schedule of the Act of 1957: "If the minister is of the opinion that any land included by the local authority in a clearance area should not have been so included, he shall in confirming an order made under section 43 of this Act modify it so as to exclude that land for all purposes from the clearance area, but if in any such case he is of opinion that the land may properly be purchased by the authority under subsection (2) of that section, he shall further modify the order so as to authorise the local authority to purchase that land under that subsection and not as being land comprised in a clearance area".

It was conceded that the paragraph did not expressly provide that if the whole compulsory purchase order was quashed all the land was excluded from the clearance area but it was submitted that the result had to follow by irresistible inference.

Any other interpretation would leave the local authority with land declared a clearance area with the consequent obligations but without the power to purchase.

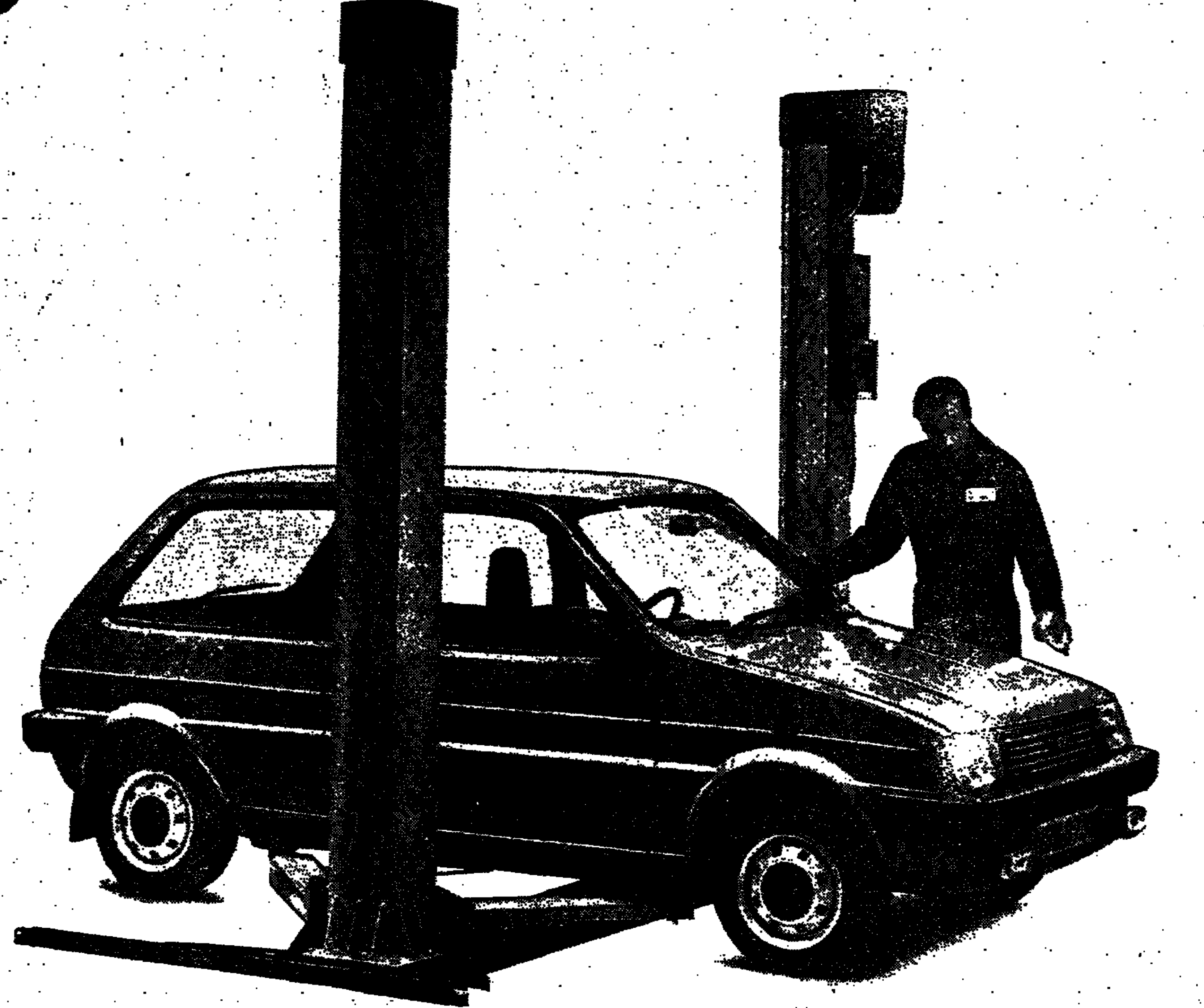
In his Lordship's judgment, the words of paragraph 4(3) led irresistibly to the conclusion contended for on behalf of the secretary of state. It would be a strange result if when 90 per cent of the land was excluded from a compulsory purchase order it was excluded for all purposes from the clearance area, while if the compulsory purchase order was quashed, the whole of the land remained in the clearance area.

In his Lordship's judgment, in paragraph 4(3) the words "he shall in confirming" meant "he shall in the confirmation process". And if in the confirmation process the whole of the compulsory purchase order went, then the whole of the clearance area went with it.

Solicitors: Royds, Barfield for Mr C. V. Baguley, Wellingborough, and for Runnymede Borough Council; Treasury Solicitor; Toller, Hales & Collcutt, Wellingborough.



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Bourguiba party heading for landslide victory

From Godfrey Morrison, Tunis, Nov 2

Early results in Tunisia's first multi-party elections for 22 years indicated that the National Front, an alliance between the ruling Destourian Socialist Party and the trade union leadership, was heading for an overwhelming victory.

With results from four of the 23 constituencies declared, the Ministry of the Interior said the National Front had won all 18 seats.

The elections are for the 136 members of the Chamber of Deputies and do not put at risk the position of President Habib Bourguiba, who is President for life.

Even before the polls closed last night the *three opposition* groups fighting the elections — the Tunisian Communist Party. The Movement of Social Democrats (MDS) and the Popular Unity Movement (MUP) — accused the Government of cheating.

At a joint press conference, the three organizations accused Government officials of illegal conduct. Opposition observers at polling stations had been prevented from carrying out their tasks. Supporters had been intimidated and some had been prevented from voting, they said.

Mr Ahmed Mestiri, the Social Democratic leader, said that two of his movement's candidates had been arrested. Earlier in the campaign the Social Democrats halted their public meetings because of alleged intimidation by what they said were Government-paid thugs.

Mr Mestiri also produced a document he said was an internal Government circular which explained methods to be used by local officials to fix the election in the National Front's favour.

Despite these allegations — and the opposition groups have not ruled out the possibility of challenging the results *in the courts* — the most striking result of Tunisia's first step towards pluralism is that even opposition spokesmen say the exercise has been worthwhile.

An MDS spokesman said that despite everything that had happened the election campaign had been "a positive step".

While Mr Muhammad Mzali, the Prime Minister, and much of his Government appeared sincere in their efforts to liberalize the regime, by increasing press freedom and giving Opposition spokesmen time on the state-run radio and television, there were other strong forces in the regime that were resisting it.

The opposition's feeling that these elections, however imperfectly organized and supervized, are a positive step *from which it will* be extremely difficult to turn back. is shared by some in Government circles.

Mr Beji Caid Essebsi, the Foriegn Minister, who in the early seventies fell out with the regime because of his liberal views, said at the weekend that if Tunisia's democratic steps were compared with the situation in countries which had experienced democracy for centuries, these steps "may appear puerile". But "after November 1 we will no longer be what we were before".

Envoy-designate said to have quit

☐ Los Angeles: Dr Abdelaziz Hamzaoui, Tunisia's Ambassador-designate to Britain, sent his resignation yesterday to President Bourguiba in protest at the *President's* "detrimental and megalomaniac" rule CAP reports.

Mr Hamzaoui, who is on hoiday in Los Angeles with his American-born wife Mary, said in a press release that "the aged and ailing Bourguiba has fallen completely under the influence of his second wife who usurpingly wields the real power in Tunisia."

An official at the Tunisian Ambassador's residence in Washington, who declined to be identified, confirmed that Mr Hamzaoui was Ambassador-designate to Britain

Lawsuit by cartoonist

From Moshe Brilliant, Tel Aviv, Nov 2

Mr Arye Naor, Secretary of the Israeli Cabinet, said today he will fly to Hamburg to give evidence for *Die Welt*, the German daily paper, in its defence against a civil action brought by Mr Raanan Lurie, the political cartoonist formerly employed by the paper, who is now a cartoonist for *The Times*.

The dispute concerns promotion of an interview with Mr Menachem Begin, the *Israeli Prime Minister*, published in *Die Welt*, which had not been granted to the paper but to Mr Lurie and his syndicate.

Mr Naor's intervention in the case resulted in his being charged before an Israeli civil service court with conduct unbecoming to an official which might harm the image of the civil service. The case is pending.

The Attorney-General's office noted that Mr Naor had been seeking future employment with the paper. To prove his journalistic talents, he gave Mr Lurie a story about a telephone conversation between President Carter and Herr Helmut Schmidt.

The report of the conversation *had already* been published in the local press, but the Attorney-General said Mr Naor, due to his position, had created the impression that the information was from a reliable source and it might have been used against President Carter.

Voters face list of 816 in Belgian elections

From Ian Murray Brussels, Nov

People in the Brussels area will face one of the most complicated voting papers yet seen when they go to the polls in Belgium's general election on November 8. They will have a choice of 816 candi*dates on a voting slip which* will have to be about the size of a broadsheet newspaper page to accommodate all the names.

As a result of the fragmentation that has characterized Belgian politics in recent years, there are 24 lists of candidates standing for the 34 seats in the capital. This is a symptom of Belgium's malaise, the jealousy between the prosperous Flemish northwest *and the declining* French-speaking south-east.

Every main poitical party has a Flemish and a French branch and as often as not they do not even talk in a civil manner to each other. This applies to the Socialist movement as much as to the Social Christians, whose uncomfortable coalition formed the basis of the last government.

The one constant in Belgian politics is the monolithic Flemish Christian Social Party (CVP), which has formed part of every coalition since the war as well as forming on its own the only one-party post-war government, in 1950.

Frustration with the CVP is so great that there has been talk of an alliance of all the other parties to deny it power next time. But it seems inevitable that the CVP will be in the next government.

Voting is compulsory in Belgium and free transport is provided, so the turn-out will be high.

There will be two new things about the election: 18-year-olds, who form 8 per cent of the population, will be able to vote for the first time and constitutional changes, agreed on last year, come into force, giving greater powers to the regions.

The unknown factor is how far these changes will go towards satisfying the demands of the more militant regionalists and so help the Government to concentrate on solving the economic crisis.

In a recent interview Mr Mark Eyskens, the caretaker Prime Minister, said that next year Belgium would reach the ceiling on loans from foreign banks. Solving an economic crisis of that size will not be facilitated if the Government spends its time arguing — as it has — about what languages should be taught in individual school classes.

DOMINICI PLEA

Marseilles, — The family of the late Gaston Dominici who was found guilty in 1954 of murdering Sir Jack Drummond and his wife and daughter at a camp site in the south of France, have asked for the case to be re-opened on the ground that two workmen mentioned by a witness, might have been the murderers.

Secretary defends Spanish King

From Richard Wigg, Madrid, Nov 2

General Sabino Fernandez Campo, Secretary of the Royal Household, today defended King Juan Carlos from an extreme right-wing whisper campaign about the King's alleged actions during the night of the attempted military coup last February. He said the King had never hesitated over his course of action.

"From the beginning of the evening when these things happened," General Fernandez Campo said in a radio interview, referring to the seizure of Parliament by paramilitary civil guards led by Colonel Antonio Tejero, "the decision was already fully taken by he who had to take it, His Majesty the King."

The significance of the remarks of the King's secretary, speaking for the first time publicly of the attempted coup on February 23, lies not *so much in what he says but* that he should now judge it necessary to speak.

With the trial of the alleged coup plotters still apparently far away and no date set, a whisper campaign accompanied by pamphlets circulating in the barracks has restarted with the ultras still trying to implicate the King even alleging that he knew beforehand of the coup

In the face of this some constitutionally-minded serving officers are worried about what they fear is the marked lack of firmness by the Government of Señor Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo to take on the ultras.

Following powerful leading articles in two of Madrid's dailies, *El Pais* and *Diario 16*, the Cabinet has now decided to file appeals against the verdicts in two courts martial here last week against Army officers both of which had ominous political overtones.

The leading article in El Pais challenged the Government to abandon its "ostrich *like* strategy" which only incited extreme right-wing forces favouring a coup to greater boldness.

The first court martial involved Captain Juan Milans del Bosch who received a sentence of one month and one day for calling the king a "pig"

The cavalry officer son of General Jaime Milans del Bosch, one of the three generals charged with military rebellion for his part in the February coup attempt, was overheard by an Army intelligence officer

The same court, however, sentenced Colonel Alvaro Graino to two-months and one day for having written a letter to the editor of *Diario 16* in which he denounced the existence of extreme right-wing elements in the armed forces, It was subsequently *published*.

At the court martial the cavalry captain was the centre of attention by well known extreme right-wingers who mingled with his family, while the colonel with 38 years' service was treated to an icy silence.

The verdicts against which the Government has appealed augur ill, it is considered here, for a satisfactory trial of those accused of plotting the February coup, above all for upholding those democratic and constitutional values represented first and foremost by King Juan Carlos, who is also the commander-in-chief of Spain's armed forces.

Señor Calvo Sotelo spent the weekend watching the joint United States-Spanish amphibious manoeuvres in Andalusia, but neither he nor the Defence Minister made any public reference to the *courts martial*.

Dr Anna Freud, 86-year-old psychoanalyst and daughter of Sigmund Freud, is presented with an honorary doctorate at the West German Embassy in London, by Professor Helfried Moosbrugger (left) of Frankfurt University. With them are Professor S. Preiser and Professor Herman Angelander, both of Frankfurt, Dr Juergan Ruhfus, the Ambassador, and Herr Helmut Kindler, publisher of her scientific works,

Spadolini puts his troubles to the nation

From Peter Nichols, Rome, Nov 2

Signor Giovanni Spadolini, the Italian Prime Minister, left the Quirinale Palace today with at least the comfort of full support from President Pertini.

That means a lot for the head of a coalition belonging to the smallest of the five parties, who is also the first non-Christian Democrat to lead a government since the end of the war.

Yesterday Signor Spadolini took the opportunity of the day dedicated to the armed forces to make an appeal to the country to face what he called an invisible war on four fronts: the economy, terrorism, public morality and the international situation. The war was being fought against armies which had no flags or uniforms, he said.

This speech is widely interpreted today as an appeal to public opinion over the heads of some of his troublesome allies at a moment undoubtedly serious for the country: "The appeal", as one newspaper called it, "to the people against the barons".

The anxieties expressed yesterday followed a televised address on Saturday night to the nation in which he sought, among other aims, to explain a rise in the price of petrol, which makes Italian petrol the most expensive in Europe, and to convince his allies that he needs their full support.

His alarm was shared by Signor Carlo Azeglio Ciampi, governor of the Central Bank, who pointed out in a speech at Bologna that productivity this year marked a zero growth while inflation was once again increasing: "Italy is on the razor's edge", the governor said.

If Signor Spadolini did not have troubles enough, he must feel weakened by the constant talk of political changes. This is accompanied by an attempt on the part of some of his allies to reach a form of political alliance intended to keep a coalition together until the end of this parliament.

These discussions are punctuated with renewed promises of support for the present Government and the present Prime Minister, but such guarantees are taken to be more formal than real in significance.

President Pertini has privately made clear to the coalition partners that if they want a pact of cooperation for the rest of this parliament's life they must see it in terms of increasing their support for the Government, and not as an idea which required as a prelude the fall of Signor Spadolini and the formation of yet another government.

The President has also intimated that if Signor Spadolini's partners — he has Socialists, Social Democrats and Liberals in his coalition as well as his own republican Party and the Christian Democrats — bring him down, the prime ministership would revert to a Chistian Democrat. That is some indication of where President Pertini feels the worst danger *is*

To do justice to Signor Spadolini's political allies, there is more than one point of principle involved. The Prime Minister feels that the country should be government by the Government: the party secretaries on the other hand have made clear to him that they must have an important say in providing political directives.

At the time of the formation of his Government in July he had to accept the wishes of the parties in imposing members of his Government on him instead of allowing him the free hand which the constitution requires.



South Africa
Zwelakhe Sisulu

By Caroline Moorehead

Zwelakhe Sisulu, a 31-year-old journalist, has been held incomunicado, without charge, since June 20 when he was arrested in the early hours of the morning at his Soweto home by security police.

No reasons have been given for his arrest. Under Section 6 of the Terrorist Act, under which he can be held indefinetly, the security police are not obliged to give information about a detainee, confirm a detention or disclose where he is being held.

Mr Sisulu has had trouble with the police before. In December, 1980 when he was national president of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa, a trade union representing black journalists and reporters, he was restricted under a three-year banning order imposed, with no reason given, by the Minister of Justice.

The banning placed him under immediate house arrest at night and throughout most of the weekend. He was forbidden to receive visitors at home other than his mother, father-in-law and a doctor.

His father, Walter Sisulu, a leader of the banned African National Congress, is serving a life sentence on Robben Island.

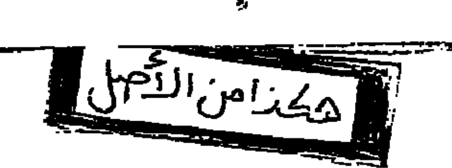
Under the banning order, Zwelakhe Sisulu was not only forbidden contact with other banned people, but subjected to other forms of restriction on expression, association and freedom of movement. He cannot, for instance, prepare material for publication, so his work as a journalist has stopped.

He is not the only journalist in detention. Three days before his arrest, Thank Mazwai, another leading black journalist, was picked up by the police. He too is being held incomunicado.

TELEPHONE LINK FROM SPACE

Moscow, Nov 2 — President Brezhnev today inaugurated a new radio telephone link with India which beams conversations into the upper atmosphere (Michael Binyon writes). It converts speech into a signal which scatters miles above the earth. Some of it is caught by a receiving aerial which reverses the process and reproduces the telephone conversation.

President Brezhnev described the "troposcatter" as a milestone in Indo-Soviet cooperation.



هكذا من الأصل

CDU solidarity threatened by the party youth

From Patricia Clough, Bonn, Nov 2

Christian Democrat leaders gathered in Hamburg today in some trepidation that their official strategy for attaining power will be torpedoed by their own restless young.

The annual party congress, whose plenary sessions open tomorrow, has been largely dedicated this year to discussions with young people in an attempt to attract younger voters.

Behind it is the realization that the conservative Christian Democratic Union (CDU) is in danger of turning into a party of the old and middle aged. In last year's elections only 25 per cent of the under thirties voted CDU although it won nearly 45 per cent of the national vote.

But there are signs that the party may end up having the same kind of trouble from its young as the ruling Social Democrats whose place the CDU hopes to take in the 1984 elections.

Herr Helmut Kohl, the party chairman, has insisted on stifling any internal discussion or controversy in the party. He believes that the opposition should keep quiet and appear united while the Social Democrat-Free Democrat coalition tears itself apart and power, he hopes, will eventually drop into their laps.

But this strategy is being increasingly challenged not only by the Junge Union, its youth organization, but no less a person than Herr Heiner Geissler, the party manager. To the intense annoyance of Herr Kohl he has publicly argued that the party can interest young people only if it is seen to be discussing the problems of the country today.

Behind this dispute is a big leadership problem. Not only the younger and more liberal elements in the CDU but also many of its top leaders are deeply dissatisfied with Herr Kohl. The coalition is visibly crumbling, yet he is failing to present the CDU as a dynamic and inspiring alternative, ready to take over at any moment.

Herr Kohl's position is not in dispute at present; everyone is agreed that a leadership struggle during the next year or so would be extremely damaging.

But the CDU will be watching veru carefully the reaction of the congress to speeches of Herr Kohl and Herr Geissler, and there may be even be some pointers towards a possible successor.

For although the main CDU leaders are secretly agreed that Herr Kohl is not the right man, they are divided over who could take his place. At present the strongest potential candidate appears to be Herr Gerhard Stoltenberg, Prime Minster of Schleswig-Holstein.

The party is agreed that the question of who should stand as its candidate for Chancellor in the 1984 elections will not be discussed until 1983. But Junge Union leaders say privately that unless Herr Kohl pulls up his socks soon it could be forced on them earlier.

"There is such a get-up-and-go mood in the grass roots that Kohl will be swept away by it if he is not careful", one said.

☐ President Brezhnev's visit to Bonn later this month is being extended from two to four days at the Soviet request, informed sources said here today.

His programme of talks with Herr Helmut Schmidt, the Chancellor, and other West German leaders will not be extended, the source said, but his longer stay will give "more room for improvization". They did not elaborate further.

Herr Lothar Ruehl, the deputy government spokesman, would say only that the timetable was still being discussed with Soviet representatives and an official announcement would be made in due course.

Greenpeace frees whales from US research centre

Vancouver, Nov 2.—Pens holding two whales used for United States military research have been slashed open by a group of Greenpeace volunteers off the east coast of Vancouver Island, the environmentalist group announced.

Mr Patrick Moore, Greenpeace director in Canada, said the action was taken last Friday to publicize "military exploitation of marine mammals".

The whales, white belugas, failed to take advantage of the freedom offered them and returned to their pens.

Mr Gil Hewlett, a marine biologist and the curator of the Vancouver public aquarium, described the Greenpeace action as an "incredibly irresponsible" act which had endangered the creatures' lives.

He said the Belugas would not have known how to take care of themselves once outside the military research station at Nanoose Bay.

Mr Hewlett said the belugas would have been easy prey for packs of killer whales around the British Columbia coast.

But Greenpeace said that killer whales do not eat belugas.

Naval researchers have been training the belugas to take harnesses down to dummy torpedoes on the ocean floor. A Navy spokesman said the whales may prove useful in such operations as aiding crippled submarines.



"Don't worry — we can always find you another blind date!"

Strike puts ballet in a spin

By John Percival

The Australian Ballet, which was due to start a two-month season in Sydney this week, has run into a dispute between dancers and management which threatens the future of the company.

The season the ballet members were due to play in Brisbane last week had to be cancelled because of a strike, which also prevented the last performances of their Melbourne run.

The dispute arises over contracts offered to leading dancers for the 1982 season. Under a decision of the Australian Arbitration Commission, they were required to dance only four times a week. Mr Peter Bahen, the Australian Ballet's administrator, wanted that increased to seven performances a week.

Under the new contracts, leading dancers found themselves faced with either more performances or a reduction in status and pay.

Mr Bahen is a man of unusual drive and determination. Under his control the Australian Ballet has become a profit-making venture; probably the only large ballet company in the world to do so.

The dancers complain, however, that it has been achieved at the expense of artistic considerations. They also say that he has made derogatory comments about them.

Originally the dancers demanded Mr Bahen's resignation. Their union, Equity, has since suggested a compromise under which he would take extended leave and an outside administrator be appointed. But Mr Bahen has shown no sign of budging.

Elections provide popular test of Reagan economic policies

From Michael Hamlyn, New York, Nov 2

A significant test of the popular appeal of President Reagan's policies takes place tomorrow with a flurry of local elections in which candidates are more than usually identified with national economic issues.

The two main tests take place in New Jersey and Virginia where there are closely fought races for Governor. The President has been in both states campaigning for the Republican candidates and senior figures in both main parties have been offering electorial support up to the last minute.

Vice-President George Bush was yesterday in Paramus, New Jersey, urging support for Thomas Kean. A month ago Mr Bush described the New Jersey election as a referendum on Mr Reagan's policies. Yesterday he toned down that description and the race has, according to a poll carried out by a local paper, become too close to call.

Mr James Florio, the Democratic candidate and a Congressman, said that his election would bring a reasonable alternative to the policies of the Reagan Administration.

In Virginia, candidates for both parties are yougish former marines with some Government experience. Both are described as conservative, both undogmatic. The Democratic is Mr Charles Robb, who is still best remembered for having married President Lyndon Johnson's daughter Lynda, and both she and her mother have been campaigning for him.

The Republican candidate, the state attorney-general Mr Marshall Coleman, seemed to have most of the advantages. He was nominated by a party that had not lost an important state election for 15 years and he wheeled in the President to testify to his conservatism, which had been somewhat doubted by the state's hard liners.

"It isn't going to do us any good to clear up the mess in Washington unless the right kind of candidates are elected to state governments", the President told an election meeting in Richmond. It is made abundantly clear that a victory for Mr Robb, at present lieutenant governor, would be hailed as a sign of great presidential weakness.

His weakness may be that a large proportion of his support comes from the black populatin and differential abstention rates between black and white electors can be significant.

Hostility of the black voters to current economic policies is a factor in the mayoral election in New York, which also takes place tomorrow

Deng calls for purge of Chinese party

Peking, Nov 2.—Mr Deng Xiaoping, vice-chairman of the Chinese Communist Party has called for a purge of lax and corrupt officials, the Chinese press reported today.

The *People's Daily*, and other official newspapers published a page of extracts from speeches he has made since early 1977 on a wide range of subjects including bureaucracy and lack of discipline in the party.

Mr Deng was quoted as saying in a previously unpublished speech at a party meeting in February, 1980, that a large proportion of the 38 million party members were not up to standard and calling for them to be criticized.

In a speech the following August, Mr Deng called for the prosecution of all officials who exploited their positions to seek privileges.

Mr Deng was quoted as saying in July, 1977: "If there were no Mao Tse-tung thought there would today be no Chinese Communist Party. This is absolutely no exaggeration." He admitted that Mao made mistakes.

Diplomatic sources said the excerpts appeared aimed at pleasing both progressives who wish to ditch Maoist thought as well as left wingers — Reuter.

13 ACCUSED OF ZAMBIA COUP PLOT

Lusaka, Nov 2—Troops armed with rocket launchers and sub-machine guns sealed off the Zambia High Court today when 13 men were charged with plotting to overthrow the Zambian Government in October last year. The hearing was adjourned to November 28 to allow defence lawyers time to prepare their cases.

Those charged include Edward Shamwana, a former lawyer, Valentine Musakanya, former Governor of the Bank of Zambia, and three army officers.

All those attending the hearing went through security checks.—AFP.

Comet-sun collision disclosed

By Robert Walgate, of Nature

A comet with a three-million-mile tail as bright as Venus collided with the Sun two summers ago, American defence scientists have disclosed.

On August 30, 1979, a United States Air Force satellite P78-1 was training its one-inch telescope at the upper atmosphere of the Sun when a comet hove into view, racing towards the Sun at more than 600,000 miles an hour.

Within a few hours the comet had collided with the Sun, throwing a glowing cloud of debris millions of miles into space.

The event had the energy of 1,000 years of the entire United States energy supply, Dr Donald J. Michels of the Naval Research Laboratory, Washington DC, the scientist who discovered the collision, said.

There was no conspiracy to conceal the news, he claimed. Satellite P78-1 was looking at the Sun to collect experimental data on solar storms, which release particles which may later interfere with missile warning systems and communications on Earth.

The collision took so long to come to light because the satellite experiments had low priority, Dr Michels said. The pictures were transmitted to Earth electronically, and were "known" only to the United States defence computer network until recently, when Dr Michels began to analyse the 1979 data.

It may take a year to extract the maximum information from the collision pictures. They should provide new evidence of the mysterious constitution of comets.

A lawyer is 'seeking to hijack Trinidad'

From Jeremy Taylor
Port of Spain, Nov 2

Trinidad and Tobago, the Caribbean's richest republic, is in danger of being hijacked by a group of "wicked and nefarious men" who plan to turn it into a concentration camp, according to Mr George Chambers, the Prime Minister.

The threat is not from the Cuban-trained left-wing that haunts the American vision of its Caribbean backyard — it is a right-wing breakaway group which threatens to give Mr Chambers a tough fight when the general election is held on November 9.

The central issue is whether the ruling People's National Movement (PNM), which has held power since self-government in 1956, can win a sixth straight term and extend its reign to 30 years. It is fighting for the first time without Dr Eric Williams, its founder and strategist, who died in March. But in spite of vocal popular frustration, opinion polls continue to show it in the lead.

The PNM's long reign is partly due to Trinidad and Tobago's inability to produce a lasting opposition party. No fewer than 41 parties have been registered, in a country with only a little over a million people. Traditionally, Trinidad's rural East Indian community, now about 45 per cent of the population, has produced a mildly left-wing opposition. In 1976 the hastily-formed United Labour Front won 10 of the 36 parliamentary seats, to the PNM's 24.

This year, however, Mr Karl Hudson-Phillips, aged 49, a former attorney-general under Williams, has helped to blur ethnic divisions with his Organization for National Reconstruction Party, which is attracting strong middle-class and business support across racial lines with a campaign for better national management.

He is running an American-style operation, with a lot of money and advertising.

Trailing behind the two leaders is an alliance, comprising the remnants of the Labour front, the Tapia House Movement, which won no seats in 1976, and the Democratic Action Congress, which holds the two Tobago seats. The left-wing National Joint Action Committee, which was the moving force behind Black Power upheavals which nearly toppled Williams in 1970, is contesting conventional elections for the first time. It is not expected to win any seats.

After 25 years the PNM is a middle-of-the-road nationalist party, pro-Western, but controlling a large state sector based on Trinidad and Tobago oil and gas. It is facing strong criticism over alleged corruption, mismanagement and stagnation, but retains powerful grass-roots support and has an efficient party machine.

Campaigning has centred on personalities rather than issues.

Concerts

Walton pleasures

Philharmonia/Haitink

Festival Hall

It is always a pleasure to find that a visiting conductor is taking an interest in our native musical heritage, although we have come to look on Bernard Haitink as more of a resident than a visitor. Apart from some Elgar while he was with the LPO, however, he has not involved himself greatly with the work of British composers, and in devoting the main part of his programme on Sunday to Sir William Walton, he evidently intended more than simply to herald the composer's eightieth birthday next March.

At the start of this concert the zest and ebullience of the comedy overture, *Scapino*, suggested that Mr Haitink and Walton's music would hit it off, as it were. He launched it with just the right exuberance of pace, and the Philharmonia Orchestra responded with coruscating attack and sparkle of detail. I should have welcomed a more fulsome sentiment in the central serenade episode to contrast with the high spirits that were elsewhere in abundance, but the overall effect caught much of the *Commedia dell'Arte* character.

After the interval Mr Haitink turned his attention to one of Walton's major achievements, the symphony No 1 of 1935, and here it must be said that the undoubted success of the performance was still only partial in relation to the music's interior detail rather than its immediacy of effect. At a time of weakening tonal relationships the composer built his symphonic structure on pedal points.

On this occasion I began to think the powerful opening movement might run out of steam as it laboured its way towards the coda, the texture becoming congested in places and the sense of excitement it generates never quite coming to the boil. The second movement had more momentum in its cross-rhythms, if not enough asperity in its harmonic discord, and the sudden bars of silence Walton injects into the fast-moving current need to be felt much more as deliberate interruptions than slight hiccups.

The strings, nevertheless, made much of the varied demands on their technique, and in the slow movement the first flute set an eloquent mood with the almost Tristanesque sorrow of the opening solo. The melancholy established at the outset later showed a tendency to turn mournful, which is not the same thing, but the fugal finale was firmly controlled and vividly played, eventually leading to the work's resolute ending by way of further expressive musical poignancy.

In this context Mozart came as something of a diversion, even with so imposing a work as the C Minor Piano Concerto (K 491). Radu Lupu seemed strangely content to toy with it in a relaxed, even placid manner, so that I wondered at his intentions. He came closer to the music's spirit with a cadenza I suppose was his own and which hinted at greater depth of feeling, but often his feeling was hardly more than perfunctory. The solo performance lacked character for a concerto of such penetrating imagination though the orchestral playing sought a gathering intensity of purpose as if to compensate.

Nöel Goodwin

West Square Electronics

St John's, Smith Sq.

There were several first performances in the ensemble's Saturday concert, but the most important was of Stockhausen's *Solo*. Of course, this piece dates from 1966, but we heard a new realization for bass clarinet, contrabass clarinet and feedback. The contrabass clarinet can reach a pitch equivalent to the bottom black note on the piano, so this was very much a study in low sonorities.

For a while the effect was agreeably outlandish, but after a sufficiency of low notes, interest flags.

A piece by William O. Smith for clarinet and analogue delay, also called *Solo*, seemed tame in comparison. It mainly featured cadenza-like flourishes by Ian Mitchell that were echoed and altered in rather unsurprising ways. Rolf Gelhaar's *Polymorph* for clarinet, bass clarinet and tape delay made an extensive use of the strange sounds lately discovered in these and other woodwind instruments; their impact being heightened electronically.

At first this seemed to be a mere playing with sounds rather than an attempt at musical discourse, but the piece cumulatively brought such an intriguing aural tapestry into being that this initial response was obviously mistaken. Simon Emmerson's *Time Past* again set a solo instrument, Barry Guy's double bass, in relation to various tape recording techniques, with, in particular, various degrees of time-delay. This was a busy yet austere item.

Monodies for bass clarinet and tape delays by Jonty Harrison (no relation), though it outstayed its welcome, was another piece — one is tempted to say "construction" — that grew in interest.

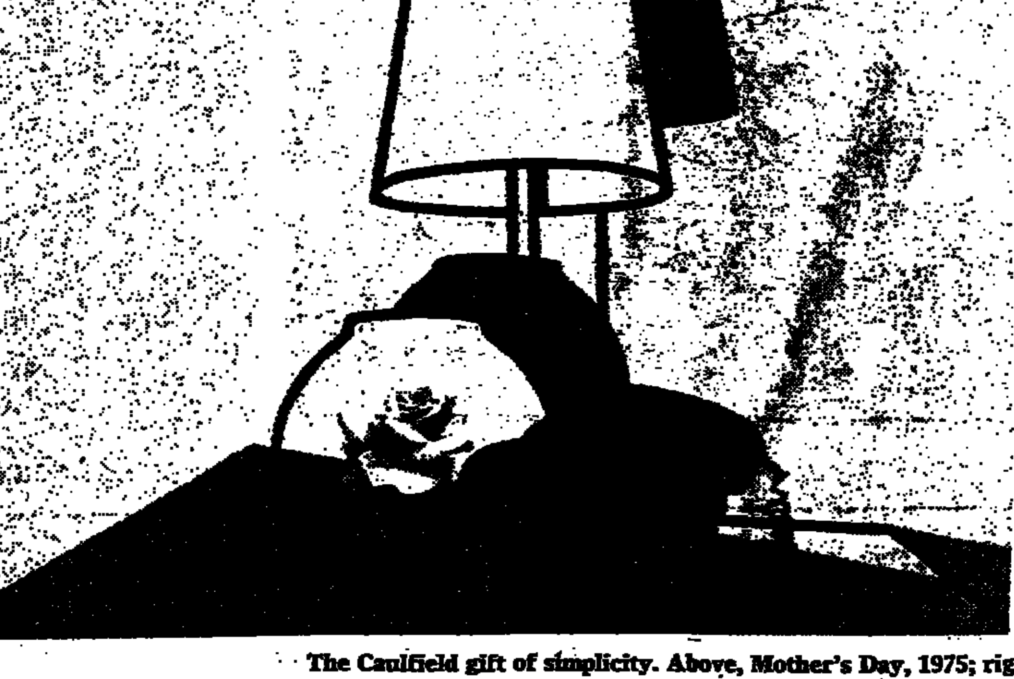
Finally came *Rendez-vous* by Arne Mellnas, for clarinet and bass clarinet. This is not really an electronic piece though a modest degree of amplification was used. It is a brilliant contrapuntal study.

Max Harrison

Galleries

More about life than mere pictures

Patrick Caulfield
Tate Gallery
Ying Yeung Li
Holsworthy Gallery
Elisabeth Vellacott
Warwick Arts Trust



The Caulfield gift of simplicity. Above, Mother's Day, 1975; right, Inside a Weekend Cabin, 1969

In the last corner of the last room there is a classic Patrick Caulfield composition: the two pale, high, plain walls converge at a perfect right angle; to one side is an almost square doorway covered by a plain dark curtain; to the other, a solitary example of those stackable Hille chairs, spindly metal legs and moulded black plastic seat and back-rest. The only thing is that this is not on a Caulfield canvas, but actually there in life. (If, one is tempted to add, you can call the new galleries of the Tate life.)

We are so used to thinking of Caulfield as a man with a pictorial formula, a sort of stylistic sausage machine, through which anything can be fed to come out looking like a Caulfield, that it must take us rather by surprise at the Tate Gallery's big Caulfield retrospective (until January 2) to discover how much he is the sort of artist who tells us more about life, instead of merely more about art. He hit on his formula at what could have been a disastrously early time. While he was still at the Royal College of Art (1960-63) he began to paint, and sell, pictures in which scenes, objects and motifs from earlier masters were rendered absolutely flat, with heavy black outlines like the pictures in a child's colouring book, then coloured accordingly in a number of basic colours applied mechanically with all trace of the human hand carefully removed.

Amusing, certainly, and immediately recognizable. But also, surely, very limiting, a technique which could easily become a gimmick and then a straightjacket, preventing its inventor from ever moving into different territory, for fears that people who had admired and bought him in the past would suddenly turn against him because he was not painting "typical Caulfields" any more.

The first thing to say about the show is that it is not monotonous, as many feared it would be. Second, that Caulfield has remained true to his original formula for nearly 20 years now, he has never allowed it to get the better of him: it is at once a technique of greater flexibility than we could ever have imagined, allowing him to do an amazing variety of pictures, and something which, with a great sense of mischief, he can escape from when he wishes. I observed a distinguished artist of Caulfield's generation taking his children round. They stopped in front of a picture which is unfinished on the outer edges, then working inward presents a kitchen scene in "typical Caulfield" style, until right at the centre is a frightenengly super-realist slice of pizza and salad bowl meticulously reflecting the table-cloth. "Why" the artist asked his children, "do you think he has painted the picture that way?" "To show he can paint like a photograph if he wants to." "And why doesn't he do it for a whole painting?" "Because he doesn't want to." Out of the mouths...

Then there is this extraordinary ability to illuminate the details, otherwise unobserved, of the life around us. Caulfield has a particular artistic sympathy for the horrors of High-Sixties furniture and decor — not a period particularly beloved of artists or anyone else at the moment. But just look at a painting like that of the lobby, virtually monochromatic in its nasty, "practical" cream, catching wih its slightly woolly lines exactly the quality of carpeted walls and instant migraine — you even know just what the place smells like, and recoil at the inevitable electric spark when you touch anything metallic. He is no less good at dining recesses, room dividers, and colour-photographic blow-ups plastered to the walls behind aquaria in little Italian restaurants. (These last, incidentally, all laid in with whimsical mastery of trompe l'oeil.)

It all sounds a bit camp, but funnily enough that is the last quality one would associate with Caulfield. For all his evident and delicious humour, he is a very serious, austere painter. The most extraordinary mark of this, it seems to me, is the ability of his canvases, many of them very large, to carry conviction over the whole paint-area.

When you see them small, in reproduction, you have no idea how big they might be. When you see them big, in the original, you have no doubt for a moment that the size is right. Nothing is exaggerated, blown up, with pretensions to be more than what it is. If the temptation has ever been there, it has been heroically resisted. Caulfield never elaborates just to fill up space. It is, the Shakers say, a gift to be simple: Caulfield appreciates it as a gift, and has the strength and confidence to rely on it. It has never let him down yet.

Ying Yeung Li is another artist who is not afraid to be simple. In fact since his last one-man show two years ago his work has got noticeably simpler, and there are substantial paintings in his new show of works on paper, *Animal Imagery*, (at the Holsworthy Gallery, 205 New Kings Road, until November 27), which have the dazzling directness and mind-boggling confidence of the best oriental brush-drawings — I think particularly of a diptych showing a cheetah running under leafy branches where everything, the shape, the speed, the spirit of the animal, is conveyed in just a pattern of large black dots on white.

But Li is as much occidental as oriental in formation and training, and the simplicity is frequently more apparent than real. For Li is certainly no pasticheur of classic models. From the small pencil drawings one can often guess at what has been considered for, and eliminated from, the larger works. In particular his fascination with the characters of written Chinese, and the way that the Chinese child learns them, often, by using a real or fancied resemblance between the character and what it stands for as a mnemonic. These resemblances are often in the artwork somewhere, perhaps carefully hidden or covered over, and yet giving, even to the spectator who knows nothing of Chinese, a feeling of hidden energy humming away there, not quite explicable but very palpable. In some of his richly coloured and intricate screenprints Li throws off all disguise and lets us see the character quite plainly.

These are some of the finest works I have seen in this suspect and much-abused medium; clearly there is no mechanical intervention whatever in the print process, but otherwise how Li does it is a puzzle. Not that we need bother our heads about solving it: to respond and enjoy is enough.

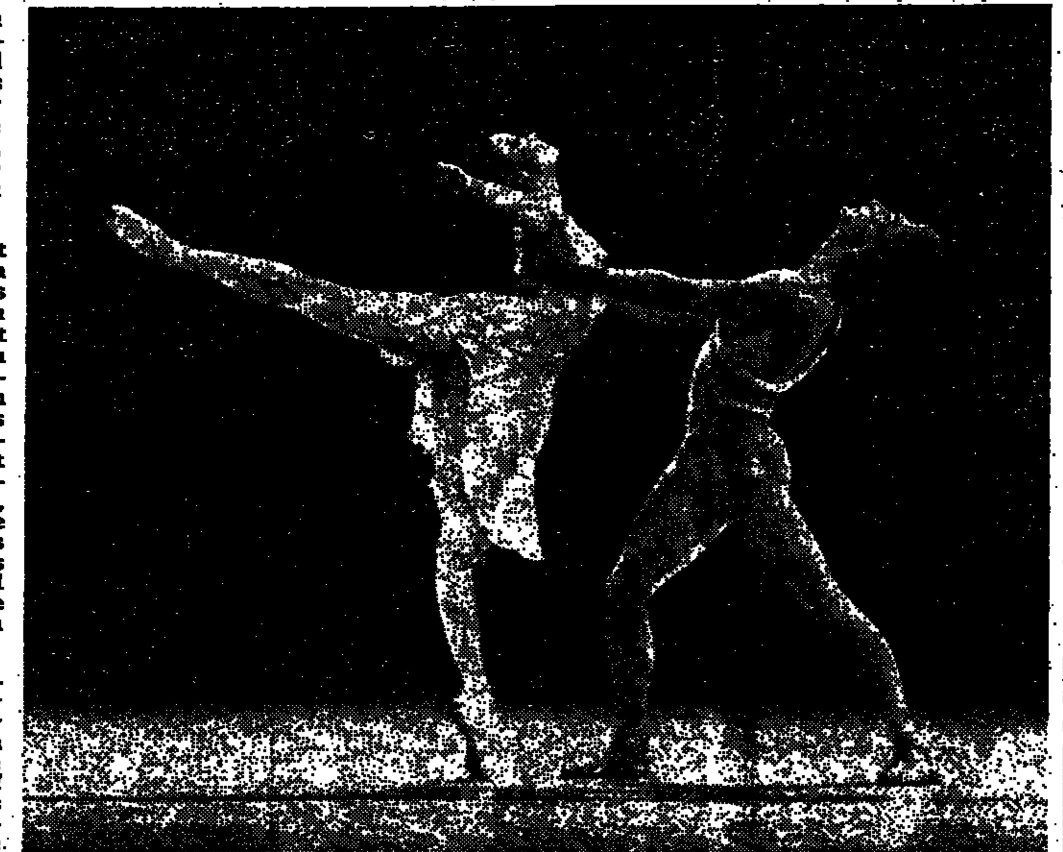
Elisabeth Vellacott also has a simplicity, hard-won but of a different sort, about her work. One might at first think, faced with nearly 40 years' worth of paintings and drawings in the retrospective at the Warwick Arts Trust, 33 Warwick Square, until December 5, that we are dealing with some kind of primitive. Happy and gifted, to be sure, but is there not something amateur in both the good and the bad senses of the term about these sack-like figures lolling around in vaguely defined landscape backgrounds? Indeed, we may well be in the middle of saying "Oh well, she can't draw, but does it really matter?" when we discover that she can draw, very well indeed, if it suits her purpose to do so, as in the very splendid recent pencil and chalk drawings of flowers and still-life.

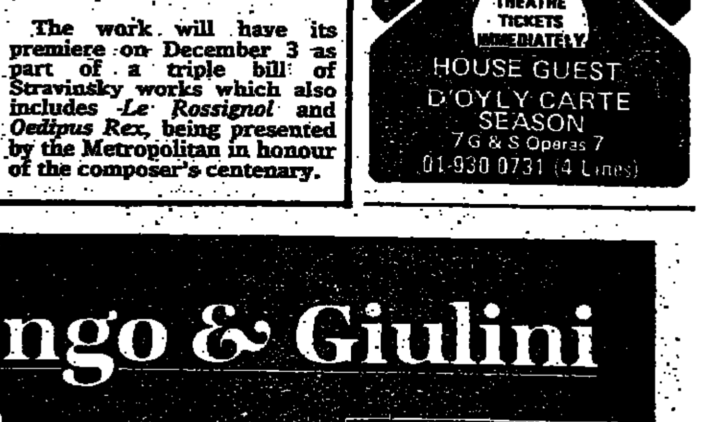
Clearly, then this is a private world, a carefully cultivated secret garden where biblical scenes are eccentrically re-enacted (*Christ Driving the Photographers from King's College Chapel*, for instance) or, more typically, the people seem to be doing things which are very odd to us but absolutely natural to them and their creator. If we wonder about the significance of this or that picture, we usually find that the title describes the obvious; deadpan (*The Outdoor Sleepers; Vestigial Room*), and leaves the rest to us. The colour of the paintings is so delicate and exquisite that it calls to mind another, entirely dissimilar artist, Mary Potter, who was in fact a near contemporary. And some of the earlier drawings are so strong and strange that they suggest Miss Vellacott could well be an unjustly forgotten Neo-Romantic, losing nothing by comparison with her more famous peers.

John Russell Taylor

Dance

English element of a Texan success





Janie Parker and Kenneth McCombie in the title roles of *Daphnis and Chloe* . . . the Houston Ballet at its best

Houston, with its population increasing by about a thousand every week, may well become, before many years have passed, the second or third largest city in the United States. If it happens, that is going to take some living up to, in the arts as in everything else.

At present, the city's most striking artistic manifestation is the group of skyscrapers that confront you as you enter the downtown area at the end ot the long drive from the airport. Just why skyscrapers should be needed, in a town that otherwise spreads itself so spaciously along tree-shaded motorways, I am not sure, but their beauty, individually and as a group, cannot be denied. Somewhere beyond them you pass Jones Hall, the centre of the city's musical life; and further still comes the Museum of Fine Arts, which was the reason for my being in Houston.

The occasion was a celebration of the Diaghilev heritage, arranged jointly by the museum and the Houston Ballet to coincide with the local première of *Daphnis and Chloe*. Paintings and drawings by Bakst, Benois, Gontcharova and Larionov were shown, lent by a Houston collector, Robert Tobin; also many of Baron de Meyer's photographs of Nijinsky.

In the museum's Brown Auditorium, a handsome and comfortable modern building, the pianists and writers Arthur Gold and Robert Fizdale performed, discussed and illustrated the work of Diaghilev's musicians with the erudition and charm that were revealed in their book on Misia Sert.

Such enthusiasm helps explain how a group of supporters came to decide, some years ago, that Houston should have its own ballet. They started, surprisingly but sensibly, with a school. The company grew from that, initially as an adjunct to the Houston Opera, but since 1969 as an independent venture.

The Houston Ballet has grown to the point that it performs almost the whole year round and has toured all over north America. Next April and May it is to undertake its first tour in Europe and a group of soloists has already danced in China. There are 38 dancers plus a group of apprentices, and the repertory ranges from the classics to specially created works.

Since 1976, artistic director has been Ben Stevenson, an Englishman who danced with the Royal Ballet and in West End musicals, then became a principal dancer and ballet master with the Festival Ballet before moving to America where he worked first with the Harkness Ballet and as co-director to Frederic Franklin at the National Ballet of Washington.

That caused some criticism, but Stevenson's vindication is his policy of building up talent within the company. Before accepting the post he insisted that the old policy of inviting guest stars must end. Although the company has its hierarchy of principals and soloists, there is no inhibition about giving roles to youngsters in the corps de ballet who, nowadays, will mostly have come from the school. What is most notable is the success with which Stevenson and his staff have managed to encourage individuality in the dancers while also achieving a coherent company style.

Glen Tetley's *Daphnis and Chloe* shows the Houston Ballet at its best. Readers who saw the Stuttgart Ballet's production will remember the exhaustive demands it makes on a large cast. It is to Houston's credit that, although almost every available dancer has to be pressed into service to make up the ensembles of shepherds, shepherdesses, satyrs and bacchantes, the pace never flags and the clarity never blurs.

The outstanding individual performance, I thought, was that of William Pizzuto as Pan, a dominant figure throughout in Tetley's treatment, and played with a thrilling blend of authority and sensitivity, sensuality and sadness. Kenneth McCombie, remembered as a promising young dancer with the Festival Ballet before he moved to Houston three years ago, has come on well, and his Daphnis projects strongly both personality and dance; Janie Parker makes an attractive Chloe, and Andrea Vodehnal a sinuous Lykanion.

What has to be admired is the way the Houston Ballet is prepared to back its own talents in trying to continue the rapid progress it has already made. With some excellent young dancers coming up to reinforce its already strong ranks (Li Cunxin, in particular, proved dazzling in his solos in the showpiece duet from *Don Quixote*) there could be exciting times ahead.

John Percival

Theatre

Underwood's Finest Hour

Lyric Studio

With forceps and screwdrivers in the hands of the consultant obstetrician, a difficult delivery is under way. England needs 65 runs in 34 minutes to beat the West Indies. The forceps and screwdrivers are at the ready to repair the radio which was broadcasting the Test match, and that, of course, was broken by the husband who thought that the doctor should be delivering his wife's baby.

Terry Jones and Michael Palin have built rather less than 34 minutes of a lunchtime play around that idea, more as a tribute to cricket — in the shape of Derek Underwood — than as a try at theatre.

Underwood's Finest Hour is terribly underwritten for a production which requires six actors and features the voice of John Arlott calmly announcing the unexpected triumph of Underwood holding his ground where Boycott had just failed. It is not unamusing, and is generally pleasant clowning, except, perhaps for Joanna Maude, who convincingly spends the performance sweating and straining in stirrups while the doctor and nurse strain to hear the match.

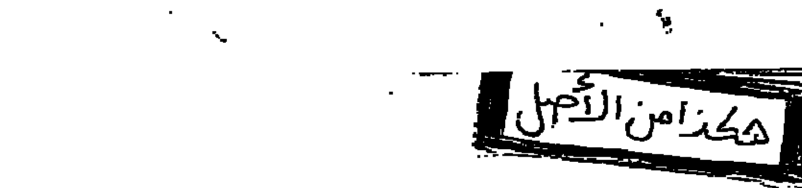
In the days of Monty Python, the whole sketch could have been accomplished in even less time than at the Lyric Studio which would have made it tauter, funnier, more chaotic and certainly better value. The ideas are still sprightly; there is a nice turn to absurdity when the doctor discovers that the husband is a loathsome speedway racer, and the argument about the baby's delivery is deflected into a row between sportsmen of different persuasions.

If Mr Jones and Mr Palin, could have filled the time with more banter and given the director, Alastair Goolden increasingly complex arguments, and actions to stage, it could have been a delight. But Underwood comes out of it best, and everyone knew that before the show began.

Ned Chaillet

● Jean-Pierre Bonnefous will choreograph the Metropolitan Opera's new production of Stravinsky's *Le Sacre du Printemps*.

The work will have its premiere on December 3 as part of a triple bill of Stravinsky works which also includes *Le Rossignol* and *Oedipus Rex*, being presented by the Metropolitan in honour of the composer's centenary.



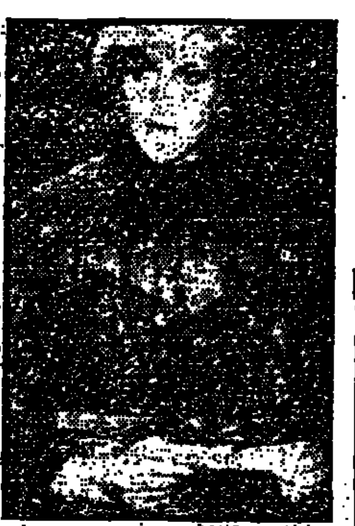
Fashion by Suzy Menkes: who dresses the Princess ?

Mistress of her own royal wardrobe

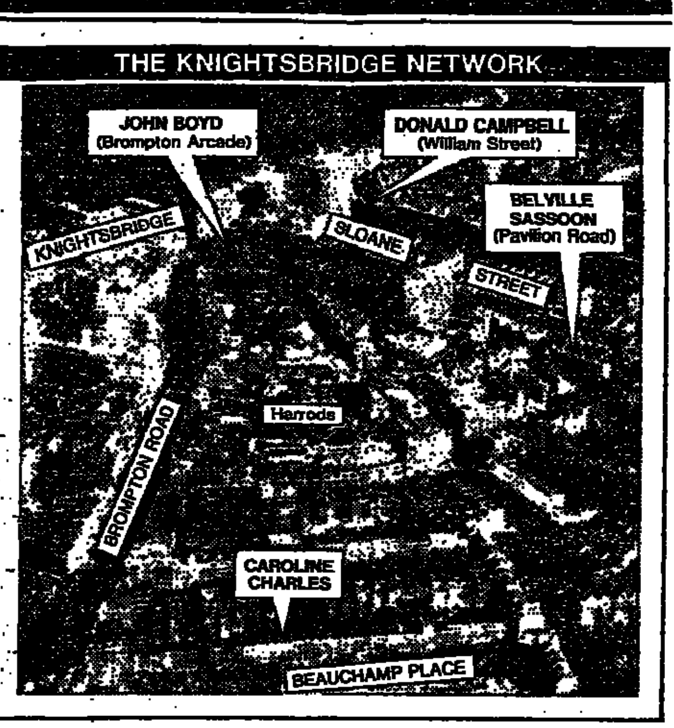


Donald Campbell

Freedom of Cardiff in glitter chiffon. Wearing the Welsh flag in wool crepe.







I can reveal, as they say, the real secret of the Princess of Wales's style. She is her own Mistress of the Wardrobe. Although she has had some advice and help, she remains the ultimate arbiter of everything she buys. All the important clothes that she wore in Wales last week were selected by her personally from Knightsbridge's tiara triangle, spanned by Harrods and Harvey Nichols at either end and by Sloane Square at the apex.

The personal relationship she has built-up with a handful of designers has been the crucial factor in planning the clothes for her new role. The key names, already well-known on the Sloane Ranger circuit, are Caroline Charles, who made the tartan suit for the Braemar Games and the cream cashmere coat and skirt seen in Wales and at Balmoral; Donald Campbell, whose red and green suit so tactfully emphasized the Welsh theme and whose blue chiffon cocktail dress appeared when the Princess was invested with the freedom of the City of Cardiff. Belville Sassoon, who made her canteloupe silk going-away outfit, the chirpy sailor dress for the portraits with the Queen and the red fringed tweed outfit the Princess wore on the first chilly evening in Wales. Milliner John Boyd (who says he just thinks of his most illustrious client as "Mrs Shand Kydd's wee lassie") makes all her hats.

The first and most formative influence on the Princess (and the person who paid for all her initial purchases) was Frances Shand Kydd, who swept her daughter into Belville Sassoon the day after the engagement was announced.

But Diana Spencer was already well-established on the Knightsbridge network. Her flatmates once described her favourite pastime as perambulating through Harrods. It is endearing to discover that she is still popping into the store when she has a spare hour. (The last visit came after she saw her husband off at Heathrow for President Sadat's funeral, and resulted in a pair of snazzy black jodphurs that have yet to be seen in public.)

The Princess of Wales now draws a distinction between her public and private clothes. But just because she was photographed in a Laura Ashley cotton skirt and simple sweater a year ago at her nursery school, one should not suppose that Diana Spencer had only a minimal wardrobe. She had bought clothes from Caroline Charles well before the Engagement.

"Like most girls of her age and class, she had casual clothes for work, good country clothes and some pretty evening things. The only thing she didn't have were the formal outfits", says a spokesperson from Buckingham Palace who was closely involved with the Princess during the pre-wedding period.

David Sassoon/Belinda Belville

Demure sailor suit to appeal to the Queen, sparkles at night

All Diana's country clothes came from Bill Pashley, who is geographically off the Knightsbridge beat in a terraced house in Battersea. His upper-crust customers, his refined English tweeds and couture craftsmanship all owe allegiance (like the Knightsbridge girls) to the grand English country houses.

The Princess of Wales wears Pashley's tweeds with particular style. He made the houndstooth check blouson jacket and slim skirt that she wore in Scotland when the royal couple emerged from the covey on their honeymoon. He also made the sporty tobacco brown flannel suit she wore to the Derby and the loden cape that she flings over her breeches or tweed skirts when she is being herself. Bill Pashley, a dedicated craftsman couturier, who makes every garment by hand, prefers Diana "in sporty outdoor clothes and with her hair all wind blown. In formal dress I feel she tends to freeze".

That is a sentiment echoed by many of her public who feel that someone has "got at" their unspoilt princess and turned her into a fashion plate. It is certainly true that the staff of *Vogue* fashion magazine have been introducing her to designers and clothes outside the orbit of even the most fashion-conscious Sloane Ranger. The sharp and shapely separates like the cream mohair jacket and skirt (and the red and white spotted silk summer outfit) were by designer Jasper Conran, a *Vogue* introduction.

They also found her two pretty dance dresses from Roland Klein. The famous black taffeta Emanuel ball gown, and ultimately the wedding dress, came as a result of a photographic session for *Vogue*. The more discreet emerald taffeta ball gown which the Princess wore last week in Wales was made by the wholesale couture firm Nettie Vogues, organized by *Vogue* magazine for the official Snowdon pictures in the summer. Even the pretty burgundy velvet suit the Princess wore on the last day of the Welsh tour came from Jaeger via the *Vogue* connexion, and not directly off the peg. "But we only present clothes to her as though she were in a shop and she then chooses what she likes", explains *Vogue's* beauty editor, Felicity Clark (a long-time friend of the Spencer girls).

Both Jane and Sarah Spencer worked for *Vogue* before their respective marriages. Beatrix Miller, *Vogue's* Editor, believes strongly in an ambassadorial role for the magazine (which already helps the Duchess of Kent and Princess Michael). She encouraged Anna Harvey, a senior fashion editor, and Felicity Clark to help the Princess choose British fashion. "But I don't think that the fact she looks so good has much to do with us", says Felicity Clark. "The idea has been to bring the best of British fashion under her eye and to help her, because like any kid of 19 she didn't know where to go."

The Princess of Wales now has a clear idea about where to go and what she likes (she prefers slim skirts to full ones, likes to emphasize her waist but not her legs and wears her skirts long).

"She's not a country girl, dedicated to the horse. She's a normal London girl with definite ideas of what she wants", says Caroline Charles, who dresses Princess Margaret and the Duchess of Kent and who manages to combine romantic English tastes with practical young clothes.

The Princess chose Donald Campbell's red and green suit with no advice or help from anyone except her private detective and walking alias Graham Smith, whose burly form is somehow squeezed behind the coat rails in the tiny Knightsbridge boutiques on the Princess's shopping expeditions.

The connexion with Donald Campbell was another strand in the Knightsbridge network. The pretty young girl who spotted a dress in the window and told him her sister would like it, turned out to be Lady Jane Fellowes (who as wife of the Queen's Assistant Private Secretary Robert Fellowes; also has a semi-public role to play). Donald Campbell is a softly-spoken Canadian, who trained with John Cavanagh and inherited many of the Cavanagh couture customers when he opened his other shop Chatelaine eight years ago. He makes off-the-peg clothes with couture workmanship: hand-stitched zips, tiny tucks and discreet piping. He is delighted to be helping the Princess (he has made several more outfits) and only wishes that he could see his creations "with just hair and not those hats".

But those hats are very much part of the Princess of Wales and her personal view of her public role. Her relationship with the fine-boned milliner with the broad Scots accent is a warm one. John Boyd says he treats her "like a wee sister" and admits that his young customer is still learning how to wear his hats.

"She'll come in and say 'you must be so cross with me, how I put it on yesterday'. But I always tell her that she's learning fast," says Mr Boyd, who gives the endearing impression of enjoying the trying-on sessions ("We hear her little feet pattering up the stairs") as much as his illustrious client.

All the hats for Wales were his, often trimmed with just a belt or a scrap of fabric for colour guidance. ("She hasn't really understood yet, bless her heart, that it would be easier to see the whole outfit.") The red hat, rather plonked on the back of her head in Rhyl, was actually the same racey red straw she wore in the summer to the Soames wedding, re-trimmed with green ribbon and worn, by royal convention, to show her face. Weep not for the flutter of ostrich feathers deluged by Welsh rain. Three more identical side-tilted feather-trimmed hats, in different colours, have been dispatched to the Palace. ("We've sent quite a bundle off to her".)

John Boyd, who has made hats for her mother, Mrs Shand Kydd (he also makes for Mrs Thatcher) conveys more clearly than any of the other designers I spoke to what an ordeal it must be for a girl of 20 to have the gimlet gaze of the world on the way you wear your hat. She can indulge a teenage fondness for shopping in Mr Boyd's pokey little upstairs salon, with someone who treats her as the kid she almost still is.

The other designers, even those she knows, find that the relationship has to be more formal, more strained, although they all speak of her natural warmth (slices of wedding cake dispatched all round to the workroom people who sew up her clothes.)

The most endearing story I heard (among some splendid indiscretions) was from the designer who realized that he had overstepped the mark with his nervous chatter. The frozen silence was melted by the Princess's grin, and the ringing phrase: "Now, now, back to your basket!"





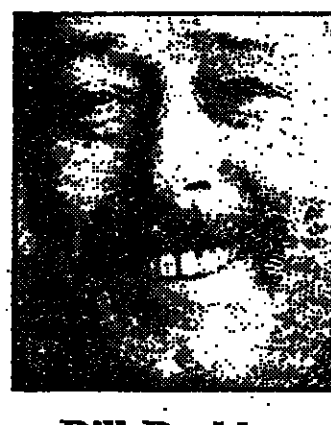


Caroline Charles

Highland fling tartan at Braemar. Blond cashmere for Welsh downpours.

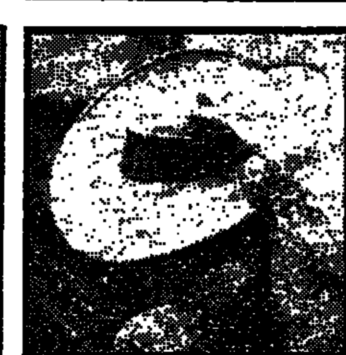
Designer portraits by Harry Kerr





Bill Pashley

Country tweeds in a Scottish setting.





John Boyd

Hat down for the Soames wedding. A new trim and a new angle for Wales.

Prices in perspective

The cost of the Princess of Wales's clothes is an open secret to anyone who reads the swing tickets where she shops. The average price, in the shops, of her new winter outfits is about £200, although the velvet suit was rather less (£144) and the chiffon cocktail dress rather more (£285).

But just because the Princess is buying off-the-peg outfits, it is naive to suppose that she is always paying the shop prices. Many of the designers are charging her wholesale prices (approximately half plus VAT). One, at least, of the major items she has been wearing this winter was presented to her as a wedding gift, although such items are only accepted on the understanding (backed by a stiff palace letter) that the designer/shop does not use the connexion to promote themselves.

To put prices in perspective: if the Princess were to buy clothes from, say, Hardy Amies, her woollen day outfits would cost from £600. If she were dressed from Marks and Spencer, braided velvet jacket and pure wool skirt, she would pay about £55.

Design

Space-age Loot

Rainbow coloured titanium, sombre stainless steel, homely wood and delicate silk are all used for jewelry at the Loot VII exhibition which opened yesterday.

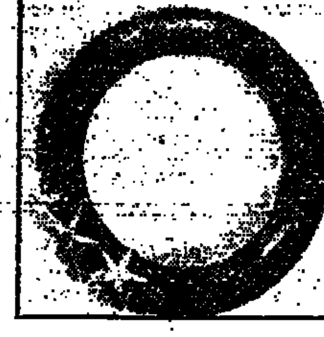
The Goldsmiths' Hall have labelled as "Mixed Media", this impressive collection of unusual, imaginative and affordable jewelry that is the central part of their selling show.

The idea behind the first Loot exhibition in 1975 was to encourage the artist craftsmen by giving them a chance to display their wares, and to show the public that 'real' jewelry need not be prohibitively expensive.

Anyone searching for a Christmas gift for wives, girlfriends, or themselves would certainly be impressed at prices that start at £5 and offer some gold plated earrings with a striking Paisley motif (by Louise Sant) at just £10.

The platinum and gold jewelry sections are naturally more expensive, but contain some pretty ideas, like Geoffrey Turk's cold bright platinum ring set with a blue topaz (£690) and Ann O'Donnell's 9 ct gold necklace set with Romano British coins (£380).

The objets d'art hint at the Mixed Media jewelry to come. Some of the most splendid pieces like Cecil Colyer's tactile maple mazers banded in silver (from £75) and Peter Layton's marbled glass dish decorated with a silver dragonfly (£86.25) also rely for effect on contrasting materials. Other silversmiths are using technique for effect, like Michal Bolton's hammer-and-nail decorated letter opener (£250). Silver photograph frames, like Maureen Ford's carefully composed duck and reed border (£78) are a strong feature in this section.



Silver starfish on a smooth wooden bangle by Margaret Turner, £50.

Bracelets make the news in the jewelry sections, especially Sandra Poulton's squared lines with zig-zag shaping (£16) and W. Richard Curtis's curving silver and mother-of-pearl resin bracelet (£750).

Abstract shapes dominate the Mixed Media section. Perhaps the materials like titanium and naiobium that are by-products of space age technology, dictate modernistic and futuristic design ideas. Anne Clare Graham's triangular titanium earrings (£50) are echoed in shape by many other designers, including an effective use of silver triangles on a rope chain by Reema Pachachi (£70).

The sheer number of different materials — from David Barlow Smith's lacquered copper shield brooch (£30) to Elizabeth Turrell's porcelain necklaces (£50) — is impressive. So is the way that they are used together, especially in Shirley Diane Peters's silver, gold, cultured pearls and silk necklace (£170).

The Goldsmiths' Hall owes its origins and traditions to a belief in precious metals. Hallmarking rules prevent their catalogue from describing mixtures of base and precious metals as "part silver". But the Goldsmiths' Company should be congratulated on supporting good jewelry design in a variety of media.

Loot VII at Goldsmiths' Hall, Foster Lane, London EC2 until November 21, closed Sundays.

How good would Scargill be for the miners?

The strike at BL Cars has overshadowed a fast-moving political power game being played out in the National Union of Mineworkers, but the critical presidential election that enters its final month today could have even greater long-term repercussions.

Nominations closed yesterday for the poll to find a successor to Mr Joe Gormley, the "battered cherub", whose 10 years at the helm have seen the miners reassert themselves more forcefully than any other section of the labour movement.

No matter which of the four candidates win, the Cabinet can expect difficult times ahead. None of the three moderate aspirants for what is arguably the toughest trade union job in Britain possesses Mr Gormley's natural authority or his manipulative skills, and the political challenge of Mr Arthur Scargill, the sole left-wing candidate, is obvious.

The long drawn out run-up to this last lap of the NUM presidential race has discovered the moderates to be 'divided and lacking in purpose, presenting an uncertain face to the miners that will probably prove fatal to their election chances.

The on-off-on candidature of Mr Ray Chadburn, the talented but unduly self-effacing president of the Nottinghamshire area (second only in size to Yorkshire) split the dominant right-wing group on the union's national executive just when it needed unity most. Mr Trevor Bell, the white-collar leader who originally emerged as the consensus choice of the moderates, was deprived of a clear run against the left, and the surprise candidacy of Mr Bernard Donaghy, president of the Lancashire miners, made fresh inroads into his campaign.

While the moderates were dithering, the left were organizing, with the net result that Mr Scargill stole the nominations of six key moderate areas — including Mr Chadburn's own — from under the noses of the right. To his existing backing of traditionally militant coalfields — Scotland, South Wales, Kent, Yorkshire and Derbyshire — he added Northumberland, Durham, Nottinghamshire, the Scottish craftsmen, Leicestershire and the Midlands.

Nominations, which are usually determined by activists, do not of course commit the individual votes of the area, but they are a strong pointer and Mr Scargill's campaign committee is already claiming that the presidency is in the bag and that he will win when the pitmen go the polls on December 2-3.

Mr Michael McGahey, Communist president of the Scots miners who opposed Mr Gormley in the 1971 election, was similarly confident at this stage of the race and turned out to be completely wrong, misled by over-optimistic estimates of coalfield opinion. But the two-year-long campaign waged by an ascendant left determined not to repeat its mistakes does look likely to deliver this time.

The only hope for the moderates is that a sophisticated pithead voting pattern, using the single transferable vote, can deprive him of office. The anti-Communist Industrial, Research and Information Services organization, says "If Scargill fails to win a majority of first-preference votes then his prospects of being elected are somewhat reduced," but concedes he is still the firm favourite to win.

If the Scargill bandwagon does cross the finishing-line first, the question must then arise: what will it mean? It is a subject of discussion that has occupied many minds in the industry and the union these past few years. Initially, the conventional wisdom was that the ambitious Mr Scargill, after distancing himself from the Communist Party, would become a pragmatic leader much in the mould of his celebrated predecessor.

However, he met this prediction with an icy dismissal this summer at the Yorkshire Miners Gala, announcing; "If the price of winning the presidency is to compromise my views or prostitute my basic principles, I don't want the job." Alternatively, it has been argued that a left president will not get his way because he inherits a national executive where the right-wing enjoys an ironclad 15-10 majority and can block him at every turn.

On closer inspection, this argument becomes less convincing. To begin with, one reliable vote, that of Mr Les Atkinson, A GMWU official who sits on the miners' executive because his union still has some coke and surface workers in Yorkshire, disappears after December 31. Falling numbers have prompted his union to disaffiliate from the NUM.

And with more than half the moderate coalfields endorsing his candidature — Mr Tom Callan, Durham president went so far as to back him personally — it is no longer a presumption that a left president will be frustrated by the moderate group, particularly on industrial issues such as wages, pit closures, coal imports and the like.

In any event, it is certain that Yorkshire will continue its campaign to change the rules, so that a form of proportional voting is introduced on the executive the size of constituent areas, as already happens at the annual policy-making conference. A rule change on these lines just failed to win the required two-thirds majority at the July NUM conference in Jersey.

It is by no means established, then, that Mr Scargill as president would be denied a loose but workable coalition of support on the executive. But if the phalanx of moderates do re-form in opposition to a left president, the scene is set for a constitutional struggle of many months. The Scargill line at present is that he will rule *ex cathedra* in favour of conference, that is usually, left, policies, and insist that the NUM leadership follows that course. That is the kind of tussle that has brought the warring factions of the union into the High Court in recent years, on both occasions to the discomfiture of the left.

The policies that Mr Scargill is promoting, and that will therefore come to the fore if he is elected, derive largely from NUM conference decisions: £100 a week minimum wage, paid on a salaried basis; a four-day week, retirement at 55 on full pay; a non-contributory pension scheme; earnings protection for underground workers forced to take lower-paid jobs through accident or illness.

On the political front, the Scargill campaign has concentrated on pressing the case for a future Labour government to take the United Kingdom out of the European Community, to extend nationalization and to espouse unilateral nuclear disarmament. The overall philosophy is: 'The NUM must never shirk its responsibilities by continually negotiating compromises. We must neither fear the employer nor the government when the interests of our members are at stake . . . We should warn both the Coal Board and the government that the union is prepared to use industrial action, if necessary, to protect our pits and jobs".

This propaganda has gone into the coalfields in a Scargill pamphlet, *Miners in the Eighties*, and in the run-up period there has been no comparable vote-catching effort by his moderate rivals. They are clearly banking on a late run of publicity drawing attention to Mr Scargill's penchant for strikes and confrontation.

The Scargill ticket has been packing halls in the coalfields for several months, and should the assumptions of his campaign committee prove correct, and he wins on a large popular majority, then the impetus of that victory will serve to redouble the existing militancy of the miners. It would also revive some of the hopes entertained by the left of making wider advances in the labour movement.

Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

The four candidates for the presidency of the NUM



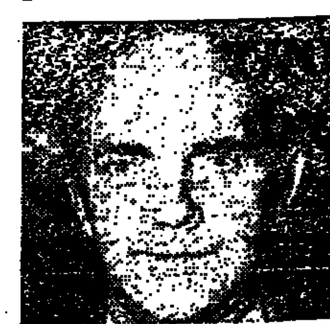
Arthur Scargill

Aged 43, son and grandson of a miner, former face worker at Woolley colliery, Barnsley. Militant from youth, member of Young Communist League national executive and met Krushchev in Moscow while delegate to youth conference. Broke with CP in 1962. Branch official active in 1969-70 unofficial strikes; in 1972 stoppage led "Battle of Saltly Gate", Birmingham. Elected full-time compensation agent and national executive of NUM same year, and president of Yorkshire area aged 34 in 1973.



Ray Chadburn

Aged 47. Native of Warsop in Nottinghamshire coalfield. Entered pits at 17 and studied economics and industrial relations at Nottingham University. Worked as underground electrician at Welbeck colliery, active in pit branch for 15 years before winning election as full-time agent in 1977. First hope of the moderate camp until his inability to decide whether to stand for presidency alienated leaders of some other areas, and finally nominated by one-pit area of Cumberland.



Trevor Bell

Aged 54. Like Scargill, a native of the Barnsley area. Underground fitter at Royston Colliery before taking the academic route out of the mines through a union scholarship to university in Wales, a diploma in social sciences. Appointed head of the NUM industrial relations department in 1967, responsible for preparation of union casework, including submission to Wilberforce Inquiry (1972) and Pay Board investigation(1974). Intellectually, choice of the right.



Bernard Donaghy

Aged 47. Started life in the pits at 14, and worked underground for 24 years at Cronton Colliery, Lancashire. First elected to lay office at 17, and served as lodge secretary for more than four years before becoming area agent in 1972. Staunch Labour Party supporter for 17 years, former Labour councillor and presently chairman of Leigh constituency party and Wigan District Co-operative Party. Seen as a middle-of-the-road candidate offering a choice between the organized left and right.

Hoping the lady will relent

The Prime Minister has a good chance to show her new commitment to flexibility when she speaks in the debate on the Queen's speech this week. That is the time when her critics in the Conservative Party will be looking for signs that the substance, not just the style, of Government policy has altered.

Some people are born flexible, some achieve flexibility and some have flexibility thrust upon them. The Prime Minister placed herself firmly in the third category in her speech to the Commons last week. She boasted that the Government has failed to meet the tough targets it set itself when it drew up its four-year financial plan in early 1980.

The failures have been great. Public spending is rising, not falling. Next year it will be at least 5 per cent higher than the Government wanted. Public borrowing this year is £3,000m higher than planned. The monetary targets which are supposed to lie at the heart of the strategy have been consistently missed. Last year the Government said it would allow total money supply to grow by no more than 11 per cent a year; it actually went up by about 16 per cent. This year the Government is expected to let total money grow by around 13 per cent instead of the planned 10 per cent.

The London Business School, intellectual father of the medium-term strategy, said yesterday that all this is symptomatic of the Government's inability to meet its targets.

We should all be grateful for that. If the Government had squeezed the economy as much as it wanted to, the recession would have been even worse. Attempted murder is a far less serious crime than actual murder; but it is a crime nonetheless. The real test of good behaviour is that the Government stops trying to shoot the economy, not that it keeps missing. That means recognizing the flaws in the existing strategy and replacing it with a new one which offers some hope of recovery with protection against runaway inflation.

The flaw in the current strategy lies right at its centre. It is based on naive monetarism of a particularly inept kind. Policy is focused directly on trying to control one particular measure of the money supply, but the measure itself is prone to distortion. As Lord Kaldor warned in advance, Government attempts to limit growth in money supply by raising interest rates actually make things worse by forcing companies to borrow and encouraging banks to lend.

Even some of the most fervent supporters of the original decision to tie everything to the medium-term financial strategy now admit this. The Chancellor, Sir Geoffrey Howe, increasingly says that we should all start looking at Money Gross Domestic Product as what the monetary targets are really trying to control. For some reason he seems to believe that money gdp is widely understood in the country at large in a way that the money supply is not. The idea is that the Government should say how much it intends the country's income to grow in cash terms; it would then be up to the people, especially the unions, to decide how much of that went to finance inflation and how much to real growth. The practical problems of relating that to what chancellors and the Treasury actually do every day are enormous. But there are deeper problems. Is the idea a way of getting out of the consequences of the present policy or just a new way of justifying them? It could be either.

Some advocates of stressing this new version of the policy say it would mean that if it were adopted it would not be the end of the world if money targets changed quite a lot from time to tim . That would be a complete U-turn. Yet it could be accomplished while at the same time announcing that the medium-term financial strategy was still in place. All of the numbers would be changed. Only the name would remain the same to protect the guilty who thought of it in the first place.

The more likely result is that the money gap targets would become just as much a liability as the existing monetary targets are. The world is too uncertain a place to be able to set such things years in advance. The constant round of agony to which the Government has been subjected as it tries to cut spending and meet its monetary targets ought to have taught it this by now.

Rather, it should go back to basics and try to deal with the things it wants to deal with instead of getting hung up on the intermediate problems. Inflation and growth are the two issues which matter, with the unemployment crisis so acute that growth ought to be given high priority.

Growth requires increased demand. That can be achieved through higher public investment (a key test for the Prime Minister in the debate) and easing the squeeze on industry. And that can most effectively be done by cutting the national insurance surcharge or abolishing it altogether, thereby reducing industry's costs and easing the inflationary problem.

Both of these measures would be politically popular. A stimulus of £4-5,000m ought not to impose excessive reflation on the economy, weak though it is. Much less popular would be a devaluation of sterling. Yet that devaluation has to come. We have virtually three million people out of work and Britain has undergone a recession far more severe than other industrial countries at a time when we have been benefiting from North Sea oil.

In spite of all these advantages, the balance of trade is starting to go sour on us. Devaluation is thus inevitable. If it has to happen, the time to do it is now when rising unemployment will limit the extent to which it is passed on in higher wages.

What about inflation? As the Government is discovering to its cost, even the present policies do not provide the hope of an easy fall in the inflation rate. The success in bringing down wages has been caused by rising unemployment. Present policies provide no realistic prospect of repeating this success with falling unemployment, which the package outlined above should bring about.

There really is no way we can expect this unless we get the effect which incomes policies are designed to achieve: the realization that it is *real* wage gains and not money wage gains which matter. That almost certainly means the use of incomes policies.

None of the items on this list is new. Most of them, separately and together, would probably be supported by most critics of the Government. They involve setting lots of different targets for the Government in the handling of the economy instead of just one. They would almost certainly mean that Government borrowing next year would be higher than the £9,000m the Treasury would like. But then, flexible government knows that you cannot have everything you want all the time.

David Blake
Economics Editor

It's now or never for the good ship Mary Rose

You would think that after Lord Grade's expensive misadventure with the Titanic, rich men would be shy of anything to do with raising wrecked ships. But in Goldsmith's Hall today City men of means and influence will meet to prepare the final effort to find funds for a project to raise a vessel far older than the Titanic, not merely on film but in real life. Mr Armand Hammer, that all-purpose Renaissance tycoon, will be among them, and the Prince of Wales will preside.

Their aim is to salvage the Mary Rose, the second greatest ship of Henry VIII's navy, which has been lying at the bottom of the Solent for 400 years. She is the oldest capital ship in the world, what is left of her, and the project to raise her is the largest enterprise ever mounted in the short history of marine archaeology.

It is now or never: if the hull is not raised next summer, it will soon disintegrate. The Solent mud which has protected it for so long has been sifted away with suction pumps and brushes gently wielded by divers, leaving it vulnerable to any storm or any anchored ship which might drag its chain across the spot. Destructive marine life is already beginning to invade the surface of the exposed timbers.

As soon as the remains of the hull are brought ashore, they will be open to new dangers. If the timbers are simply left to dry out, they will soon shrink and warp into almost unrecognizable gnarled forms. They will have to be sprayed regularly for years on end with a wax preparation which can gradually replace the moisture in the wood. They will have to be protected from the weather and prepared for display.

A permanent resting-place will cost at least £1m. The Royal Navy has recently offered a drydock in Ports mouth dockyard as a temporary shelter. But the sooner the Mary Rose is installed in her final berth the sooner she can begin to earn at least a part of her keep. Energetic international fund-raising has already brought in £2m to bring the project thus far, but with rising costs as much again will be needed to raise her with pontoons and a specially-built cradle, and to secure her future.



The Mary Rose: too many prima donnas

The pace of the operation is already increasing. Diving, which has usually stopped for the winter by this time of year, will continue from dawn to dusk until mid-December in an attempt to complete the archaeological dig in readiness for the salvage operation next spring.

There is still a good deal of fine-grained black Hampshire mud inside the hull, covering unknown secrets. It must all be cleared before the salvaging can begin, and it has to be sifted inch by inch to ensure that nothing is missed of all the objects large and small which tumbled down into the starboard scuppers when the ship overturned in 1545, in calm water, under the very eyes of the King.

Fresh discoveries are being brought ashore every day to add to the thousands already being treated and stored at the project's headquarters, a former bonded liquor store loaned by Whitbread's brewery. The loan is only one of innumerable examples of help in cash and kind by local firms and individuals. Most of the 200 divers are volunteers, and the project's office has something of the air of a by-election campaign headquarters, with babies parked in the corridors while enthusiastic helpers address envelopes.

Other members of staff are employed under the Youth Opportunities programme.

The ship capsized as she sailed into battle with 700 men on board. According to one of the vivid contemporary accounts, 100 were seamen, "the worste of theyme being hable to be a master in the beste shippe within the realme", but each one convinced that he knew how to handle the ship better than anyone else. In such an elbowing crush of prima donnas, it was impossible to transmit or carry out orders quickly when a land-breeze shook her shrouds and sent water pouring into the open gun-ports.

"I have a sorte of knaves whom I cannot rule", Sir George Carew, the Vice-Admiral commanding the Mary Rose, cried to a nearby vessel as his ship heeled over. Perhaps he was still wearing the gold chain that the King had taken from his own neck and hung round his, only a couple of hours before.

The silt has not yet yielded up the gold chain, but the skulls of many of the unruly knaves now lie in polythene bags in the bond store. The unique significance of the wreck has nothing to do with gold or silver: the point is that the catastrophe was so sudden that ship, crew, weapons ready for battle and all their everyday gear were carried to the bottom together and preserved with a completeness that archaeologists can never hope to find on a land site.

"We can even see what they ate", says Mrs Margaret Rule, archaeological director of the project, who learned to dive in her forties for the sake of the Mary Rose. "Peas still in the pod, plums with the flesh on them, and plenty of carcass meat, even some venison. They certainly do not bear out the image of the Tudor seamen surviving on hard tack and pickle. But sugar was still a luxury — so they had splendid teeth."

But the ship was as well-stocked with fine-toothed combs as a political speech writer's workshop, a sure sign that the crew were plagued by hair-lice. The medicine-chest of the barber-surgeon shows that he was a specialist in the treatment of venereal diseases. The ship's cockroaches and flies were carried down into the mud along with the gentlemen and swabbers.

The only shortcoming of the Mary Rose as a microcosm of the society of her time is that she carried only men, and mostly young ones.

Her appetite for discovery not at all sated by the unparalleled archaeological treasures of the Mary Rose, Mrs Rule's eyes brighten at the thought. "The only way to get a full cross section would be to find another kind of ship — something like an ocean liner". Which brings us back to Lord Grade and the Titanic. . .

George Hill

THE TIMES DIARY

Now should the BBC try Pravda?

In a surprise move, the *Morning Star* newspaper has cancelled two BBC advertisements which give frequency details about the Corporation's Russian language broadcast of the World Service. Although only £90 is involved I understand that officials at the BBC are less than overjoyed.

No one at the paper is prepared to say who it was who ordered the advertisements to be scrapped, but last month the paper suddenly began to be unobtainable in Moscow. Newspaper sellers said it was simply sold-out but it was felt at the time that the Soviet censors were unlikely to view favourably the BBC ads since many Russians depend on these broadcasts for the only uncensored information about their country.

The BBC says innocently that it placed six ads in the paper to publicize wavelengths details to its Russian audience. The *Morning Star* is the only British paper distributed in the USSR and some 12,000 copies are flown out daily from London. The BBC says its advertisement was closely similar to the service information Radio Moscow inserts in the same paper for its British listeners. Four of the BBC advertisements duly appeared but, according to a BBC spokesman: "What led to the last two becoming unacceptable we do not know."

The only reason the paper has given is that its ads were allegedly: "Part of a cold war propaganda campaign and in direct conflict with our editorial policy".



The men who brought you Dallas are this week locked in a $101m suit over their new television series with the former Mrs Ronald Reagan. Lorimar Productions, who we have to thank for the misdeeds of oil magnate J. R. Ewing, are about to launch The Falcon's Crest, *a tale about intrigue and dirty work in the vineyards of California's Napa valley. The US President's ex-wife, Jane Wyman, is scheduled to make her show business comeback as the matriarchal head of a wine-growing family.*

But the other day, California author Anita Clay Cornfeld, through flamboyant San Francisco lawyer Melvin Belli, filed suit against Lorimar claiming that the new series, which until a few weeks ago had been called "The Vintage Years", was outright plagiary of her recent best selling novel, Vintage.

Mrs Cornfeld claims that last year she and the defendants, Lorimar and producer Earl Hamner, agreed that she would receive one million dollars if they decided to make any derivative works from the book. Now, she says, that they used her book without paying her a penny and that the story lines and the characters in the new series and those in her novel are simply too close to be mere coincidence.

Lorimar says the series was in the works before the book came out and the name of the programme was changed only because their research indicated that most people thought the title gave the impression that the series was about old people.

Belli is seeking $100 million punitive damages and $1 million actual damages. I suggest they change the title again to The Grapes of Wrath.

Golden days

My congratulations this morning to Lord and Lady Longford who today celebrate their golden wedding anniversary. I understand that their house in Sussex is already awash in golden flowers — daffodils and roses mainly, gifts from family, villagers and the publishers of which Frank Longford is head, Sidgwick and Jackson.

There will be no shortage of celebrations today: a family photograph by Patrick Lichfield, with no fewer than 41 family members crowding into focus; then a party at the home of Lady Antonia Fraser and Harold Pinter in Campden Hill; and finally, for adults only, dinner at the home of Longford's other daughter, Rachel Billington, round the corner in Holland Park.

Elisabeth Longford told me yesterday that they were becoming used to celebrations, having had silver and ruby anniversaries, and their 70th birthdays together (the couple are the same age for three months of the year). Lord Longford may not know it yet, but his wife's gift to him this morning will not be gold but bronze — a statuette of a knight of the garter. In return she will receive a blouse in gold silk so she can shine in Lichfield's photographs.

Lady Longford tells me that the legend about their first meeting, in Oxford, is quite true. It was at the New College ball; she had gone with Hugh Gaitskell but, during the evening, came across Frank sleeping.

"He was so beautiful I had to wake him — with a kiss." But they were not married for another three years, after she had come down from Oxford. It was a glittering occasion at St Margaret's, Westminster (I looked it up in *The Times* of November 4, 1931): among the guests were Evelyn Waugh, Nancy Mitford, Cynthia Curzon, Lord David Cecil, Sir William Beveridge, Tom Driberg, Osbert Lancaster and Vyvyan Holland.



Long hints

Of all those who are now swearing they knew the existence of our latest Cambridge-recruited KGB agent, youthful spy watcher Nigel West can probably back his claim the best. West, who has just published his popular study, *M15: 1909-1945*, tells me he did not name Leo Long in it because he had strong evidence that the traitor would commit suicide if revealed or even approached in any way (Long has admitted he considered suicide last week, when he realized he was about to be exposed).

But West says he knew people would challenge him on the subject if Long's identity ever came to light. So on page 335 he dropped a hint to Long himself that his murky past was no longer secret: he writes of another Cambridge man having admitted to once spying for Russia but that he had "long since abandoned Marxism" and that he had held a sensitive post in military intelligence during the war "but had long since ceased to have access to secrets". He believes this convoluted syntax playing on the word "long" will be enough to assure doubters that he knew the spy's existence. Long has admitted the reference convinced him his identity was known.

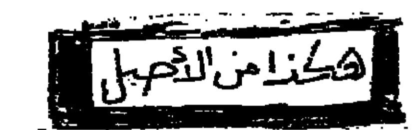
Stand-by trouble

Moshe Dayan seems to have played havoc with the Foreign and Commonwealth Office in death as much as when he was alive. I understand there were red faces at the FCO following its failure to send a high-level representative to Dayan's funeral recently, even though the US, West Germany and France all sent senior ministers.

The British explanation was that — apart from the fact that its senior ministers were all otherwise engaged (and the British Ambassador out of radio contact camping in Egyptian Sinai) — there was no suitable schedule flight to Israel and to charter one would have been too expensive.

Stung by the suggestion that these explanations were inadequate, Lord Carrington has now ordered that a plane shall be in permanent stand-by to ferry himself or a deputy — assuming one is on hand — to future ceremonial occasions at short notice. The only problem is who is to pay for it. The stand-by plane is to be provided by the RAF, but the Ministry of Defence insists on charging the FCO full fare, plus cost of the crew (who are already on MoD salaries), and wear and tear on the aircraft.

Peter Watson





P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

THE CBI IN RECESSION

The suggestion from the floor at its annual conference that the Confederation of British Industry get together with the TUC to work out new initiatives in retraining and employment is imaginative and should not be let slip by the CBI leadership. No one should underestimate the urgency for all public bodies to think hard not just about the pain of unemployment but also their own role in it. For too long the TUC and to some extent the CBI itself have been content to moan about the economic climate and the Government's contribution. The recession and the Treasury's relentless squeeze have induced passivity among the victims.

A gratifying quality of yesterday's debates at the CBI is that less was heard about government responsibility and more about the responsibility of management. The intervention by Mr Ian MacGregor, chairman of British Steel, that it was management as well as the work-force that must now get down to the challenge of Japanese competitiveness, was one indication of this changed mood. This is not to say that the CBI has suddenly dropped its defensive mantle and embraced a new role as statesmen of compassionate capitalism.

Today's debate on the economy may tell differently, but compared to last year's little fracas over the director general's promise of a "bare knuckle fight" with the Government over the economic plight of industry, little heat has so far been engendered. On the specific questions — whether Leyland should be allowed to close, whether the new Employment Secretary should make unions liable for strikes, whether import controls should be imposed on Japan — there has been barely a whisper.

To ask for debate genuinely reflective of the deep divisions within industry is probably too much to demand of an amorphous body like the CBI. Mr Enoch Powell pointed out many years ago that, faced with an outside threat such as socialism, industry's proper response should not be to cohere but to disband the CBI and let each company react according to its circumstances. Today's squeeze is doing far more to hurt the CBI's members than any action by a Labour Government. But it suggests the same response at a time of profound structural change, whether unnecessarily intensified by Treasury policy or not — the only answer can be for each company to work out its own salvation.

In that sense Sir Raymond Pennock's spirited defence of his organisation for having helped change legislation on sick pay, and bring down commercial rates in individual local authorities and having pressed the case for bringing down the National Insurance surcharge is only partially relevant. Like the TUC, the CBI must now accept a smaller role as a representative lobbyist of government, counting its victories and defeats by changes it effects in central policy.

Where Sir Raymond is on firmer ground is in his call for industry to accept the Government's squeeze as fact, and respond accordingly. Here the CBI's role is one of leadership within industry itself. Companies have a contribution to make in pursuing constructive changes in work patterns, training and education, not simply in slimming down for greater competitiveness. They have already done much, and could do more, to help create a climate of moderation in wages. That is not something that can be left entirely to the market or the Government. Nor is it something that can be carried out in an atmosphere of surliness against government policies matched by government distaste for what is termed corporate-state relationships.

The role of both CBI and TUC needs to be revised but not ignored. On a great many issues, defining worthwhile capital investment projects, changing the mode of apprenticeships, looking again at retirement ages, and considering industrial and economic policy within the National Economic Council, they have much of practical value to offer. It has been one of the weaknesses of the CBI that, responding to the feelings of Ministers and its own members, it has let fall any attempt at recent dialogue with the TUC. There is a need for wider horizons, but in the end it is the specific occasions such as that at Leyland which matter.

PRISONERS OF GEOGRAPHY

Now that Finland is shortly to elect a new President for the first time in a quarter of a century it is natural that the interest of other European countries should focus upon her international role. Under the Finnish constitution it is the president who is given responsibility for the conduct of foreign policy, and President Kekkonen has used that authority to the full. It is he, even more than his predecessor, President Paasikivi, who has defined Finland's role in the world today. That this role is of interest to others is demonstrated by the creation of a special word to describe it, "Finlandization".

It is taken by the Finns to be a pejorative term. But it is widely used, has a specific meaning, and deserves to be discussed. It refers to the fact that because of her geography, and to some extent her history, Finland has to live under a sense of perpetual pressure from the Soviet Union. Because this pressure takes subtle forms it is frequently either misunderstood or denied. It has not prevented Finland from continuing to have free elections. It has not stopped her having a considerable amount of trade with the west, or having a trade agreement with the European Community, or being an associate member of Efta (the European Free Trade Association), or becoming a member of the Nordic Council.

Finland is, in short, a free country. But she is not a country with freedom of manoeuvre. She does not take instructions from the Soviet Union, but she likes where possible to anticipate the wishes of Moscow or at least to avoid causing offence. It was only after much hesitation, anxiety and some convoluted tactics that Finland felt it was safe to ratify the trade agreement with the EEC. Nothing is said in government circles to upset Moscow. Even though some Communist countries in eastern Europe dared to criticize the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia the Finnish Government felt able to express only its tortured confusion.

Although elections are indeed free in Finland, the Soviet Union is not above influencing the outcome. There was the "winter frost" of 1958-59 when the Soviet Union cut off trade links when a government of which it did not approve was elected to office in Helsinki, relenting only when that government resigned. In 1961 it sent a note to Finland during the Berlin crisis proposing military talks under the 1948 Treaty between the two countries. This was at a time when President Kekkonen was being strongly challenged for reelection, and the effect was to cause the withdrawal of his principal rival.

Above all, there remains today the belief in Finland that it would not be safe to have anyone in high office who was not acceptable in Moscow. There is the pressure on policies and personalities which is exercised from time to time through Soviet newspaper articles or the hints of Russian leaders. So it will be instructive to see if there is any Soviet attempt to influence the coming presidential election, and whether the Finns will now take notice if there is.

The term "Finlandization" refers then to a state of freedom under pressure. The fact that the Finns impose certain conditions on themselves to avoid having them imposed from outside does not make the pressure any less real. To mention these facts is not to be unfriendly to the Finns. They are the prisoners of their own geography. We might wish in the west that they would impose rather less restrictive conditions upon themselves, that they would have more confidence in their own freedom. They could afford to do so. But it is inevitable that whoever is the next President of Finland will maintain the broad direction of his country's foreign policy. Conditions are attached to Finland's freedom by that long frontier with the Soviet Union.

So Finlandization, or at least a modified form of Finlandization, is a necessity for Finland. But it should be a warning to the rest of us who are not imprisoned by geography in the same way. Finland is an example of how, when the balance of power is heavily adverse, a country can be put under political and psychological pressure without a single Russian soldier crossing the frontier.

East Timor invasion

From Lord Avebury

Sir, Evidence indicating that Britain and her allies, while making the right noises in public about the right of the people of East Timor to self-determination, were at the same time secretly encouraging the Indonesians in their aggression against that country has been available for some time. That such charges have now been made on Portuguese television (*The Times*, October 13) therefore comes as no surprise.

On December 10 last year, I initiated a debate in the House of Lords on this very matter. I referred to a secret letter from the British Ambassador to Indonesia to the Foreign Office of July 1975, the text of which had been published in a book which appeared a few weeks earlier in Australia.

As far as the Ambassador's advice, to "keep our heads down and avoid siding against the Indonesian Government", is concerned, this has indeed happened as is apparent from Britain's voting record on the annual resolutions tabled at United Nations General Assemblies. Apart from one occasion in 1975, Britain has repeatedly abstained on resolutions calling for an act of self-determination in East Timor, despite the Government's stated belief that such an act has not yet taken place, and its declarations on a number of occasions that Britain does not recognize Indonesia's integration of East Timor.

Meanwhile, news of a new offensive in East Timor has recently come from church sources there and Indonesia. Virtually the entire surviving male population is being conscripted in an operation aimed at forcing all resistance fighters into the open. A report submitted in June this year by the East Timor regional assembly, whose members were certainly appointed by the Indonesian Government, details gross human rights violations by Indonesian troops and widespread corruption and malpractices by Indonesian military personnel in charge of the economy.

While I consider that it is still necessary to pursue the issue of Britain's past role concerning Indonesia's invasion, the most crucial issue today is for western governments, including our own, all of whom have close economic ties with Indonesia, to press for immediate withdrawal of Indonesian troops from East Timor, and to work to create the necessary conditions for the people of that war-torn country to exercise their right to self-determination.

Yours faithfully,
AVEBURY,
House of Lords.

Committal proceedings

From Mr Malcolm MacEwen

Sir, You describe (leading article, October 23) the defendant's right to put his case at committal proceedings as one of the most important rights granted to people accused of serious crime. My experience as a young solicitor in the Scottish sheriff and magistrates' courts persuaded me that Scottish defendants benefit from the absence of public committal proceedings, with their attendant expense, delay, prejudicial evidence and minimal probability of acquittal.

The English defendant is tried twice. Trying him once might make it easier to reduce the intolerable delays of which you complain.

The only advantage for the defendant that I can see in committal proceedings is that he can discover the case against him, but there are better ways of achieving this aim than going through the elaborate charade of a pre-trial, as Jeremy Thorpe would no doubt confirm.

Yours faithfully,
MALCOLM MacEWEN,
31b Tanza Road, NW3.

From the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Criminal Bar Association

Sir, We have no intention whatsoever of becoming involved in the controversy over the obtaining of a voluntary bill of indictment in either the Croydon or the Birmingham cases. Nevertheless we read with great approval that part of your leading article of Friday, (October 23) in which you wrote, "An accused should be entitled to put the prosecution to the proof that there is at least a prima facie case against him, enough evidence to justify the case going to a higher court".

If the report of the Royal Commission on Criminal Procedure (the majority of which has our strong support) is implemented in full there will be no committal at any stage, only a review procedure if the case is not tried within a certain time. Even then no evidence can be called.

The Criminal Bar Association is wholly opposed to the abolition of the committal at which evidence can be heard and tested. The Law Society is of an identical view and whilst urging the Home Secretary to take action quickly on the report as a whole we would also urge him to abandon publicly that recommendation now.

We remain, yours faithfully,
JOHN MARRIAGE,
MICHAEL HILL,
5 Paper Buildings, Temple, EC4.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Case for keeping a strong conventional arms capability

From Professor Michael Howard, FBA

Sir, Lord Carrington's warning (report, October 28) that the leaders of the current campaign for unilateral disarmament are not only making disarmament more difficult but war more likely needs to be carefully pondered by the well-intentioned men and women who have assumed the responsibility for initiating and conducting that movement. But to link the need to preserve a stable balance of deterrence with the requirement to introduce the Pershing and cruise missiles into Europe, and to make acceptance of the latter a symbol of loyalty to the Alliance and resistance to Soviet blackmail, is to fall into the same trap as the unilateralists who maintain that the deployment of these weapons will make nuclear war more likely rather than less.

When the story of the TNF (theatre nuclear forces) issue comes to be written it will bear a close family resemblance to that of the ill-fated MLF (multilateral force) of ten years ago. Both originated in the exaggerated importance attached by the United States Government to the doubts expressed by a very small number of European specialists about the credibility of the American nuclear guarantee to Europe in the light of improvements in Soviet weapon technology, a concern which was quite wrongly believed to be widespread within the European defence community. In an attempt to assuage these doubts the Pentagon came up with a technological solution for which there was no military requirement whatever but which would, they hoped, reassure those meticulous pedants who believed that, unless nuclear deterrence was precisely balanced at every level, it would no longer carry conviction.

Once the American proposals became official, their European partners felt that in loyalty they had to support them, even though many of them privately considered the whole project absurd. When eventually the United States Government realised how grossly it had misjudged European opinion, and the Europeans realised that the Americans had no great enthusiasm for their own brainchild, the MLF project was belatedly allowed to die. None of us have slept any less easily in our beds as a result of its demise.

The MLF affair was a comedy of errors. The TNF could well be a tragedy. There is no consensus in the European defence community, and no sense among the European peoples as a whole, that the SS20s present a threat of a new order of magnitude. They are more accurate than the old SS4s and 5s, but, with warheads of such destructive powers, accuracy is of little significance. They remain a very small proportion of the enormous nuclear force that the Soviet Union is capable of launching against Western Europe if it so wished.

The belief of some strategic analysts that the Russians can only be deterred from attacking us by the installation of precisely matching systems — "ground-launched missiles must be matched by ground-launched missiles" — is politically naive to the point of absurdity. The United States is "coupled" to Europe, not by one delivery system rather than another, but by a vast web of military installations and personnel, to say nothing of the innumerable economic, social and financial links that tie us together into a single coherent system. To satisfy those pedantic analysts who require still further guarantees, the Americans, whose patience seems inexhaustible, have already allocated to Nato a submarine-based nuclear force of immense destructive power.

If all this is insufficient to deter the Soviet Union from a course that they are in any case likely to contemplate only in the very direst of extremities, what difference will be made by the installation of Pershings and cruise missiles, particularly if these remain under sole American control?

The true vulnerability of the West still lies where it always has, in the field of conventional armaments. The likelihood of the Soviet Union believing that they could launch a nuclear attack on Europe without suffering instant retaliation is, by any standards, utterly remote. That they might risk launching a massive conventional attack that could attain its objectives before the decision to use nuclear weapons could be reached at all is, alas, much more easily conceivable.

So long as the conventional balance remains so uneven, the Western strategy of relying on the first use of nuclear weapons to defend ourselves is not only morally dubious but politically and militarily incredible. But the responsibility for this strategy does not lie with the United States. It lies with the governments and peoples of Western Europe who have, for the last thirty years, refused to take the necessary measures to provide for their own conventional defence.

That is where the CND is so dangerous. Their present campaign is sending a signal both to Moscow and to the United States, not simply that the peoples of Western Europe are not prepared to defend themselves with nuclear weapons, but that they are not prepared to defend themselves at all: a signal that could create a quite terrifying degree of instability by presenting the leaders of the Soviet Union with options that hitherto have been firmly closed to them.

If Monsignor Kent and Mr Thompson were to make clear their own commitment to maintaining and strengthening alternative non-nuclear defences, and devote their considerable organizational and oratorical powers to persuading their followers to do the same, they might really make some progress towards banning the bomb. At present, I am afraid, they are vulnerable to the charge, if I may borrow one of Mr Thompson's own highly expressive phrases, of "trying to hurry the people of England, *without thinking*, over the threshold from negotiation to surrender". The sooner they can make their intentions clear in this respect, the better.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL HOWARD,
History Faculty Library,
Broad Street, Oxford.

The second paragraph of Vice-Admiral Sir Ian McGeoch's letter yesterday should have started: Surely it is inconceivable that the Americans would have courted inevitable nuclear retaliation.

Lapsed governors in ILEA

From Mrs Marigold Johnson

Sir, We read a lot about what the GLC is doing these days. It may interest ratepayers to know what it is neglecting to do — namely, its duty in many of the schools serving London.

Last week I received a circular letter from the Inner London Education Authority addressed "To all Chairman (sic) of Governors". It stated, in three lines, that as the new governing body had not been appointed, all governors' meetings this term were cancelled. In other words, the committee (elected in May) has failed to decide on the constitution of governing bodies (of all "special" and, I gather, many ordinary junior schools) — and is thus unable to nominate governors, all of whose appointments lapsed on September 1.

I have been proud to act as governor, and for the past six years as chairman, of an ILEA special school. It is a model of its kind, to which teachers and educationists from elsewhere come and marvel at what a dedicated staff, and ILEA resources, provide to help 34 children; the governors have been, I think, quite useful too.

Reselection may be in order; party nominees are not democratically elected (although parent governors must be), and changes may be needed. But it cannot be right that ILEA schools should be without statutory governing bodies.

Where's the accountability in a crisis (pupil, parent, staff, premises)? It cannot be good policy for ILEA, which most of us campaigned to preserve only last year, to show such contempt for the voluntary service and loyalty of its governors.

Most of all, it is a clear dereliction of duty to allow ideological debate about structures to take precedence over the running of schools; even if pupils don't notice the absence of governors, the staff miss supportive intermediaries between them and their bureaucratic employers.

Yours faithfully,
MARIGOLD JOHNSON,
Copthall,
Iver,
Buckinghamshire.
October 28.

Employment prospects

From Professor D. A. Bell

Sir, The Director of the National Computing Centre (October 22) suffers from the fact that his personal interests are in the *service* sector of the economy: the well-known theorem that no computer installation has ever resulted in an overall reduction of staff (I cannot say whether this is true) represents the continual and universal growth of the service sector.

The economist's concept of elasticity has in real life two limitations. The first is the limit on raw materials, including energy, and the second is the limit of consumer demand for any given product: one can imagine having several colour television sets about the house, but where would one put the second washing machine? Much can be done by forecasting future markets, as the Japanese did with pocket electronic calculators, but in practice there is a limit to the speed with which labour can be transferred from one industry to another.

As regards history, the important comparison is not between coach building in the last century and the automobile industry, nor between the automobile industry of 50 years ago and of today, but between the automobile industry of last year and that of five years ahead: I am sure the last comparison will not show a large increase in employment.

Four out of five of the suggested spheres for action — education, health, public administration and the problems of the third world — require communal action. Is there to be a move from private to communal activity, as well as from employment in goods-related industries to service-related employment? If so, does it imply that the level of taxation must inevitably rise, or can the cost of communal work be accommodated by that other elasticity, the elasticity of tax revenue with increasing economic prosperity?

Yours faithfully,
D. A. BELL,
87 East End,
Walkington,
Beverley,
North Humberside.

Security risks

From Mr Antony Grey

Sir, Homosexuals owe a considerable debt to Mr Leo Abse for his courageous and resourceful persistence in piloting the Bill to decriminalize some aspects of their private consenting behaviour through Parliament in 1967, and as I was Secretary of the Homosexual Law Reform Society at that time and worked closely with him, I am very conscious of his contribution.

However, I must take issue with the facile conclusions, based upon dubious Freudian mythology, which Mr Abse draws in his article "How to recognize tomorrow's spy" (October 26) about the hypothetical psychological links between homosexuality and treason.

Since he does not specify what the "contemporary clinical research" is which provides accumulating evidence that a prime culprit in the manufacture of homosexuality is a hostile father who "takes away the manhood from his son", I am unable to comment on this assertion.

From my own standpoint as a humanistic psychologist, and having counselled many hundreds of homosexuals during the past 20 years, it does seem to me that all the psychoanalytic "explanations" of homosexuality are based upon dubious and highly speculative assumptions; and that in any event they are no more and no less significant than "explanations" of heterosexuality, a phenomenon that is usually taken for granted by analysts. Could not a plausible case be made out for ascribing the popularity of psychoanalytical notions among intelligent freethinking Jews to their compulsive need to don the rabbinical mantle in the service of a latter-day prophet, Freud, in place of the discarded Moses?

Yours faithfully,
ANTONY GREY,
90 Uplands Road, N8.
October 26.

From Mrs S. E. Watkins

Sir, My husband is a public servant. I smoke cigars. Should we be investigated? And how many more of us are there?

Yours faithfully,
SARAH WATKINS,
Myers,
Milland,
Liphook,
Hampshire.
October 26.

Historic interview

From Lord Birkett

Sir, I am somewhat puzzled by Mr Curteis's kindly letter to you (October 30). I simply cannot imagine in what way my father could be held to have "behaved discreditably" in his examination of Sir Oswald Mosley.

So far from having "anything to hide", the Birkett family is not aware of having anything at all. I have no copy of the official transcript. Indeed, I have never seen it. The only direct family links with 1940 are now my sister and myself. We were both at school at the time, so we cannot be of much use to the historians. I remember only that my father found the task of administering the 18B Regulation tiring and often frustrating. And that he took it very seriously indeed.

If the authorities decide to release the transcript I shall have no objections at all and shall be happy for the historians who are so anxious to see it. If, on the other hand, the criteria upon which they operate oblige the authorities to keep the transcript locked away I have no arguments at my disposal to persuade them otherwise.

Yours faithfully,
BIRKETT,
House of Lords.
November 1.

Sharing the cuts

From Mrs Brenda Cohen

Sir, Change may be needed in universities, but academic judgments cannot be made under financial pressures that affect the self-interest of those who must make them.

The only moral and reasonable way for the academic community of the country as a whole to deal with damaging cuts is to share them out evenly, with Oxford and Cambridge taking the same proportionate share as Salford and Aston. The only moral and reasonable way for the community of scholars of a particular university to deal with *its* cuts is to share them out evenly between its various activities.

It is to be hoped the universities will have the will to present a common front on this issue and demand a reallocation of the UGC (University Grants Committee) grant, since this is the only way to preserve university autonomy against the selective depredation of future governments of whatever political colour, once a precedent totally destructive of that autonomy has been established.

Yours faithfully,
BRENDA COHEN,
Department of Philosophy,
University of Surrey,
Guildford.
October 30.

From Professor Sir Ernest Gombrich, FBA

Sir, The question to ask about a university teacher is not whether he pulls his weight but whether his word carries weight.

Yours faithfully,
E. H. GOMBRICH,
19 Briardale Gardens, NW3.

Unending pursuit

From Mr D. R. Vickers

Sir, In today's *Times* (October 29), the Reverend James Allan complains about mail-order material arriving at a deceased parishioner's address. It is easy to see how distressing this can be for the relatives, and reputable mail-order houses try their best to avoid what is both bad manners and bad business.

Customers who wish to have their names removed from a mailing list, for whatever reason, can help themselves and the firms concerned by giving as much notice as possible, writing legibly and with their full name and address, and quoting the all-important customer reference number where this is given in previous correspondence. Private and business interests coincide completely: none of us wishes to address an unwilling prospect.

Yours faithfully,
D. R. VICKERS,
Director,
Association of Mail Order Publishers,
1 New Burlington St, W1.
October 29.

Wales's Prince

From Mr Ioan Bowen Rees

Sir, It is a pity that your Welsh Correspondent, Mr Tim Jones, should have chosen (October 24) to contrast those who welcomed Prince Charles and Princess Diana to Wales this week with those who "pay homage to Llewelyn the Last, killed in 1282".

The majority of those who were delighted to welcome the present Prince and Princess also revere the memory of Llewelyn. In Wales, general support for the present Monarchy dates back to the accession of Henry Tudor, whose forebears were closely identified with Llewelyn and Owain Glyndwr.

The Chairman of the Gwynedd County Council (together with his colleague from Clwyd) held a reception for the Prince and Princess of Wales last week, but the county council will also be taking the lead in the commemoration of Llewelyn in 1982, seven centuries after his death. It is extremely doubtful whether the national identity of Wales could have been conserved without Llewelyn's vision and valour.

Yours faithfully,
IOAN BOWEN REES,
Chief Executive,
Gwynedd County County,
County Offices,
Caernarfon,
October 30.

Checks on prisons

From Mr Clive Davies

Sir, Things may be different at Winson Green and Blundeston, but when I was a member of the Board of Visitors at Walton Gaol, Liverpool, 1977-80, our right to visit any part of the prison at any time was somewhat nominal. Staff shortage was the reason given for sometimes keeping board members, especially when unexpected, waiting about for an hour or more before allowing them access to particular parts of the prison; ample time to clean up, threaten, put to sleep or whatever any inmate who happened to be suffering maltreatment at the time of the visit.

I do not allege for a moment that such things happened or happen at Liverpool, only that they could.

Some members of boards, to my knowledge, have resigned because they felt powerless to be effective watchdogs. Like most serious students of penology, I consider that real power in British prisons today lies with the uniformed officers, backed up by the muscular Prison Officers' Association. Decent, well-intentioned board members are not so much, as many prisoners allege, "in the Governor's pocket" as "under the Screw".

Yours sincerely,
CLIVE DAVIES
Department of Sociology,
University of Liverpool,
Eleanor Rathbone Building,
Myrtle Street,
P.O. Box 147, Liverpool.

The source of Stilton

From Dr Stephen A. Royle

Sir, I was surprised to read in Hugh Clayton's article on cheese (October 19) that "Stilton . . . cannot carry the name unless it is produced near the place to which the name refers", for almost 200 years ago in his monumental *History and Antiquities of the County of Leicester* John Nichols explained how this Leicestershire cheese came to be named after a village in Huntingdon.

Originally "Lady Beaumont's Cheese", it was first made at Quenby Hall in the late seventeenth century. Its manufacture then spread to Wymondham, outside Melton Mowbray, where it was made by a Mrs Paulet. She had an acquaintance who kept the Bell Inn at Stilton and she supplied him with her "cream cheese of superior quality". It became known after its place of sale, not its place of manufacture.

Yours faithfully,
STEPHEN A. ROYLE,
Department of Geography,
The Queen's University of Belfast,
Belfast.
October 22.

Invoking theology

From Mr Roger Butler

Sir, The Very Reverend Allan Shaw asserts ("Taken in vain", October 27) that if the Government's policies are wrong it is its economics and not its religion at fault. I am not so sure. In the preface to his *Systematic Theology* that most eminent of modern theologians, Paul Tillich, declared: "The smallest problem, if taken seriously and radically, drove me to all other problems and to the anticipation of a whole in which they could find their solution . . . The scope of a theological system can be almost unlimited."

The Church must surely welcome the conversion of *Times* leader writers and their ilk to the realization of the all-encompassing relevance of theology.

Yours faithfully,
ROGER BUTLER,
199 Half Moon Lane, SE24.
October 29.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
November 2: The Duke of Edinburgh, a Trustee, this morning attended a meeting of the Council of St George's House at Windsor Castle.

His Royal Highness, Patron and Trustee of The Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme, was present this evening at a dinner at the Mansion House in connexion with the Scheme's 25th Anniversary Appeal, and was received by the Right Hon the Lord Mayor (Colonel Sir Ronald Gardner-Thorpe).

Lord Rupert Nevill was in attendance.

A memorial service for Lord Boyle of Handsworth will be held on Monday, November 23, at Leeds Parish Church, at noon.

There will be a service of thanksgiving for the life of Nigel Patrick at St Paul's Church, Covent Garden, WC2, at noon on Thursday, November 12.

Mr Michael Thornton is very sorry that he was unable to attend the memorial service yesterday for Miss Enid Bagnold (Lady Jones).

Forthcoming marriages

Mr I. Thomas and Miss J. M. Emsden
The engagement is announced between Ian, elder son of Mr M. Thomas, of 45 Stafford Road, Caterham, and Mr O. R. F. Thomas, of Coulsdon, and Jennifer, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs K. E. C. Emsden, of 20 Spinney Lane, Rabley Heath, Welwyn.

Mr J. P. C. Nohl-Oser and Miss S. V. Kinmont
The engagement is announced between Julian Peter, son of Mr and Mrs H. C. Nohl-Oser, London, and Susan Veala, youngest daughter of the late Colonel and Mrs G. M. Kinmont, Cumbria.

Christening

The infant son of Mr and Mrs John Cordle was christened John William Mikko by the Ven Basil Wingfield-Digby, assisted by Canon Dudley Hodges, in Salisbury Cathedral, on Sunday. The godparents are the Rev David Steele, Mr Anthony Cordle, Mr Paul Cordle (for whom Mr Benton-Bohannon stood proxy), Mr Charles Cordle, Lady Duncan-Sandys, Lady Teynham, Mrs Robert Stewart and Miss Elizabeth Wright (for whom Lady Greenway stood proxy).

Dinners

HM Government
The Hon George Younger, Secretary of State for Scotland, was host at a dinner held last night at 6 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, on the occasion of the visit to Scotland by the Apostolic Delegate.

Furniture Makers' Company
The Furniture Makers' Company held its annual ladies dinner at Plaisterers' Hall last night. The Master, Mr Richard Woolley, presided and the other speakers were the Archdeacon of London and Mr Bernard Fox.

Press Club
Sir Freddie Laker was guest of honour and principal speaker at a travel night dinner held at the Press Club, London, last night and presented the Travel Writer of the Year award to Mr David Tennant. Mr Robert Morley presided and other speakers were Mr Peter Grosvenor, chairman, and Mr Douglas Geddes.

Memorial service

Lady Jones
A memorial service for Lady Jones (Enid Bagnold) was held yesterday at St Paul's, Covent Garden. The Rev John Arrowsmith officiated. Sir John Gielgud, CH, read the lesson and Mr Nigel Nicolson gave an address. Among those present were:
Mr and Mrs Timothy Jones (son and daughter-in-law), Mr Richard Bagnold Jones (son), Comtesse Anne-Pierre d'Harcourt (daughter), Viscountess Astor, Miss Rebecca Jones, Mr Alexander Jones, Mr Romily Jones, Comte Thierry d'Harcourt and Mme Remi du Basquier (grandchildren), Brigadier and Mrs Ralph Bagnold (brother and sister-in-law), Mr and Mrs Stephen Bagnold, the Hon Mrs Pandora Astor, Miss Emma Cussons, Mr Thomas Cussons, Mr and Mrs Guy Mackenzie.

[illegible] Judah (finance director and secretary, Reuters), Mrs J Chesshire, Mrs Martin Gibbs, Mrs B Wisdom, Miss D Goult, Mrs William Sansom, Mrs Michael Relph, Mrs R Richards.

Miss Siobhan McKenna, Mr Edward Fox, Father John Charles-Roux, Mr and Mrs William Bell, Mr Ellis Ashton (chairman, British Music Hall Society), Miss K Collingwood-Cameron, Mr Peter Nevile, Miss J Spiller, Mr and Mrs Alfred Pessolano, Dr Richard Lee, Mr John Zawalinski, Mr David Alexander, Mr John Stafford-Moule, Mrs J H A Wood, Mr Bernard Baschwitz, Mr Michael Tyler-Whittle, Miss Nora Boloff, Mr Duncan Weldon, Mr D H Lambert, Miss Henrietta Rous, Mr Felix Kelly, Mr and Mrs R Vanderbilt, Mrs N Hore-Ruthven, Mr and Mrs Burton Weiner, Mr Laurence Farrant, Mr and Mrs J C Trewin, Dr John O'Hara, Mr Hugo Vickers, Mrs Tyson-Taylor and Dr Y Crowe.

Funeral

Mr D. G. Rhodes
The Queen and Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother were present at the funeral service for Mr Denys Rhodes which took place yesterday in the Royal Chapel, Windsor Great Park. The Rev A. H. H. Harbottle officiated. Among those present were:
The Hon Mrs Rhodes (widow), Mr Michael Rhodes (son), Mrs C. Strickland-Skailes (daughter), Mr and Mrs N. Deans and Mr and Mrs Simon Gough (sons-in-law and daughters), Mr and Mrs John Balfour (brother-in-law and sister), Major and the Hon Mrs John Wills (brother-in-law and sister-in-law), Lord and Lady Plunket, the Hon Shaun and Mrs Plunket, Mr and Mrs Peregrine Bertie, Mr and Mrs James Leschallas, Mrs Michael Gordon-Lennox, Lord Elphinstone, the Hon Mrs Hamilton Black, Mrs J. Woodroffe, Prince Wangchuk Namgyal, of Sikkim.

Lord and Lady Alastair Gordon, Lady Napier and Ettrick, Lady Jean Rankin, Lady Elizabeth Longman the Hon Piers and Mrs St Aubyn, the Hon Mrs Campbell-Preston, the Hon H Lumley-Savile, Vice-Admiral Sir Peter Ashmore, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Martin Gilliat, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John Miller, Sir John and Lady Palmer, Rear-Admiral and Mrs Bartosik, Miss M Bridgeman, Captain Alastair Aird, Colonel W Crowder, Mrs A H H Harbottle, Mr Michael Wall, Mr and Mrs M Lethbridge, Major J Fairfield, Mr and Mrs L Mackay, Mr J Waterfield, Mr and Mrs W Channing, Mr and Mrs Nyell, Mr and Mrs G McNeill-Moss, Mr and Mrs R Wiseman, Mrs Davidson, Mr and Mrs M Standing, Commander and Mrs Wood, Mrs Mallett and Mr and Mrs B Wentworth.

Luncheon

Coal Industry Society
Mr J. C. Froom presided at a luncheon given by the coal industry society yesterday at the Hyde Park Hotel. The other speakers were Sir Derek Ezra, president, and Mr Glyn England, Chairman of the Central Electricity Generating Board.

Receptions

Prime Minister
The Prime Minister was host at a reception given at 10 Downing Street yesterday evening for representatives of the computer industry.

Mrs R. Constantine
The Lord Chancellor, accompanied by the Hon Mary Hogg, the Home Secretary and Mrs Whitelaw and the Lord Lieutenant of Greater London attended a reception given by the High Sheriff of Greater London and Mrs Roy Constantine for the judiciary of Greater London at Middle Temple Hall yesterday evening. The Chairman of the Greater London Council and Mrs John Ward and the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of Westminster were also present.

Lord Mayor of London

The following are some of the Lord Mayor's engagements for this week:
Today: Attends Guildhall School of Music and Drama presentation of awards, Mansion House, 3.30.
Tomorrow: Attends Freedom of the City ceremony for Mr R. Leigh-Pemberton, Guildhall, 3.
Thursday: Attends Corporation luncheon in honour of the Prince and Princess of Wales, Guildhall, 1.15.
Friday: Attends presentation of dinghy to the Lord Mayor Treloar College, Tower Pier, 11.
Saturday: Attends Royal British Legion Festival of Remembrance, Albert Hall, 7.
Sunday: Attends Remembrance Sunday service, St Paul's Cathedral, 10.30.

University news

Cambridge
DARWIN COLLEGE: Sir Arnold Burgen will become Master of the college in October, 1982, on the retirement of the present Master, Sir Moses Finley.





Photographs by George Crane, Tony Weaver

Sir John Gielgud and Edward Fox among many representatives of the world of theatre at a memorial service for Lady Jones (Enid Bagnold) held yesterday.

Fresh approach to TV news

By Kenneth Gosling

A new approach to television news is among a number of objectives disclosed by a team of commissioning editors planning the launch of Channel Four.

With about a year to go before the station opens, more details of scheduling to fill the 50 to 60 programme hours a week have been released, including an assurance for prospective viewers from Mr John Ranelagh, a commissioning editor and special assistant to Mr Jeremy Isaacs, the channel's chief executive.

"A lot of people have written to us and said: 'Please do not have all that sport'. Well, they need not worry — we will not be on the air for enough hours or have enough money to afford it", Mr Ranelagh said.

Liz Forgan, senior commissioning editor for news, current affairs and documentaries, has already established that there will be a daily hour of news analysis which will by no means be tied to events of the day.

Television, she says, does not carry the equivalent of the inside pages of a newspaper; and as the former women's page editor of *The Guardian* she speaks from experience.

"I think", she says, "that it is time for a quantum leap in television news. Look at the bulletins you get now and they can only manage a limited number of items plus a funny bit on the end.

"One of the first things we are trying to do is to extend the television news agenda in terms that may be quite novel but which are actually the lifeblood of any newspaper — including a bit of light relief."

She is quite prepared to see some things failing to work, but wants to see them tried and persevered with; one example could be the half-hour a week that is planned to cover current affairs for women. She is keen, after being impressed by programmes about big business in the United States, to see industry reported regularly and not linked to strikes and disasters.

"I started out with an enormous number of ideas", she says, "but I have had to modify them a bit. We must take risks. We will have some disasters, because if you do not it means you have been playing a bit too safe. We have a huge opportunity that will not come again in British television as we know it. "We cannot waste it by losing our nerve."

The newest Channel Four recruit is Mr Mike Bolland, a former BBC man who has just finished a series called *Something Else* for BBC2. He is commissioning editor for youth programmes and has had meetings on what form those should take with "everybody from the bass player of the Sex Pistols to the editor of *New Musical Express*". He has been to youth clubs and has made a point of bringing laymen and professionals together.

Young people, he says, are not happy about being patronized and are looking for more sophisticated fare. There has been a tendency, he adds, in many areas of broadcasting for people to sit in offices with wall-to-wall carpeting and not to go out and find out what audiences want.

It is a theme taken up by John Ranelagh. People who watch television are no longer satisfied with long stretches of one channel; they are dipping into the schedules and doing more switching about than they used to — much to the BBC's benefit.

The going has not been easy for the pioneers of the new channel: Liz Forgan has had to plough through 1,500 programme outlines, mostly for single documentaries, in the last four months, but the team's philosophy, faced with a new independent programme network from next November, is neatly summed up by Mr Bolland, with just three weeks' service to his credit: "It is up to us to fill that blank canvas with a bit of creativity."

Marquetry commodes get top price at house sale

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

The taste of a rich man of the 1880s was shown to coincide remarkably well with that of his 1980s equivalent when Christie's sold the contents of Leonardslee, Horsham, Sussex yesterday. The furniture and pictures were brought to Leonardslee by Sir Edmund Loder in the 1880s; his taste was ornate, favouring both contemporary craftsmen and earlier Continentals.

A pair of late eighteenth century north Italian marquetry commodes brought the top price at £30,800 (estimate £10,000 to £15,000); they are in the style of Giuseppe Maggiolini and inset with fine marquetry panels depicting architectural fantasies. They were bought by an unnamed Continental dealer.

Bruno Bonni, an Italian dealer, secured a remarkable nineteenth century Italian table; it is supported by hree entwined dolphins in Carrara marble while the circular top is inlaid with Roman views in minute pictorial mosaics. The price was £19,250 (estimate £10,000 to £15,000).

Coming closer to home, Victorian furniture was riding high. Two sets of 12 dining chairs in buttoned green leather with reeded tapering legs attributed to Kendalls of Warwick went to Spinks at £5,720 and £5,500 (estimate £2,500 to £3,500 apiece). The chaire followed a design made for the Countess of Warwick by Kendall about 1860. Spinks also acuired a mahogany fur-leaf screen of 1896 inset with four paintingsof Highland hunting scenes by George Earl; it cost them £4,400 (estimate £3,000 to £4,000). Only 4 per cent of the sale was left unsold.

In London, Christie's held a sale of English and Welsh porcelain, pottery and Wedgwood, of which 18 per cent was left unsold. There was healthy bidding for the rarities. A Worcester herring-bone moulded coffee pot and domed cover, painted with birds in flight and perched on flowering branches, dating from about 1760, sold for £3,520 (estimate £1,500 to £1,800); a Chelsea fluted leaf-shaped cream jug with rose coloured decoration in the manner of O'Neale of about 1753 brought £2,860 (estimate £1,500 to £2,000) and was secured by Steepeshill Farm Antiques of Kent.

At Sotheby's, a sale of Scientific books included a 1543 edition of Copernicus's *De Revolutionibus Orbium*, selling at £13,750 (estimate £13,000 to £15,000) to Riley-Smith, a Norfolk dealer, and a 1543 first edition of Vesalius's *De Hunmani Corporis* at £9,900 (estimate £8,000 to 12,000) to R. Braunschweig, from Switzerland.

□The auction prices in this report are quoted inclusive of buyers' premium. We have in the past reported hammer prices; in future we intend to report hammer prices plus the 10 per cent auctioneers' premium where applicable, in other words the price paid by a purchaser to the auctioneers, excluding VAT charges.

25 years Ago

From The Times of Thursday November 1 1956

Air Offensive against Egypt

British and French military intervention in Egypt began yesterday. The newly formed Allied Forces Headquarters in Cyprus issued a statement that "an air offensive by bomber aircraft under allied command is at this moment being launched against military targets in Egypt". The Ministry of Defence announced that the two governments had appointed General Sir Charles Keightley, formerly C-in-C, British Middle East Land Forces, to be Commander-in-Chief of the forces which will intervene to secure compliance with the requirements by the two governments to the Israel and Egyptian Governments. The French Vice-Admiral P. Barjot has been appointed deputy Commander-in-Chief. An Allied Forces Headquarters has been established in Cyprus. No statement has been made about Lieut-General Sir Hugh Stockwell who was recalled to London in August to take part in consultations on the precautionary measures to be taken in the eastern Mediterranean. It is thought he will lead the invasion force while General Keightley exercises general command from Cyprus.

The Anglo-French action was condemned in Washington

Easy bridge victory

By a Bridge Correspondent

The twenty-eighth annual Welsh Bridge Union National Congress ended at Porthcawl on Sunday after four days' play.

In the absence of the holders, Diana Williams and Maureen Dennison, who are in New York as members of the victorious British team in the women's world championships, Joe Dinnen and Michael Hirst were easy winners of the Red Dragon Trophy. Welsh players won both the Stuart Crystal mixed pairs and the championship teams by big margins. The 5 results were:

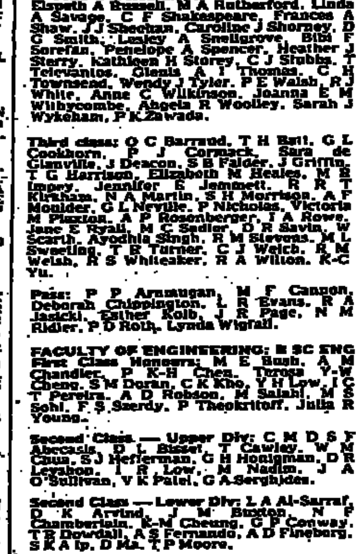
Red Dragon Trophy: 1, J Dinnen (Berkshire), M Hirst (Wales), 636. 2, Mrs M Farr, A W Butcher (both Wales), 589. Little Dragon Trophy: There was a tie for first place between A W S Williams and D S Mossop, of Surrey, and Mrs Y Jones and A T Holton, of Warwickshire, which was split in favour of the Surrey pair.

Stuart Crystal mixed pairs: 1, Mrs M Farr, A Pierce (Wales), 1452. 2, Mr and Mrs J Fenwick (Warwickshire), 1345. Championship Teams: 1, L Hudson, T Reed, W Lewis, P Goodman (all Wales), 155. 2, P D Jourdain, G Needham, M Hirst (Wales), A Dinnen (Berkshire), 143.

Tusker Rock Trophy: 1, N L J Davies, B A Hart, A W S Williams, D S Mossop (all Surrey), 161. 2, Miss J Haro, Mrs H Townsend (Warwickshire), F H Bushby, C R Flood (Berkshire), 146.

Bidding Competition: Mrs A L Fleming, Mrs V A Bingham. Men's Pairs: 1, C E A Samuels, P Bower, (Somerset) 765. 2, F H Bushby, C R Flood (Berkshire), 675. Women's Pairs. 1, Miss G A Wise (Hereford), Mrs H E Baker (Gloucestershire), 1028. 2, Mrs M Edwards, Miss I Ashcroft (Surrey), 950.

Birthdays today



Sir Christopher Leaver (Lord Mayor-elect), who is 44.

Major-General Sir Allan Adair, 84; Mr John Biffen, MP, 51; Mr Jeremy Brett, 46; Mr Charles Bronson, 59; Sir Kenneth Corley, 73; Miss Violetta Elvin, 56; Mrs Jean Floud, 66; Sir John Hunter, 69; Mr Ludovic Kennedy, 62; Baroness Lee of Asheridge, 77; Major-General Viscount Monckton of Brenchley, 66; Mr Kenneth Morgan, 53; Mr Timothy Raison, MP, 52, Sir Frederick Russell, 84.

Latest wills

Sir Henry William Barnard, of Walmer, Kent, a High Court judge and a former Admiralty judge of the Cinque Ports, left estate valued at £336,509 net.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid):
Biggs, Mrs Sybil Constance, of Brasted, Kent £292,071
Emberton, of Tickhill, South Yorkshire £322,494
Wass, Mr William Edward, of Colchester, Essex £474,643

Latest appointments

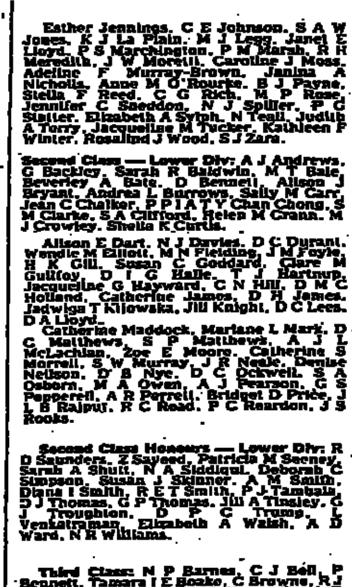
Latest appointments include:
Vice-Admiral J. M. Cox to be Flag Officer Naval Air Command in May, 1982, in succession to Rear-Admiral E. R. Anson.
The appointment of six chairmen of new district health authorities have been announced:

East Anglian Region
CAMBRIDGE HEALTH AUTHORITY
Mr S. L. Bragg, former Vice-Chancellor, Brunel University.

Mersey region
SOUTH SEFTON
Mr A. R. Lewis, solicitor and chairman of Sefton Area Health Authority.

North Western Region
BLACKBURN, HYNDBURN AND RIBBLE VALLEY
Mrs D. Grant, member, Hyndburn Borough Council.
STOCKPORT
Mr F. Richards, former deputy chief constable of Manchester.
BLACKPOOL, WYRE AND FYLDE
Mr J. D. Grime, company director and member of Wyre Borough Council.
PRESTON
Mr R. E. Hodd, barrister and former chief education officer of Blackpool.

Moreover . . . Miles Kington



A Mrs Phillips of Aylesbury, who describes her job as "wife of commuter", has kindly sent me a new British Rail/London Transport publication. It is a single sheet of paper headed "Message to Travellers" and entitled *Autumn Leaves*. It is basically a message of hope and encouragment to those who ride the leaf-prone line from Baker Street to Amersham, and when I read the opening words "With this year's leaf-fall nearly with us", I was convinced we were setting off into Betjeman country.

With this year's leaf fall nearly with us,
See, parading down the tracks,
The Chalfont Flyer, bringing Brian
Back to tea-time, jam and snacks,
And by the rails, awaiting leaf fall,
Silent rows of plastic sacks.

But it was not to be. The more I read, the more I realized that the co-authors of the sheet (H. Reed and M. Fish, divisional managers of BR and LT) were issuing their own declaration of war. "London Transport's high pressure water cannon is fitted to the leaf clearing train" . . . "Power sanding equipment has been fitted to a number of diesel units" . . . "London Transport has carried out an extensive tree lopping programme on the most difficult section of the line between Chorleywood and Chalfont, and LT staff will be on hand to collect up any large accumulations of leaves" . . . "A suspension of sand in gel — Sandite — gives effective adhesion for about six hours when spread on the rails . . . along the vulnerable Rickmansworth-Amersham section." Yes you're right — it's Journey's End country . . .

ACT ONE: *A dug-out somewhere along the vulnerable Rickmansworth-Amersham salient. The acrid tang of Sandite is in the air, and far off we can hear the crump crump of water cannon. A BR corporal is playing a tune on the mouth organ. It is September Song. Enter Major Fish and Captain Reed.*

Fish: Any other tune but that, corporal.

Reed: God, this is a filthy business. Ten million leaves we must have dealt with this morning, and another ten million have arrived from nowhere this afternoon.

Fish: I wish I could get my hands on the man who thought of Sandite. It's an effective adhesive all right. I just wish it didn't stick the bloody leaves to the rails.

Reed: What do they know about war back in London? How's the wound, by the way?

Fish: What? Oh, the knee. Not too bad, considering it got a direct hit from a cannon.

Reed: Water on the knee's a nasty thing.

ACT TWO: *The same dug-out. The corporal is playing "Autumn Leaves".*

Fish: Knock it off, corporal.

Sergeant: Sir, sir! Message just through on the field phone. They've been over-run between Chorleywood and Chalfont.

Fish: But I thought we took all the trees down.

Sergeant: Been a change of wind direction, sir. Blown back all the leaves they took off this morning.

Fish: Right! Call out all available staff! We must do it hand-to-hand if necessary.

Sergeant: No one left, sir. Everyone on a sanding sortie north of Amersham.

Enter a young lieutenant. He staggers and collapses.

Reed: What's wrong with young Smithers?

Fish: Leaf-shock, captain.

ACT THREE:
Same as before. Corporal is playing I'll Remember April.

Fish: Oh, very droll, corporal.

We hear a train passing, slowly.

Reed: The 4.50 to Amersham. Think we should have let it through?

Fish: And speed glum heroes up the line to death.

Reed: Oh, don't exaggerate, Fish. At most they'll be late for the Rotary Club.

Fish: God, this is a filthy business. Remember the Great Leaf Fall of 1979?

Reed: When we tried to set fire to the leaves?

Fish: And succeeded only in burning all the sleepers between here and Chorleywood.

There is a loud explosion.

Fish: What on earth was that?

Sergeant: Another power sander blown up, sir. But we've just heard the 4.50's got through.

Reed: Some good news at last!

Sergeant: Unfortunately, it's got through to Watford.

Fish: God, this is an awful business. Think it'll be over by Christmas?

The corporal starts playing I Talk to The Trees. Fish whips out a revolver and shoots the harmonica from his lips.

Reed: Steady, Fish, steady.

Fish: Sorry, Reed. It's just that I haven't . . . I haven't seen my wife since breakfast, and . . .

Reed: I know, old man.

Curtain, Interval. Another twenty-nine acts, all more or less identical.

THE TIMES UNIVERSITY RESULTS SERVICE



The following results have been issued by the University of London.

BA EXAMINATION FOR INTERNAL STUDENTS 1981
KING'S COLLEGE LONDON
FACULTY OF ARTS

Second Class Honours — Upper Div: N R Cundy, Carolyn F Francis, Alison Kemshead, S P B Kilpatrick, J R Lochan, [illegible]

[illegible]

Celia C R Redknap, Katharine A Rouse, Elspeth A Russell, M A Rutherford, Linda A Savage, C F Shakespeare, Frances A Shaw, J J Sheehan, Caroline J Shorney, D G Smith, Lesley A Snellgrove, Bibi F Sorefan, Penelope A Spencer, Heather J Sterry, Kathleen H Storey, C J Stubbs, T Televantos, Glenis A I Thomas, C H Townsend, Wendy J Tyler, P E Walsh, R J White, Anne C Wilkinson, Joanna E M Withycombe, Angela R Woolley, Sarah J Wykeham, P K Zawada.

[illegible]

ROYAL HOLLOWAY COLLEGE

[illegible]

FACULTY OF SCIENCE — BSC

[illegible]

Esther Jennings, C E Johnson, S A W Jones, K J La Plain, M J Legg, Janet E Lloyd, P S Marchington, P M Marsh, R H Meredith, J W Moretti, Caroline J Moss, Adeline F Murray-Brown, Janina A Nicholls, Anne M O'Rourke, B J Payne, Stella F Reed, C G Rich, M P Rose, Jennifer C Sneddon, N J Spiller, P G Stalter, Elizabeth A Sylph, N Teall, Judith A Torry, Jacqueline M Tucker, Kathleen P Winter, Rosalind J Wood, S J Zara.

[illegible]

IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

FACULTY OF SCIENCE — BSC

[illegible]

M D Dawson, Tina M Dinnis, K J Drinkwater, D H Dudlyke, Stella M Earnshaw, D S Ganesh, S P G Globerti, M Goodey, J R Graham, R J E Graham.

[illegible]

J Brown, Shirley A Brown, Victoria Callaghan, A L Cameron, Lindsey K Carver, S N Chandler, J A Charlesworth, J Chaudhary, R T C Chenevix-Trench, O C C Cheung, J R Clothier, Zophia C Cocker, A M Conway, T W Cooper, D J Crisp, Catherine A Crossley, O Cutler, A R Davies, A J Dickel, H J J Drummond, Sarah L Du Heaume, Clare A Duggan, J P Egan, C Elmsiri, M R Ellacott, Monica M Epperlein, D J Evans, D M Fenton, R C Firfield, J K Foley, P M Franklin.

[illegible]

OBITUARY

COLONEL SIR STUART MALLINSON

Active contribution to public life

Colonel Sir Stuart Mallinson, CBE, DSO, MC, chairman and managing director of William Mallinson and Sons, Ltd., timber merchants from 1944 to 1963 and latterly honorary president of the firm, died on October 31 at the age of 93. He was president of the Timber Research and Development Association from 1963 to 1973, and from 1954 was a director of the Eastern Electricity Board.

The third son of Sir William Mallinson, first baronet, he was born in 1888 and educated at Ashville College, Harrogate and the Leys School, Cambridge. He entered the family firm in 1907.

On the outbreak of war in August 1914 he joined the HAC and went to France a month later. He was commissioned in 1915 and in June 1916 won a Military Cross. In the autumn of that year he transferred to the Royal Engineers. By 1917 he had reached the rank of lieutenant-colonel. In 1918 he won a DSO. He was three times mentioned in despatches. In later years he was honorary colonel of several Essex artillery formations.

He was active in public life, a governor of four schools, a former president of the National Sunday School Union, president of the Commonwealth Forestry Society and vice-president of English-Speaking Union of the Commonwealth. He was High Sheriff of Essex in 1939, for many years a Deputy Lieutenant for the county and from 1966 to 1976 a Deputy Lieutenant for Greater London.

He was made CBE in 1938 and knighted in 1954.

He married in 1916 Marjorie, CBE, daughter of the Rev Alfred Soothill. They had three sons, one of whom was killed in action in 1944. A daughter also died. Lady Mallinson died in 1969.

MRS MARGARET KAMM

A correspondent writes:

Mrs Margaret Kamm who died on October 30 aged 74 was a pioneer in the teaching of children and adults with special reading difficulties. In the early 1950s she taught young people who were sent to her from the then East London Juvenile Court as part of their probation. Her success was such that the Education Committee of the London County Council adopted her proposals for a home-based teaching scheme which continued in south London for seven years. An account of these achievements appeared in 1973 as the Fabian occasional paper: *No one to laugh at you.*

As one of the founders of the Cambridge House Literacy Scheme Mrs Kamm taught both adult illiterates and the volunteer tutors. Her particular blend of sympathy and strength increased her students' self-respect and awareness of their social worth. When there were no special reading materials for older learners she edited for Jonathan Cape the first series of specially commissioned books.

Mrs Kamm's achievements were all the more remarkable in view of the crippling disease from which she suffered for more than thirty years. She is remembered as a remarkably energetic innovator with a keen wit and endless patience.

She is survived by her husband, Dr Edward Kamm, CBE, her son, daughter-in-law and two grandchildren.

MRS PRISCILLA DAVIDSON

B. MacK. writes:

Priscilla Davidson died in hospital on October 21. She had been active in public service all her life, during the war years in the administration of the WVS, and afterwards in hospital work and local government in Gloucestershire and later in London. In 1967 she was made a Justice of the Peace in the Gore Division of Middlesex, and was one of that first group of lay justices appointed in 1969 to serve in the City of London.

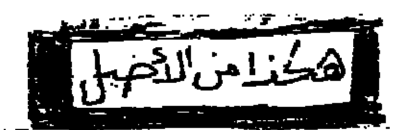
She continued to do this work until 1975 when she returned to Gloucestershire.

Because of failing health her public duties were for the rest of her life restricted to the service of Thornbury Hospital. She had been the founder, and later became the president, of its League of Friends.

It is for her services as a magistrate that she will be best remembered. She would have wished it so. She loved this work and took endless pains in seeking the right solutions. Young offenders were her chief concern, and she brought to their problems a shrewd judgment and deep tenderness. She was a very sensible, as well as a very kind, person.

Lady Keith of Avonholm, widow of Lord Keith of Avonholm, a former Lord of Appeal in Ordinary, died on October 30 in Edinburgh. She was 96. She was Jean Maitland, daughter of Andrew Bennet, and she married her husband in 1915. He died in 1964.




هكذا من الأصل

Stock Exchange Prices

Strong gains

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Oct 26. Dealings End, Nov 6. § Contango Day, Nov 9. Settlement Day, Nov 16
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

BRITISH FUNDS

SHORTS

[illegible]

MEDIUMS

[illegible]

LONGS

[illegible]

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

[illegible]

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

[illegible]

DOLLAR STOCKS

[illegible]

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

[illegible]

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A—B

[illegible]

C—E

[illegible]

F—H

[illegible]

I—L

[illegible]

M—N

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
53	25	Mackay H.	36	..	5.2	14.4	13.1
127	84	McKechnie Bros	95	..	10.4	10.9	7.4
100	56	Macpherson D.	60	..	6.0	10.0	22.6
174	85¼	Magnet & S'thns	126	..	7.1	5.7	9.0
217	97	Man Agcy Music	122	+1	12.5b	10.2	4.3
255	103	Man Ship Canal	103	..	..e	..	..
36	21	Mang Bronze	23	..	3.1	13.5	..
184	67	Marchwiel	106	+1	8.6	8.1	..
142	75	Marks & Spencer	113	• +3	5.8	5.1	15.4
51	33½	Marley Ltd	35	..	3.2	9.2	8.0
28	14½	Marling Ind	23½	-½	1.3	5.7	16.4
42	22	Marshall T Lox	37	..	4.0	10.7	3.3
39	21	Do A	33	..	4.8	12.0	2.9
262	178	Martin-News	212	+2	13.9	6.5	5.6

O—S

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
55½	29¼	Stakis (Reo)	43½	+1	2.1	4.8	7.4
544	290	Standard Tel	415	+5	15.0	3.6	13.6
87	45	Stanley A. G.	46	..	3.6	7.8	7.4
225	115	Steel Bros	216	..	11.4	5.3	8.3
222	154	Steetley Co	162	..	15.0	9.3	7.8
25½	12½	Steinberg	22½	..	..	..	..
120	84	Stonehill	101	..	12.1	12.0	34.7
56	10	Stone Platt	10	..	0.1e	1.4	..
33	11	Streeters	24	+2	..	..	8.2
80	48	Strong & Fisher	68	-2	9.7	14.3	..
110	42	Sunlight Serv	87	..	3.6	4.2	7.1
62	25	Sutcliffe S'man	45	..	..e	..	..
188	61½	Swire Pacific 'A'	117	+7	..	..	..
201	140	Syltone	156	..	12.9	8.2	17.3

T—Z

[illegible]

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

[illegible]

INSURANCE

[illegible]

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

[illegible]

SHIPPING

[illegible]

MINES

[illegible]

OIL

[illegible]

PROPERTY

[illegible]

RUBBER

[illegible]

TEA

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
243	178	Assam Frontier	190	• ..	14.3	7.5	..
485	350	Camellia Inv	427	..	7.1	1.7	..
378	230	McLeod Russel	343	+3	11.8	3.4	..
332	255	Moran	280	..	7.1t	2.6	..
188	93	Surmah Valley	93	..	1.4	1.5	..
253	132¼	Warren Plant	242	h +1	14.3	5.9	..

MISCELLANEOUS

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
48	25	Calcutta Elec	35	..	9.1	26.1	..
34½	28½	Essex Wtr 3.5%	£29	..	500	17.2	..
28	17	Gt Nthn Tele	£28	..	150	5.4	10.5
353	150	Imp Cont Gas	183	+5	11.4	6.2	11.6
186	93	Milford Docks	120	-5	0.7	0.6	..
195	88	Nesco Inv	130	..	10.0	7.7	..
35	28½	Sunderlnd Wtr	£29	..	500	17.2	..

• Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price
Brooke Bond Liebig 8¾% Db 87-92	254
East of Scotland Onshore 25p Ord (64)	55+1
Exchequer 15% 1997 (£96½)	£22⅝-⅛
F and C Enterprise Trust 10p Ord	17
Fleet Street Letter 5p Ord (32)	55
Habitat Group 10p Ord (110)	124-1
Hanson Trust 9½% Cnv Ln 2001 (£100)	£106¼
Jeavons Engineering 25p Ord (62)	45
London Private Health 20p Ord (28)	27
Portsmouth Wtr 10% Pf 1986 (†)	£100½
Precious Metals Trust 25p Ord (£1)	102+2

RIGHTS ISSUES	Latest date of renun	
BP (275 partly paid)	Dec 16	160
Fosseco Minsep 25p Ord (182‡)	Nov 27	187[+2
Websters Group (20‡)	..	14½ prem+½

Issue price in parentheses. • Ex dividend. † Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. a £60 paid b. £10 paid. f fully paid. g £40 paid. h £50 paid. i £30 paid. j £25 paid.

Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) November 2	Market rates (close) November 2	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.8675-8875	$1.8725-8735	0.22-0.12c prem	0.22-0.12c prem
Montreal	$2.2375-2630	$2.2450-2460	0.35-0.45c disc	1.20-1.40c disc
Amsterdam	4.56-62fl	4.58½-59½fl	1½-½c prem	3½-3½c prem
Brussels	69.20-70.00f	69.45-55f	16-26c disc	63-73c disc
Copenhagen	13.34-46k	13.39½-40½k	265-180ore prem	250-120ore prem
Dublin	1.1690-1810p	1.1750-1765p	11-21p disc	44-61p disc
Frankfurt	4.14-18m	4.16-17m	1⅞-1⅝pf prem	4½-4¼pf prem
Lisbon	119.50-121.00e	120.30-70e	50-340c disc	90-600c disc
Madrid	177.00-178.50p	178.00-20p	5 prem-10c disc	15-40c disc
Milan	2207-27lr	2219-21lr	8-11lr disc	33-38lr disc
Oslo	10.96-11.03k	10.97-98k	210-105ore prem	535-420ore prem
Paris	10.40-50f	10.42½-43½f	¼ prem-¼c disc	3½-4½c disc
Stockholm	10.26-34k	10.29½-30½k	270-200ore prem	780-710ore prem
Tokyo	426-33y	429-30y	360-330y prem	995-900y prem
Vienna	29.00-35sch	29.17-22sch	12-9gro prem	30-20gro prem
Zurich	3.37-42f	3.37-38f	1⅞-1½c prem	4½-4¼c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975, was up 0.2 at 88.9

Money Market Rates

Clearing Banks Base Rate 15½%

Discount Mkt Loans%
Overnight: High 15¾ Low 15

Week Fixed: 15½-15¾

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	15⁷⁄₁₆	2 months	15⁵⁄₁₆
3 months	15⁵⁄₁₆	3 months	15³⁄₁₆

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

2 months	15⁷⁄₁₆-15¹¹⁄₃₂	3 months	15⅞
3 months	15⅛-15	4 months	15¾
4 months	14⅞-14⅝	6 months	15¼
6 months	14⅝₁₆-14⁷⁄₁₆		

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	16¼-16⅛	7 months	15¾-15½
2 months	16¼-16	8 months	15¾-15½
3 months	16¼-16	9 months	16-15¾
4 months	16⅛-15⅞	10 months	16-15¾
5 months	15⅞-15⅝	11 months	16-15¾
6 months	15⅞-15⅝	12 months	15⅞-15⅝

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)

1 month	16-15⅞	6 months	15⅝-15½
3 months	15²⁹⁄₃₂-15²⁵⁄₃₂	12 months	15⅝-15⅜

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	16	3 months	16
7 days	16	6 months	16
1 month	16	1 year	15⅞

Interbank Market (%)

Overnight: Open 15⅞ Close 17

1 week	16-15⅞	6 months	15⅞-15¾
1 month	16-15⅞	9 months	15²³⁄₃₂-15¹⁹⁄₃₂
3 months	16-15⅞	12 months	15¾-15⅝

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)
3 months 16½ 6 months 16¼

Finance House Base Rate 16%

Other Markets

Australia	1.6360-1.6510
Bahrain	0.7050-0.7080
Finland	8.17-8.21
Greece	103.55-105.35
Hongkong	10.9040-10.9440
Iran	n.a.
Kuwait	0.5275-0.5305
Malaysia	4.2460-4.2760
Mexico	47.10-48.60
New Zealand	2.2550-2.2750
Saudi Arabia	6.3975-6.4275
Singapore	3.8785-3.9085
South Africa	1.7900-1.8050

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	1.5920-1.5950
† Canada	1.1989-1.1991
Netherlands	2.4475-2.4495
Belgium	37.15-37.25
Denmark	7.1400-7.1500
West Germany	2.2160-2.2175
Portugal	64.25-64.45
Spain	94.90-95.00
Italy	1185.50-1187.50
Norway	5.8650-5.8750
France	5.5600-5.5700
Sweden	5.5060-5.5100
Japan	229.00-229.20
Austria	15.54-15.57
Switzerland	1.7965-1.7985

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
† Canada $1 : US $0.8340-0.8342

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 14¾-15¼; seven days, 14⁹⁄₁₆-14⁷⁄₁₆; one month, 14⁷⁄₁₆-14¹¹⁄₁₆; three months, 15-15¼; six months, 15⁵⁄₁₆-15³⁄₁₆.

Gold

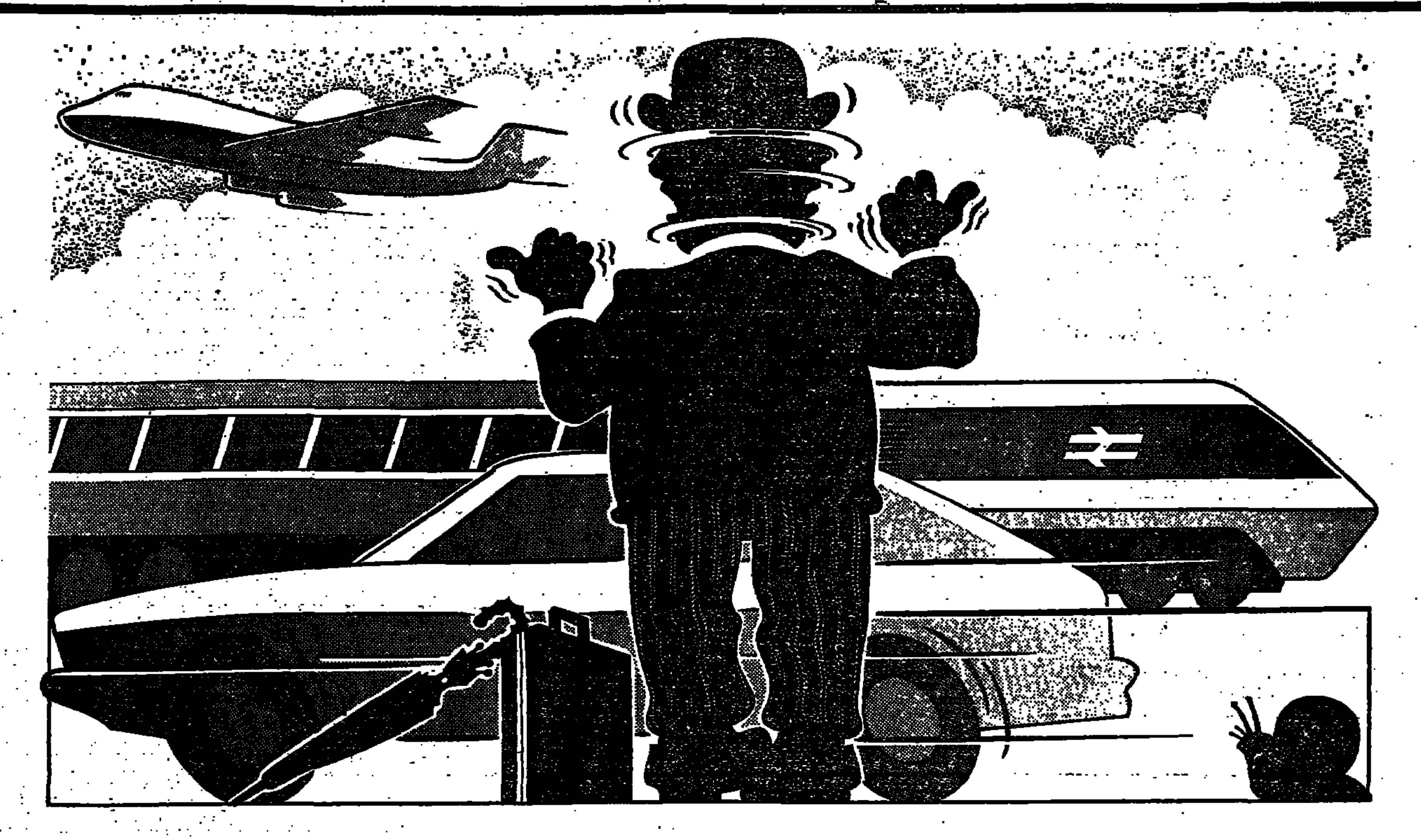
Gold fixed: am, $431.00 (an ounce); pm, $430.00 close, $432.00.
Krugerrand (per coin): $443.50-445.50 (£236.75-237.75).
Sovereigns (new): $104-106 (£55.50-56.50).



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Business travel

Illustration: Mike Davidson



It's still the service that counts

Cheapness still comes very low on the business traveller's priority list, despite the pressures on company budgets. Above all, the business person wants to be able to rely on his travel arrangements. Next comes speed and comfort. Cut-price rates are also only valued if they do not involve the loss of too much flexibility.

Mr Arthur Lyddall, vice president of the Institute of Travel Managers, whose members are employed by companies to coordinate employees' travel, spelt out the main requirements as "confidence, convenience and comfort" in addressing an industry seminar recently.

Technological aids may enable individuals to arrange all types of bookings from their own homes in years to come, he said. However Mr Lydall's view was that the average business traveller would prefer "good service and the professionalism of an agent who knows exactly how to offer that service".

Mr Harry Pearce Sales, secretary-general of the Guild of Business Travel Agents, a tightly-knit association of the largest retail agents, claims that his members apply the utmost professionalism. To qualify, Guild members must be large, with a minimum annual turnover of £1m. At least one representative of an agency in membership must hold a professional qualification in travel and attendance at the Guild's bi-monthly meetings is compulsory. Membership is held at about 60 and there is at present a list of at least 40 companies waiting to join, according to Mr Sales. All Guild members participate in an hotel voucher scheme which gives clients an introduction, and probably priority in booking, in most major hotels.

Large or small, choosing the right travel agent is half the battle. A good business agency should keep up to date with visa and currency regulations. It should also be able to advise about such matters as customs procedures for trade samples as well as hotel bookings, car hire facilities and local public holidays. There are, in addition, specialist agents with skills in particular sectors. Mr Sales describes how one of his members is expert in organizing travel arrangements for orchestras, another in medical conferences, a third in getting newspaper people where they want to go.

While cheapness is not the first priority, even the most prestigious of big business agents should be able to strike a price somewhere near that of a discount ticket by, for example, joining his client to a party of others or advising the purchase of an inclusive ticket, or using any of the numerous other schemes within International Air Transport rules.

The other half of the battle for the best deal in business travel is to give the agent a chance to operate effectively. A frequent cry of travel agents is "if only our clients would not leave their bookings to the last moment". It is well worth thinking about travel plans well in advance and advising your agent of your intentions. If more business people reversed the normal practice of making appointments first and then investigating travel procedures on the relevant dates, the agents plead, they could save their clients 40 per cent or more of the travel cost.

A commonly-held view is that the commission system by which agents get paid is a disincentive for them to obtain the most economical price. In fact an agent can often gain much more profit by selling a reduced price package than a straight airline ticket. Since the commission paid by airlines is substantially higher on the reduced price air travel component of a package than on full fare tickets, there is only a marginal difference in the overall revenue the agent gains from the sale. In addition, the agent earns 10 per cent or more commission from the hotel, and/or car hire firm involved.

Another common misconception is that there is something shady or even illegal about reduced price travel. The fact is that, although many business packages are tied to trade fares and exhibitions abroad, the use of such packages is not confined to participants.

Even if many business people will never be prepared to fix their work appointments around cheap travel opportunities or to take packages, one measure which would be welcomed by the industry as a whole, and which would cut costs without dropping standards, is for individual companies to hold regular meetings with their travel agents to discuss in broad terms what travel is contemplated. This would enable the agent to investigate facilities and routes, so as to offer the most advantageous method when the time came to book. In particular it would enable him to see whether he could match the requirements of several different clients to qualify for group discounts. Intelligent preplanning could also produce substantial savings. Several individual journeys — e g. visits to Frankfurt and Brussels — can be combined on the same trip.

Travel agents are keenly aware that they are facing fierce competition not only from "bucket shop" sellers of discounted tickets but also from do-it-yourself travel booking. Public viewdata systems like Prestel can place up-to-date details of fares and routes at anyone's fingertips. Businessmen can check their own flight times and even buy tickets using credit cards.

There is much to be said for the experienced business traveller making his own arrangements. Not the least of these is that by doing so, should anything go wrong, he is in a position to replot his schedule. Even without the aid of an electronic system businessmen can obtain much the same information as most travel agents use. Airlines can be telephoned direct for information about routes and fares; there are numerous hotel directories, and some companies compile lists of hotels recommended by staff to augment the directories. Up-to-the-minute information about visas, vaccinations, currency restrictions, etc, can be obtained from embassies in addition to trade intelligence.

However, all of this takes a great deal of time and effort which can be saved by proper use of a good travel agent. A useful first step for a business person who frequently visits the same destination is to carry out an independent investigation and then cross-check the results with an agent. Hogg Robinson, one of the biggest agents specializing in business travel, maintains what it calls an "air broking unit" which constantly monitors the market. It invites prospective clients to obtain a "cost saver file" to help checks on spending.

The travel industry is also experimenting with its own computer information and booking systems. For some time past agents have operated a network known as Travicom. This enables them not only to make direct bookings but also to have tickets printed simultaneously. Airlines can also use Travicom to advise agents about delays due to strikes, fog and mechanical breakdowns.

The Association of British Travel Agents (ABTA) is to demonstrate an alternative system to Travicom, known as Caltrav, at its annual convention this month. Agents are also using computer systems for handling internal accounting and administration which could result in a greater willingness to take on credit customers. One of the most recent of these is Comtrac, developed by Thomson's Travel Bureau in conjunction with IBM and aimed at small to medium-sized retailers.

At the end of the day, though, as many more travel agents are starting to realize, their main ammunition for future survival is the personal service they can offer, either over the counter or — in the case of a business — more usually at the end of a telephone. This is one of the reasons why the travel industry takes its vocational training schemes for young people so seriously.

Singled out by the Manpower Services Commission among examples of employers' training initiatives, the travel industry scheme gives youngsters aged between 16 and 19 a thorough grounding in what work in the industry involves. Formal qualifications are not essential.

Two periods of off-the-job training, each lasting two weeks, are separated by work experience. The programme, which includes a session at a Mediterranean holiday destination provided by tour operators at nominal cost, ends with a presentation by trainees.

After completing the course trainees can go on to study for the ABTA/City and Guilds of London Institute certificate. While it has undoubtedly made conditions tougher throughout the travel industry the recession and high unemployment is at least enabling agents to improve the calibre of their staff. And staff, after all, is what any service industry is all about.

Patricia Tisdall

The air fare jungle

Getting in the right class

There is still a high percentage of business travellers, particularly those who do not go away a great deal, for whom the choice of airline is a matter of complete indifference. They simply opt for the carrier whose schedule takes them to the airport nearest to their destination at the time they want to arrive.

Others have strongly held prejudices against particular airlines and will go to tremendous inconvenience to avoid them at all costs. The vast majority of business travellers lie between the two — they have certain mild preferences for perticular airlines, but in the end the choice is dictated by practical considerations.

Nevertheless, most business travellers would like to experiment with more airlines than they do, and they are avid watchers of advertisements and listeners to travellers tales. The problem is that only the most intrepid can penetrate the scheduling and *fares jungle to find out what* services are available on a particular route.

For these a rule of thumb guide used by one very experienced traveller of my acquaintance seems as good as any in the absence of other information. This is always to try to fly by the national carrier belonging to the country of destination. My friend argues that airport facilities are likely to be better and quicker on arrival at a home airport, and that in the event of landing log jams the national carrier is likely to be given preference. Whatever the factual justification for this theory might be, at least his method provides variety.

The desire to experiment is increasing as more business travellers feel they are getting a raw deal in the price wars which started on the trans-Atlantic routes in the 1970s. Businessmen trying to collect their thoughts or write a report before or after a stressful meeting dislike the crowded planes which have resulted. They hate sitting cheek by jowl with carousing holidaymakers or small children. Insult is added to their feeling of injury by the suspicion (often justified) that they may have paid more than double the fare paid by the occupant of the next seat.

The airlines have been aware of the businessmen's simmering resentment for some time. But until this year their main answer was the first class compartment with larger seats, greater leg room and lavish service. Unfortunately the extra cost, at any rate on most short haul European routes, was too much for companies to pay. The first class single fare to Paris, for instance from London costs £97 as against £50 for the standard economy rate (September 1981 rates). Most companies' policy is to pay first class fares only for long distances involving many hours of travel and the recession has made many clamp down even on limited first concessions.

The latest answer started by a number of airlines led by British Airways in April this year was to abolish First Class and substitute a new "Club" *class*.

While this would only cost about 5 per cent more than the Economy fare, it would retain many of the perks of the old first class, including a seperate check-in, free drinks and better food. Seats and leg room, however, would be of standard size.

At the same time the "Economy" cabin was renamed "Tourist", fares were reduced but frills also cut. There would be the smallest possible complement of cabin staff; food would be limited to picnic boxes carried on by passengers themselves on long haul routes while on short routes, food, drinks and duty-free goods would be eliminated.

The introduction of "Club" class was only partially successful because not all European airlines joined in. This meant that a passenger holding an economy ticket with, say Swissair or Lufthansa or one of the other non-participating airlines who wished to switch to British Airways' Club class had to pay more. Nevertheless, BA reported that the results of its joint experiment with Air France on the London to Paris route

continued on page 19

Alex McWhirter discusses the implications of cut-price air travel

Why you should jump on the 'bucket shop' bandwagon

In these recessionary times the business traveller has never before had so many opportunities for saving money, provided a travel agent takes the trouble to look for them.

Often some flexibility must be sacrificed, or a little more effort must be undertaken when sorting out your itinerary, but the rewards can result in savings of around 50 per cent for first class and 60 per cent on the price of an economy class ticket.

In Britain the unofficial discounted air ticket business and the business of cross border trading in "soft currency" tickets is booming. "Bucket shops", which now have a "quality" product to sell, have moved into the business travel market. Several enterprising ABTA/IATA appointed agents have jumped on the band-wagon and are now matching "bucket shop" prices for their important clients.

Those IATA agents who had been complacent enough to ignore the huge latent demand for cut-price travel that exists among both companies and members of the public have seen their turnovers slump.

The Civil Aviation Authority does have the power (and the legal responsibility) to act and clean up the market, but in this age of the consumer, and with a government committed to a free market economy, discounting is viewed as an acceptable method of bringing down the cost of air travel. And IATA, who used to hand out juicy fines to its members who discounted, now turns a blind eye, recognizing the fact that nearly all its members are facing a cash crisis. Airlines themselves now go out of their way to assist their "bucket shop" outlets; they readily admit, off the record, that these outlets employ creative salesmen whereas many of their IATA agents are mere ordertakers.

Two areas of the globe offer especially attractive deals — the Far East and, to a lesser extent, Latin America. Here are some hints as to how to find them.

The Far East

Routes from Europe to the Far East offer cut-price deals "par excellence". There is a huge variety of discounted, APEX and cut-price deals on normal first and economy fares available to all destinations. This is the area of the world which the "bucket shops" and enterprising ABTA/IATA agents can serve best of all.

Japan

As far as normal fares are concerned, Japan remains one of the world's most expensive destinations to reach. Those businessmen who want to reach Japan cheaply, learnt long ago to route themselves via Hongkong.

The cost of the normal economy class return fare, £1,577, can be reduced to around £620 by combining APEX fares to and from Hongkong with cut-price sector fares to Osaka/Tokyo. But should you prefer the Polar Route, to Japan because it is speedier and less fatiguing, you will find that the official fare is high and there are as yet no excursion fares.

■ There are two methods of saving money via the Pole: either take a package deal which at a starting price of some £900 offers return Polar flights and seven nights first class single room accommodation, or purchase your ticket through a "bucket shop"/discount travel agency.

Airlines have lost so much traffic to the "Hongkong Connexion" that they have had to put many special deals on the market place. Thus the price of a discounted yearly return ticket, London/Tokyo, can be readily obtained for a price ranging from £660 to £720 (compared to £1,577). Moreover, it is valid for travel with major airlines such as BA, Air France, KLM and SAS. However, many businessmen will want to travel first class to Japan and visit other countries en route. How can they save on the normal first class return (£3,019)? Here are three methods:

1. *Purchase-a-round-the-world ticket.* You would need to book the first sector, at least 21 days ahead and travel right around the world but the savings are substantial. The price for the Northwest/Cathay Pacific ticket is £1,261 and that for TWA/Singapore Airlines is £1,499. Using the TWA/SIA ticket a typical routing could be: London/Los Angeles/Tokyo/Taipei/Hongkong / Bangkok / Singapore / London. Of course, additional destinations can be added or others deleted, so long as you stick to these carriers' networks.

2. *Travel via Hongkong.* using BCAL's special offer first class return fare of £1,398 and onward cut-price Hongkong / Tokyo first class tickets purchased locally in the Colony. An enterprising travel agent could provide these at a cost of around HK$4,300 return. Thus the total cost is around £1,810.

3. *Purchase your ticket in Holland or Belgium.* Advantageous exchange rates and different pricing policies in both these countries mean that the present first class return Amsterdam/Tokyo costs DFL10,838 (£2,408) and from Brussels BFR179,020 (£2,386). These are official fares, valid with any airline; the only restriction is that you must fly from the Continent, but you are free to return direct to Britain. Several travel agents are now dealing with tickets imported from this source.

Hongkong

For normal first and business class, BCAL's special offers for point-to-point travel take some beating. This British independent line charges just £1,398 return for first class and £810 return business class, savings of around £800 and £50 over similar fares offered by Cathay Pacific and BA. There is no "bucket shop" market on the Hongkong routes to speak of as fares are so competitive.

APEX fares with only a 14 day lead-in and no minimum stay requirement cost £190 one-way and £380 return, although higher fares apply in the peak season in December and January.

When using these APEX fares, to reach the Colony it then becomes a natural low-cost gateway to destinations such as Japan, South Korea, Taiwan and the Philippines. Tickets purchased in Hongkong itself through cut-price travel agents offer additional savings for travel inside the Orient.

Singapore

There are no reductions on business class fares from Britain. To save money on the first class fare purchase your tickets in Holland or Belgium. From Amsterdam the first class return is DFL7,354 (£1,634) while from Brussels it's BFR115,120 (£1,534) — the equivalent fare from London is around £2,374. "Bucket shops" in Britain discount Malaysian Airlines' first class to Singapore (via Kuala Lumpur) by as much as 25 per cent on the normal rate of £2,374.

The normal economy class return is £1,218 — here again fares from the Continent are cheaper.

(For political reasons, neither KLM or Sabena promote their low-cost government approved fares to South East Asia outside their respective countries. In Britain they will only admit their existence after persistent enquiries.)

APEX fares are available from London at between £429 and £489 return, depending on season of travel. A thirty day lead-in is required with a minimum stay of 14 days. Should you intend to stay less than 14 days then purchase two one-way APEX fares. "Bucket shops" can offer plenty of discounted deals, including "instant" APEX tickets (where the date on the validator stamp is turned back at the time of ticket issue) and yearly return fares with Qantas for the price of the APEX fare but without the latter's restrictions. These are currently one of the best deals on the market place.

■ Another cost-effective way of travelling to and around the Far East is to take one of the many flexible package deals now being offered by no less than thirty different operators. Generally speaking, the minimum/maximum stay required in the Orient is seven to 45 days.

You arrive and depart the Orient via one of its gateway cities, ie Bangkok, Singapore or Hongkong. Innumerable sectors can be added to build up a comprehensive itinerary and one of the main advantages of taking a package deal is that you enjoy flexibility combined with cut-price rates for air and ground arrangements.

For example, one large operator could offer five nights de luxe / first class single room hotel accommodation in five cities plus flights by Cathay Pacific over the routing: London / Hongkong / Tokyo / Taipei / London for around £1,000 compared to the IATA economy fare alone of £1,577.

■ If you do pay the normal economy fare, and wish to exercise your rights to travel in the business class zone, remember that not all airlines provide this facility, and that if they do so the seating arrangements on the flight are not always policed thoroughly.

Thus you can find yourself sitting alongside passengers travelling on discounted and promotional fares at one third the price you've paid. At present, however fine their service is for the economy class passenger in general, most Far Eastern airlines do not provide an effectively controlled business class zone. This is one area where the European airlines score.

Latin America

Traffic losses via Miami have forced the airlines operating direct flights from Britain to several points in South America to introduce Group 20 "consolidation" fares in order to compete. It is now cheaper to travel on a direct flight to the southern area than via Miami, and with this fare groups of 20 are merely consolidated on paper and the tickets sold off to individuals. Tickets can be purchased through any agent specializing in Latin America.

The return fare to Rio de Janeiro costs £555; to São Paulo £570; to Buenos Aires £607 and to Santiago £668. The minimum/maximum stay is 10 to 35 days and flights are with airlines such as BCAL, Varig and Aerolineas. Savings are at least 50 per cent on the excursion/normal fare.

The only reasons left for travelling via Miami now are: if you need a one-way ticket; if you wish to visit several different countries; if you cannot meet the minimum/maximum stay requirements of the Group 20 fare; or if you need to visit several countries in the northern area, such as Colombia, Bolivia, Peru, Panama and Mexico.

But other attractive deals have appeared on the market place. Air France offers yearly return tickets through its discount agency outlets to almost all South American destinations on its route network, at a cost of roughly 50 per cent more than the Group 20 fare.

A particular advantage of these fares offered by the French national carrier is that they are available on an "open-jaw" basis. For example, if you plan to visit Argentina, Brazil, Peru, Colombia and Caracas instead of having to travel via Miami and back-track, you can fly direct London/Paris/Buenos Aires.

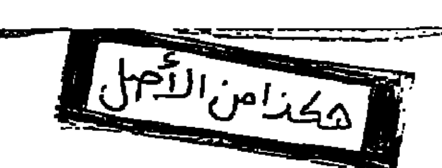
Once in Buenos Aires (or before leaving London) you purchase separate tickets from BA through to Caracas via the other countries, returning direct with the other half of your Air France discounted ticket, Caracas/Paris/London. You can save at least 30 per cent on the normal IATA fare of around £1,600.

There are APEX deals to many Latin American destinations but they are not cheap and they are full of restrictions. Package deals offer a better bet if you wish to be tied to one country.

No airline flying from Britain to Latin America offers a business class zone, so whether you've paid £1,600 or £607 to get to Buenos Aires you can sit in any part of the economy class cabin.

Discounts for first class travel are not available for direct flights. You need to travel via Miami combining an Air Florida first class ticket at £798 return for the trans-Atlantic sector with an onward fare with any carrier costed in dollars, price $1,800 (£972). The price for a first-class London/Rio return using direct flights is around £2,300; by travelling via Miami the cost is reduced to around £1,770.

The author is travel editor, Business Traveller.



Getting in the right class

Continued from page 17

were sufficiently successful for it to wish to turn all its European services to Club and Tourist, whether or not the other European airlines agreed. But without full-scale cooperation this will inevitably be a slow process.

Meanwhile, full fare paying passengers travelling Economy can comfort themselves with the knowledge that are getting more for their money than their cut-price neighbours. Even if the benefits are not visible they are expensive, for the airlines, in that full flexibility is offered. Reservations can be changed to another airline or a different time or date at no extra charge. There is no cancellation charge and tickets are valid for a year.

Less generally recognized are the facilities for stopovers and extra milage incorporated in full fare Economy Class as well as First Class tickets. For instance the facility which allows 10 per cent extra milage on travel between two points could enable the businessman travelling between London and Bahrain to go via Rome and Beirut at no extra charge. Again, the normal Economy (or Club) fare between London and Rome would enable the traveller to visit Paris, Zurich, Milan and Brussels without any extra fare.

If these benefits are not sufficient to overcome his resentment the businessman can always join the cut-price brigade. At the last count, there were more than a dozen different price categories on offer through normal travel agents. Then there are the "bucket shop" or unrecogized travel agents offering the surplus tickets which airlines do not publicly admit to discounting but sell under-the-counter in contravention of International Air Transport Association (IATA) regulations.

The problem with cut price tickets is that they all carry restrictions. To qualify for most cheap fares on scheduled flights to Europe for instance, the traveller must spend six nights or a weekend at his destination. To obtain a cheap fare to the Middle East the main alternatives are an IATA approved excursion fare (restrictions on the number of stopovers and various minimum and maximum stay requirements) or purchase through a bucket shop. Even the most reputable seldom obtain visas on the traveller's behalf, which can be a strong disincentive for the businessman.

Competition amongst airlines is so fierce on the trans-Atlantic routes that bucket shops have been virtually squeezed out. Cheapest choice are the Stand-by categories, whereby the traveller takes a last minute chance that there is space available for him on the plane. The savings here can be considerable — for instance £99 single to Boston from London as against £285 Business class (September prices).

If the wear and tear on nerves is too great the next cheapest are the Pondhopper or APEX fares. "Pondhopper" tickets, available on most United States destinations served by British Airways, Pan Am and TWA, give the traveller a confirmed seat but reservations can only be made a week ahead. APEX (Advance Purchase Excursion) on the other hand must be bought between two weeks and two months in advance and there are minimum and maximum stay requirements.

Travellers to South Africa or the Far East who intend to spend between two and four weeks at their destination would do well to enquire about Group Inclusive Tour fares. These are usually issued by airlines to travel agents on the strict understanding that they are sold only as part of a package which includes hotel accommodation.

Patricia Tisdall

What the European airlines offer

AIRLINE	CLASS	FLEXIBLE BOOKING	SEPARATE CHECK-IN	NEWS-PAPERS	MEAL	FREE BAR	PAY BAR	DUTY-FREE SALES
AER LINGUS	EXECUTIVE	●	●	●	●	●		
(London-Ireland)	STANDARD						●	
AEROFLOT	FIRST	●	●	●	●			
(Moscow-London)	ECONOMY	●		●	●			
AIR FRANCE	CLUB	●	●	●	●	●		●
	ECONOMY		(1)	(2)	(2)		(2)	
AIR MALTA	(Lon Man-Malta) CLUB	●	●	●	●	●		●
	TOURIST				●		●	●
ALITALIA	FIRST	●	●	●	●	●		●
	ECONOMY	●		●	●		●	●
AUSTRIAN AIRLINES	FIRST	●	●	●	●	●		●
	ECONOMY	●		●	●		●	●
BRITISH AIRWAYS	CLUB	●	●	●	●	●		(3)
	TOURIST				(2)		(2)	(3)
BRITISH CALEDONIAN	ECONOMY	●	–	●	●		●	(5)
CYPRUS AIRWAYS	CLUB	●	●	●	●	●		
	TOURIST				●		●	
FINNAIR	FIRST	●	●	●	●	●		●
(London-Helsinki only)	BUSINESS	●	●	●	●	●	●	
	ECONOMY	●						●
IBERIA	FIRST	●	●	●	●	●		●
	ECONOMY		(4)	●	●		●	●
KLM	BUSINESS	●	●	●	●	●		●
	TOURIST				(2)		(2)	(2)
LUFTHANSA	FIRST	●	●	●	●	●	●	
	ECONOMY	●		●	●		●	
OLYMPIC	BUSINESS	●	●	●	●	●		●
	ECONOMY				●		●	●
SABENA	FIRST	●	●	●	●	●		●
	ECONOMY	●		●	●		●	●
SAS	NEW ECONOMY	●		●	●	●		●
	BUDGET	●		●	●		●	●
SWISSAIR	FIRST	●	●	●	●	●		●
	ECONOMY	●		●	●		●	●
TAP AIR PORTUGAL	ECONOMY (ex-London)	●			●		●	●

(1) Latest check-in time of 15 minutes before take-off for passengers having only cabin baggage.
(2) Available on flights over 75 minutes.
(3) Available on flights over 90 minutes.
(4) Rapid check-in for passengers with hand baggage only.
(5) Genoa flights only.
Source, *Business Traveller*.



Forward cabin with 36 "Executive One" seats on a World Airways DC10-30. The service was launched last week with daily flights from Gatwick to Washington (lowest one-way fare, £273) and San Francisco (£499).

How hotels fight recession

Rooms with a discount

This has been a bad year for British hotels. Although the Royal Wedding helped the London hotels a little in the summer, it did not compensate them for the double impact on bookings of the economic recession and a strong sterling exchange rate which has led to an estimated drop of 10 per cent in average occupancy rates.

Revenue probably suffered more than bookings since the recession has inhibited business spending, particularly of the celebratory type which is so good for the hotel trade.

The high sterling exchange rate has deterred foreign tourists coming over from the Continent on spending sprees. American tourists have been put off by economic problems at home as well as high costs in Britain.

For the business traveller in the United Kingdom the significance of these problems is that hotels are making greater efforts than ever before to win his custom out of season and at weekends. The proliferation of marketing schemes ranges from the top of the hotel tree in terms of size down to the very smallest establishments, many of which have linked together to pool their resources.

Typical of the types of scheme on offer is the "executive package" devised by the Carlton Tower in Chelsea. The hotel is giving companies which will guarantee booking 10 room nights a discount of about 20 per cent. In addition it charges a special weekend rate of £41 per night for two people (compared with a normal price of about £120) inclusive of continental breakfast, service and VAT.

Farther down the price scale another typical promotion is that being operated by Crest Hotels, the Bass Charrington-owned hotel group. For businessmen who collect 40 vouchers by spending £400, Crest offers free weekend accommodation for themselves, their wives and up to three children. Companies whose employees occupy a minimum of 500 room nights annually are being offered discounts of about 8½ per cent on weekday rates and 10 per cent at weekends.

Best Western, one of the larger of the hotel marketing consortiums representing 156 individually-owned hotels in Britain alone — they range in size from the five bedroom Fradley Arms hotel in Lichfield to the 840 room London Tara Hotel — is also giving free weekends to regular users through its "Executive Key Club Card". Up to a third discount on rail fares is offered to clients attending a conference of 10 or more delegates held at one of the group's hotels.

The concept of sharing reservation facilities and marketing expenses has spread to the very smallest hotels. One of the latest is a cooperative venture by 16 small hotels in Kensington, Chelsea and Earls Court in London. According to Mr Mervyn Brady, sales director of the consortium: "With the recession the big hotel groups are fighting harder for business and small hotels like ours would have been left behind if we had not set up the consortium."

Issued for rather different reasons are the priority cards and club cards which are proliferating among the big international hotel groups, sometimes in conjunction with one of the credit card organizations. The main idea of these is that they identify regular business clients to hotel staff so that they will get priority if there is a shortage of rooms. They also help to prevent what is described in the travel trade as "bumping". This is where reservations get mysteriously lost and the traveller turns up at a hotel to find no room waiting for him. Such practices are prevalent in the Middle East and Latin America particularly but they also occur in West European cities during big trade fairs.

There are numerous tales of woe related by the traveller who has been given a "confirmed reservation" in, for example, Caracas or Kuwait, but on arrival finds that his room has been let to someone else. In such a situation the traveller staying with one of the big multinational chains has at least a sporting chance of bringing pressure on the local hotel manager from his head office.

A typical example of the priority schemes is the "Privilege Guest" card issued by Crest which is one of the largest hotel groups in Holland as well as Britain. This gives "regular and valued" guests priority in obtaining accommodation and tells holders that they will "automatically be allocated the best room available in the hotel" as well as offering special discounts.

The London-based Comfort Hotels group has an associate membership card which also promises priority in obtaining reservations as well as discounts. Hilton Hotels in the United States have an "overseas executive programme" available to travellers on British Airways and to clients of selected business house travel agents. This gives pre-registration so that guests can get to their rooms quickly. It also ensures that the hotel room is kept "regardless of how late you arrive".

Simplest of all of the priority schemes, however, is that operated by Best Western. Prospective guests simply quote the credit number of an Access, American Express, Barclaycard or Diners credit card and the expiry date when making a reservation. In the event of a client not arriving the company bills the credit card for the full amount of the room. The scheme is operated by the 24,000 associated hotels on Best Western's international network.

The most secure asssurance for travellers who fear they may be "bumped" off their hotel booking is to travel on a package. Some operators block rooms, particularly at times of big conferences or trade fairs, as much as two years in advance, and they have developed special relationships with hotel managements. Their reservations are more likely to be honoured than the individual's.

P.T.

Patricia Tisdall examines some overland alternatives for the person who prefers not to fly

On the right rails to winning back customers

The blaze of publicity which accompanied the recent introduction in France of the high-speed TGV train has sparked new interest in rail travel generally. It reminded businessmen in Britain as well as France that on many routes there can be a practical alternative to either long tedious drives or air travel.

Nicknamed the "Concorde of the railway tracks," the arrival of the TGV did much to overcome the image of obsolescence which has tended to hang over all railway services.

Television and newspaper pictures of the glossy, clean-cut train in operation helps to convince British businessmen that a British Rail version (which BR claims is technically even more advanced) is really on its way.

SNCF, the French national railway company, hopes that the new train, which can clip up to an hour and a half off present best performances, will win back some of the French businessmen who have turned to air travel on domestic routes. It means, for instance that the journey between Paris and Lyons has been cut by an hour to two hours and 45 minutes. There is the promise of a reduction to two hours by October 1983 when the rest of the purpose-built high speed track is opened.

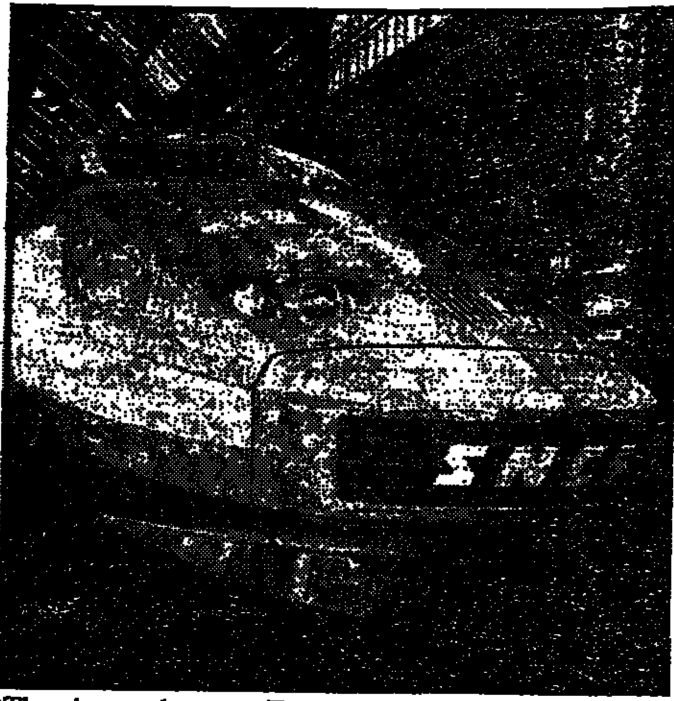
A particular plus for businessmen is that the new schedules mean they can arrive in either Paris or Lyons before nine am. Previously the best SNCF could offer was 10.03 arrival at Paris and 10.33 at Lyons.

Comparatively early arrival in the mornings gives rail services an important edge in competing with air routes. In practice the hour or more needed to commute from most airports into city centres means that a businessman wishing to get to his office as soon as it opens must either make an uncomfortably early start or stay overnight. Extra time needed to load and unload passengers at airports compared with railway stations eats further into the margins saved on short haul air journeys of 500 miles or less.

Selected rail services like Britain's Inter-City network and the Trans-Europe expresses (TEE) which set out specifically to compete with air travel are a good bet for the businessman. Railway operators try to give priority to prestige routes which tends to make them the most punctual on the network. Usually seats must be reserved prior to travel which prevents overcrowding and allows the businessman, in theory at least, sufficient space to spread out his papers. Meal and drink facilities are available although not always on a lavish scale. For long distances, sleeping compartments can enable the traveller to arrive fresh and ready for business.

Among the continental trains popular with business people is the Train Bleu sleeper from Paris to Nice, Monte Carlo and Ventimiglia. Leaving Paris (Gare de Lyon) at 21.46 hrs it arrives in Nice just before 0800 the following morning. But unwary travellers bewitched by ideas of opulent French eating habits should take care to dine before boarding: the train no longer has a restaurant or grill car, although continental breakfast is served in the sleeper.

On the new TGV, catering is provided in three compartments — two for first class and one for second. These are used for storing pre-cooked meals from a central TGV kitchen at the Gare de Lyon. Food is served to passengers in their seats. First class passengers have their food hot while second class have cold meals.


The glossy, clean-cut French TGV: has sparked a new interest in rail travel

Further afield in India the Rajdhani Express, linking Delhi to Bombay and Calcutta, is predominantly used by businessmen. Introduced about 10 years ago this service operates high speed air-conditioned sleeping car trains. They are first class, with a supplement payable, and are equipped with efficient restaurant cars.

There are however a few train services which pride themselves on luxury as well as function which can have a strong appeal for a businessman seeking a relaxing weekend, say before an important conference. Among a selection chosen by Mr Ken Westcott Jones, author and expert on world rail services, is the South African Blue Train. Described as a "five star hotel on wheels" with 32 staff looking after 103 passengers this train is said to have some of the best food in South Africa.

The route covers the 965 miles between Pretoria, Johannesburg, Kimberley and Cape Town in 24½ hours. It is, Mr Westcott Jones says, "always full and there are frequently waiting lists".

Although the South African service is regarded as probably the most luxurious in the world a close second runner must be the American AMTRAK Empire Builder, travelling from Chicago to Seattle. The best bedrooms on this service include a large double bed, a sofa and armchair and a private shower and toilet. The train also includes sightseeing lounges and a recreation room complete with piano.

For British businessmen the Channel is, of course, the main obstacle to really long distance rail travel. The recently revived tunnel concept would, of course, make all the difference. Until then, rail passengers must make do with slow ferries or noisy hovercraft. A third alternative, the hydrofoil, which is quiet as well as quick, has survived on only one Continental route - the Dover to Ostend service operated by Régie des Transports Maritimes (RTM), the Belgian state ferry line, in partnership with Sealink.

Introduced in May, usage has, according to operators, been better than expected, with about 50 per cent occupancy throughout the summer. An important factor which has helped the service to survive while others failed is said to have been its incorporation with rail services to link London to Dover and Ostend to Brussels and Cologne.

The 100-minute channel crossing enables travellers to get from London to Ostend in 3½ hours (including time for customs and passport formalities at Dover). The 5½ hour journey between Brussels and London compares with 8 hours by train and conventional ferry.

On the credit side of car rental

There are big variations in the cost of hiring a self-drive car abroad as well as in Britain. However, unless he has a full command of the language, several hours to spare and the local classified directories, the business traveller is likely to stay with the handful of large international companies. As always in purchases relating to business travel, the emphasis is on convenience and reliability rather than price.

The company claiming the largest number of outlets in the United Kingdom is Godfrey Davis with 220 locations. Recently acquired by Europcar, the French-based subsidiary of Renault, Godfrey Davis also has a European and international network of 2,500 offices. Its particular strength in Britain, however, is that 74 of its offices are located at railway stations. This means that travellers who start their journey by train can finish it in a self-drive car.

Hertz on the other hand has only 60 or so United Kingdom locations but has nearly double the outlets of Godfrey Davis worldwide. The company claims that 70 per cent of chief executives of the world's largest organizations carry one of its credit cards.

Avis ("We try harder") is the next biggest international car rental organization. Like Hertz, it is represented on the concourses of most big air terminals and it also provides a charge card for business customers. This gives a priority booking service, with no deposit required or presentation of driving licence. All documentation is prepared in advance to speed the traveller on his way.

Budget Rent-a-Car, part of the United States-based Transamerica Corporation, combines the advantages of international coverage with almost as many United Kingdom outlets as Godfrey Davis. As its name suggests, its prices, while higher than those of many local smaller rental companies, are competitive compared with the other leaders.

Further down the big league table in terms of size, but still used by many buiness travellers, are Swan National, part of United Dominions Trust, and Kenning which is building up a substantial international network through Autohansa in Europe and Americas International in the United States.

These six companies — Hertz, Avis, Godfrey Davis, Budget, Swan National and Kennings — dominate the business market: Hertz, Avis and Budget Rent-a-Car are the strongest internationally while others are more accessible for rental within the United Kingdom.

There is little to choose between the published rates of the leading companies but there are wide variations in unpublished discounts. If any business person hiring a car is not offered a discount then he should ask for one. None of the companies is keen to discuss the extent of the discounts but it is understood that both Hertz and Avis will offer at least 10 per cent to regulars who open corporate accounts with them. Similar terms can be negotiated by chambers of commerce and professional associations on behalf of their members.

Special inducements are offered to travel agents, depending on the state of competition at the time of booking. Godfrey Davis, for example, gives agents up to 20 per cent commission, even if a customer does not book through his agent but brings along a Preferred Customer Card. It may help the business person in the long run to help his agent to earn a few pounds extra at no cost to himself.

While advertisements emphasize courtesy, ease of service and smart uniforms it is, worth remembering that car rental is an extremely competitive area and staff are trained to sell. One favourite trick, should you reserve a small cheap car, is to offer you a larger, more expensive vehicle and try to make you pay the extra. If the car has been reserved in advance, and there is no small car available, a little persistence will usually result in avoiding the excess for the next grade up.

Another is to charge expensive rates for petrol when the car is brought back with a tank which is less than full. Milage charges and insurance also tend to make the final bill much larger than it initially appeared. It may cost more to rent a car with a heavy mileage charge than to take it for seven days with unlimited mileage.

Mr Donald Pevsner, an attorney in Miami who is a bitter critic of car rental companies, describes their contracts as a virtual "snake pit" of traps for the unwary renter who is usually pressurized to just "Sign here and drive away". One of the points he makes is that companies seldom provide space on their contracts to note existing damage to the car or missing spare tyre or tools. "Contractually the renter is liable for these items while the car is under his control. Quite a burden may thus be created upon him if he has neglected (as usually happens) to check out the car's body and boot thoroughly and force notation of damage or missing spares somewhere on the contract".

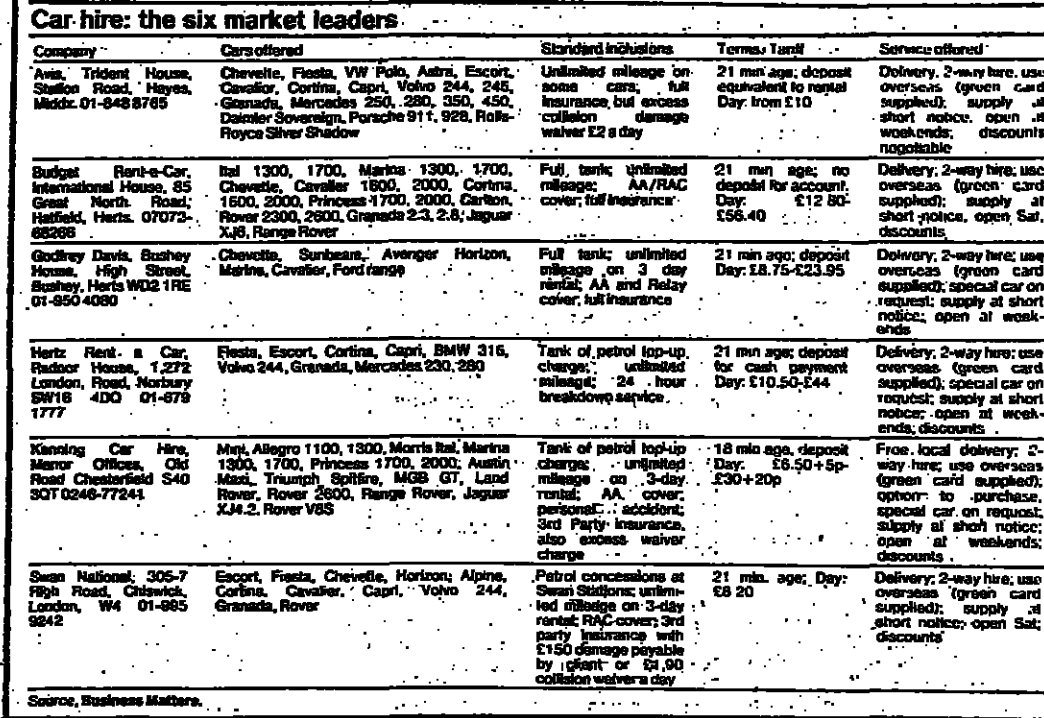
Another area of criticism concerns repairs while on the road. According to Mr Pevsner, contracts typically read that "any service to or the replacement of a part or accessory to the vehicle during the rental to the customer must have lessor's prior approval". In other words the hire company can refuse to reimburse its customer for funds laid out to repair broken-down vehicles unless they first call the rental office.

The answer to avoiding nasty surprises, of course, is to read the small print before signing the rental contract. A great many business people — partly, one suspects, because the payment is coming out of their employer's pocket and not their own — fail to do this. In addition, a long distance plane waiting on the tarmac and a busy schedule do not make a good basis for argument when the car is returned to the hirer after the event.

For the cost-conscious business person, or one who wants to break away from the big six, the best answer might be to cultivate a local agent, friend or acquaintance. If he can study the local car-hire market for you in advance and have the cheapest available vehicle of its kind waiting for you at the airport when you arrive, you could save more than £50 a week.

A survey carried out by *Business Matters*, published last March, found differences of up to 100 per cent in price between rental companies. The survey showed that more than more than 50 per cent of respondents used local hire companies on occasion. They found that these offered a better standard of service at a more competitive cost.

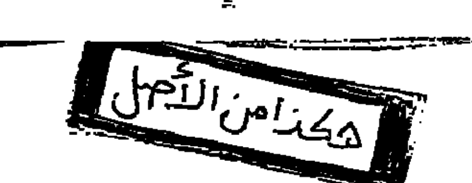
What the small companies lack is numbers of outlets. This means they can seldom offer one-way rental arrangements and have to charge a good deal extra if the car is taken abroad. The clear message from the survey was that if you can return a car to the place it was hired from, it pays handsomely to go to a local dealer. If not, be prepared to pay more.



Car hire: the six market leaders

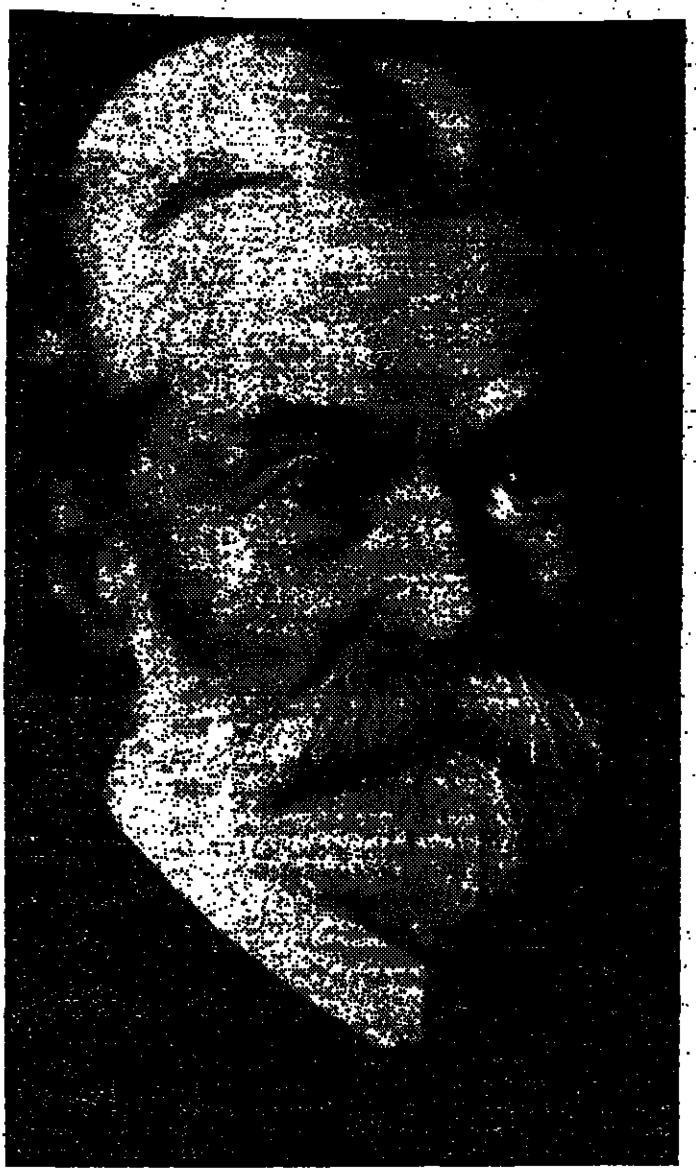
Company	Cars offered	Standard inclusions	Terms: Tariff	Service offered
Avis, Trident House, Station Road, Hayes, Middx. 01-848 8765	Chevette, Fiesta, VW Polo, Astra, Escort, Cavalier, Cortina, Capri, Volvo 244, 245, Granada, Mercedes 250, 280, 350, 450, Daimler Sovereign, Porsche 911, 928, Rolls-Royce Silver Shadow	Unlimited mileage on some cars; full insurance but excess collision damage waiver £2 a day	21 min age; deposit equivalent to rental Day: from £10	Delivery, 2-way hire, use overseas (green card supplied); supply at short notice, open at weekends; discounts negotiable
Budget Rent-a-Car, International House, 85 Great North Road; Hatfield, Herts. 07072-68266	Ital 1300, 1700, Marina 1300, 1700, Chevette, Cavalier 1600, 2000, Cortina, 1600, 2000, Princess 1700, 2000, Carlton, Rover 2300, 2600, Granada 2.3, 2.8; Jaguar XJ6, Range Rover	Full, tank; unlimited mileage; AA/RAC cover; full insurance	21 min age; no deposit for account. Day: £12 80-£56.40	Delivery; 2-way hire; use overseas (green card supplied); supply at short notice, open Sat, discounts
Godfrey Davis, Bushey House, High Street, Bushey, Herts WD2 1RE 01-950 4080	Chevette, Sunbeam, Avenger Horizon, Marina, Cavalier, Ford range	Full tank; unlimited mileage on 3 day rental; AA and Relay cover; full insurance	21 min age; deposit Day: £8.75-£23.95	Delivery; 2-way hire; use overseas (green card supplied); special car on request; supply at short notice; open at weekends
Hertz Rent a Car, Radnor House, 1,272 London Road, Norbury SW16 4DQ 01-679 1777	Fiesta, Escort, Cortina, Capri, BMW 316, Volvo 244, Granada, Mercedes 230, 280	Tank of petrol top-up charge; unlimited mileage; 24 hour breakdown service	21 min age; deposit for cash payment Day: £10.50-£44	Delivery; 2-way hire; use overseas (green card supplied); special car on request; supply at short notice; open at weekends; discounts
Kenning Car Hire, Manor Offices, Old Road Chesterfield S40 3QT 0246-77241	Mini, Allegro 1100, 1300, Morris Ital, Marina 1300, 1700, Princess 1700, 2000; Austin Maxi, Triumph Spitfire, MGB GT, Land Rover, Rover 2600, Range Rover, Jaguar XJ4.2, Rover V8S	Tank of petrol top-up charge; unlimited mileage on 3-day rental; AA cover; personal accident; 3rd Party insurance, also excess waiver charge	18 min age, deposit Day: £6.50+5p-£30+20p	Free local delivery; 2-way hire; use overseas (green card supplied); option to purchase, special car on request; supply at short notice; open at weekends; discounts
Swan National, 305-7 High Road, Chiswick, London, W4 01-995 9242	Escort, Fiesta, Chevette, Horizon; Alpine, Cortina, Cavalier, Capri, Volvo 244, Granada, Rover	Petrol concessions at Swan Stations; unlimited mileage on 3-day rental; RAC cover; 3rd party insurance with £150 damage payable by client or £1.90 collision waiver a day	21 min. age; Day: £8 20	Delivery; 2-way hire; use overseas (green card supplied); supply at short notice; open Sat; discounts

Source, Business Matters.



Patricia Tisdall on the traveller's currency dilemma

Plastic or paper money: which should you carry?



James C. Fargo, president of American Express for 33 years until 1914 and inventor of the traveller's cheque

Should you change your money in this country or abroad? Should you take travellers' cheques or rely on credit cards? Can you count on local banks recognizing your cheque guarantee card? These are some of the dilemmas which face business people travelling abroad. Most *people use a combination* because acceptability can vary greatly even within countries.

While cash is not the best answer on security grounds, it avoids social embarrassments. With credit cards, the bill is signed for yen or escudos or dollars or whatever. It comes back some weeks later to your home address converted into sterling at a rate which may be either better or worse than that prevailing at the time of the transactions. In addition, of course, if you are not back in time to pay within the grace period, there are interest *charges* on top. Nevertheless, credit cards are the most convenient way of settling big hotel or transport bills.

For pocket money, it is useful to learn the banking hours in countries you are visiting. While bargains can sometimes be obtained from back street money changers, their longer opening hours are often paid for by higher rates. The same goes for hotels. However, the effort of "shopping around" among banks for the best exchange rate is usually worthwhile when large sums, say more than £100, are involved.

One seasoned traveller's tip is that if you have to change a lot of money — avoid Friday afternoons. Since money markets are closed for the weekend many banks pay under the odds to avoid being caught by sudden rate changes on Monday mornings.

Traveller's cheques are of course specifically designed for the travelling businessman. Their great benefit is that the money will be refunded if the cheques are lost, destroyed or stolen. Biggest operator in the field is American Express with almost half the market. Visa, Citycorp and Thomas Cook account for a high proportion *of the remainder.*

Fastest growth has been achieved by Thomas Cook, a subsidiary of the Midland Bank Group which has linked with Mastercard International of New York to challenge the dominance of American Express. The two companies are seeking to develop a Europe-wide system with a consortium of 1,000 European banks known as the Euro-Travellers Cheque International (ETCI). Initially, though, the agreement with Mastercard is expected to boost Thomas Cook's cheque sales in North America.

If travellers cheques have been lost the loser's first stop must be the police. A police report is a vital preliminary in obtaining a refund. It also helps if the traveller has retained the sales slips as well as a note of the serial numbers of the cheques. These papers together with a passport should be taken to the local office of the organization concerned.

With credit cards, the procedure is to notify the issuing organization immediately. In the event of fraud the holder is usually liable *only for about £30 per card* — but only after the loss has been reported.

Travellers cheques were invented by James C. Fargo, president of the American Express Company, after he ran out of money in Paris in 1890. Since then they have grown to a worldwide market worth nearly £25,000m and £2,000m in Britain alone. The cost to users of obtaining them is 1 per cent on the total amount; on top of that, however, there is usually an exchange transaction fee charged by the bank or whoever is cashing them if the cheques are not in the currency of the country visited.

As with buying currency notes buying travellers cheques in foreign currency in the United Kingdom is a gamble. It can produce a profit or a loss depending on which way exchange rates are moving.

A more recent innovation than travellers cheques are "travel and entertainment cards" or "charge" cards issued by companies like American Express, Diners Club and Carte Blanche. These give no extended credit and usually involve the payment of a fee — presently £17.50 annually, for American Express, *£12.50* per annum for diners.

American Express in particular promotes the use of its card for paying for airline tickets and car hire. If their travel tickets are charged to the card American Express cardholders automatically receive £35,000 worth of travel accident insurance at no extra cost. A promotional link with the Hertz car hire company prevents the necessity for a deposit.

Even more recent, so far as Britons are concerned, has been the introduction of the *credit card pioneered by* Barclays Bank in 1965. An agreement with the Bank of America resulted in Barclays being able to use the blue, white and gold bands of the Bank Americard (later Visa) scheme which had already been in operation in the United States for more than a decade. In 1972 a consortium of the other big British banks launched Access which is linked into Interbank's Master Card international network.

Today, banks in more than 30 countries issue Visa cards. These, according to the Monopolies Commission report last year, are accepted in 130 countries at 2,900,000 trader outlets and cash can be obtained on them at over 73,000 banking offices.

Access, being newer, took longer to develop its international connexions. However as a result of an agreement with Interbank, Access card holders are entitled to buy goods and services at all Interbank outlets worldwide. As with Barclaycard, some smaller traders are hesitant about the card's unfamiliar design but participating banks readily accept the Master Card symbol which it incorporates.

Drawing cash by Access or Barclaycard abroad is as economical a way as any of saving money on exchange transactions, provided it is repaid during the grace period and no interest is due. Cashing a personal cheque against a cheque guarantee card can be expensive, involving charges ranging from £3 to £25 per transaction, but in most countries it is an acceptable option.

The newest alternative is a scheme recently introduced by the National Girobank which will issue post cheques which can cashed abroad. These allow travellers to draw *up to £100 in cash* a day at more than 80,000 Post Offices in 21 European and two North African countries. No commission is payable locally, but Giro charges 50p for each cheque when they are debited to the United Kingdom account.

One of the big advantages of this scheme is that, as in Britain. Post Offices abroad stay open longer than banks.

The health insurance pitfalls

Always read the small print

Before setting off on a business trip, anyone starting a new job would do well to check precisely what insurance cover their employers have made for them and what the conditions are.

Most holidaymakers are aware of insurance requirements because of the high penalties for cancellation of package holidays. But business travellers frequently neglect the most elementary precautions and only find out when it is too late that cover is inadequate or non-existent.

The most common misconception is that free medical treatment is automatically provided to Britons travelling in any other EEC country and that private insurance is therefore unnecessary. In fact, eligibility depends on whether sufficient national insurance contributions of the right category have been paid. Until recently, for instance, the self-employed were not included. Additionally fairly cumbersome formalities, notably the procurement and completion of the Department of Health and Social Security form EIII, need to be completed ahead of every journey.

Even then standards of treatment may not be all that the busy executive would desire. The Consumers' Association warns in *Holiday Which?* that "You are likely to have long waits for free treatment from the Greek health care scheme in local insurance offices, surgeries and hospitals". It adds that hospital wards may be crowded, and generally neither meals nor laundry services are provided for patients.

While £500 is too low, it can also be argued that the £50,000 medical insurance cover now offered by many of the major travel insurance policies is too high, particularly if travel only takes place in Europe. Mr Joe Perry, who has been specializing in travel insurance since 1958 (initially with Lloyds and since 1964 with his own company), says that the maximum claim encountered for Europe last year was £6,250, and that this case involved the use of an air ambulance. His company has dropped medical insurance cover for Europe to £10,000 and cut premiums accordingly, as have some others, including Norwich Union.

Travel insurance policies: limit of cover

Company	Cancellation	Medical	Personal accident	Baggage	Money
ABTA Extrasure	£3,000	£50,000	£5,000	£600	£200
Accident and General Travel Guard	£1,000	£50,000	£5,000	£500	£150
Bishopsgate Holidaycare	£700	£50,000	£2,000	£700	£200
David Braid	£3,000	£50,000	£10,000	£750	£200
Europa	Cost of holiday	£50,000	£3,000	£500	£125
Home Insurance/ AFIA (Supersure)	£3,600	£50,000	£3,000	£600	£100
Home & Overseas	£600	£50,000	£5,000	£750 combined	
Perry Travelsurance	65p per £50 insured	£10,000 Europe, £50,000 worldwide	£10,000	£750 Europe, £10,000 worldwide	£200 Europe, £300 worldwide
Norwich Union (Holiday Plus)	£400	£10,000 Europe, £20,000 worldwide	£1,000	£600 combined	
Travellers Insurance Association	£750	£25,000	£2,500	£600 combined	

Source, Travel Trade Gazette

Businessmen may also pay unnecessarily high premiums (an important ingredient in the current cost cutting travel environment) if they opt for one of the travel agents' standard insurance packages.

Three-quarters of the claims arising from these packages are for cancellation charges, and premiums are adjusted accordingly. Businessmen who tend to use scheduled air services and rarely encounter such *charges should seek a* policy which covers only medical, emergency, baggage, personal accident, money, personal liability and other risks likely to be encountered while he is away, rather than paying expensive premiums for the period before he goes.

An increasing number of employers organize private medical insurance for employees. Most of these provide cover for holidays and business trips abroad. But premiums, which according to a survey by the Consumers' Association last year of seven of the largest associations, worked out at between £48 and £149 annually are expensive if only overseas insurance is required for occasional trips.

There are a variety of discounts available, however. The biggest discounts are for groups and, of course, they are promoted mainly to the big employers; but small businesses should note that group reductions can be obtained in other ways. Even if the group consists only of five or six friends they can get up to a third off provided the premiums are sent in block by the group secretary.

Most of the associations surveyed by *Which?* gave discounts to members of professional or trade associations. Both BUPA (British United Provident Association) and PPP (Private Patients Plan) offered reductions to people aged under 25. Reductions are also available for payment by credit card, by direct debit and by National Giro.

The normal theoretical procedure for most insurers is for the claimant to pay all bills himself and then claim the money back from the insurer. In practice, according to *Which?*, you can normally send bills direct to the insurer accompanied by a claim form signed by the consultant. But this may often not work overseas.

The Master Plan scheme operated by PPP gives subscribers a plastic card which proves that they are insured, so that bills can be sent to them direct. But this too is not universally recognised.

A more specialist and de luxe service for travellers is provided by Europ Assistance (part owned by the Eagle Star Group). Policy holders are given a telephone number to ring if misfortune strikes which connects to a 24-hour switchboard manned by multilingual nurses.

Most experts agree, however, that innovations in insurance are needed to match developments in the travel market. For example, as more businessmen turn to charter flights to save on schedule fares, they may need cancellation insurance after all. What happens if a holiday is combined with a business trip? How do spouses fare under their companion's insurance?

The best answer as always, is for the businessman to read the small print in insurance contracts and seek alternatives if he is not satisfied with what is offered.

P.T.

The Wakefield idea

Why don't more towns follow the example set by Wakefield *in Yorkshire? In conjunction* with the local authority and chamber of commerce the Yorkshire and Humberside Tourist Board has coordinated such services as secretaries, photocopying, printing and translation and is offering them as a complete "Key Business Centre" package to visitors.

Facilities have been linked with all the hotels in the city so that not just big hotels but also guest houses can provide office services for visitors. Other services include photographic equipment hire, car repairs and meeting rooms.

Users are invited either to contact the services direct through a special directory (printed in three languages) or to ask their hotelier to make contact for them. There is, in addition, a Business Centre office in the Town Hall. The service sounds just the answer for anyone who has ever tried to work out of a strange hotel bedroom far from base.

To find out more, contact Mr John Dillon-Guy, Director Yorkshire & Humberside Tourist Board, 312 Tadcaster Road, York YO2 2HF.

P.T.

David Hewson with luggage tips

Packing light for an easy trip

Mr William Boot, countryman, set off for Ishmaelia carrying a rather overfurnished tent, three months' rations, collapsible canoe, jointed flagstaff and Union Jack, hand-pump and sterilizing plant, an astrolabe, six suits of tropical linen, sou'wester, camp operating table and surgical instruments, a portable humidor guaranteed to preserve cigars in condition in the Red Sea, Christmas hamper complete with Santa Claus costume, tripod mistletoe stand, and a cane for whacking snakes.

Today, his creator, Mr Evelyn Waugh, could have done much better. A pocket television set, perhaps? Or portable steam iron? Perhaps, even, a calculator which will wake him up at 8am in any time zone of the world (something the aforesaid Mr Boot would have found most useful).

Miniaturization is a modern concept which has rebounded on the business traveller. True, the individual items of his baggage may be lighter than those of Mr Boot's time, but they have multiplied in character and design so much that he remains in danger of being overwhelmed by possessions as much as he ever did.

Creative packing is a discipline which regular travellers must learn if they are to survive the hurly-burly of the modern airport. One regular reader of *Business Traveller* recently revealed his rather startling method of packing enough for two weeks abroad into a small holdall.

In fact, the job of transferring normal luggage into cabin baggage is now a widely-practised hobby of many travellers. There are two main advantages. The most obvious is that if you carry luggage with you there is no need to wait at your destination for your case to make its way through the airport's handling system.

This can be a boon, particularly at some Italian airports where it can take longer for luggage to travel from the plane to the terminal than your original journey from London.

The second advantage is that, with your luggage safely in the overhead compartment with you, not even the clumsiest airline can send it to Brussels when you are on your way to Hongkong. The rule for the cabin baggage specialist is to pare needs to an absolute minimum, say two lightweight suits, two shirts, underclothes, toilet kit and a spare pair of shoes. This should just about fit into a medium-sized holdall with very little room to spare.

Travelling light is only feasible if you are willing to make daily use of hotel laundry facilities wherever practicable. It is worth remembering that a few hotels offer a seven-day laundry service; in the Middle East you will find it virtually impossible to obtain most hotel services on a Friday, and elsewhere laundries often close at week-ends. Clearly, this kind of baggage is not practical for anyone who needs to carry a large number of papers.

In America, where cabin baggage first got off the ground, a flourishing industry has arisen trying to gain passengers extra room on board a plane. The ultimate in this field is the suit carrier, now easily available in Britain. It resembles a conventional suit cover, is made out of tough plastic or leather, can hold two suits and a selection of other clothes, and is carried by a sling over the shoulder.

These bags are frequently sold with the advice that most airlines will allow them to be carried on board. Perceptive travellers will spot the caution behind this statement. Anyone trying to bring their luggage into the cabin is probably breaking the airline's regulations if the bag is bigger than a conventional briefcase. If you succeed, it is largely down to the good nature of the check-in staff and cabin crew.

So try not to be too conspicuous; even the most sweet-natured of stewardesses is likely to baulk at the sight of a passenger struggling up the entrance to a plane bent double under a groaning suit carrier.

When you are on board, tuck your hold-all out of harm's way, or, if you are carrying a suit carrier, suggest that the stewardess puts it in the coat rack section. Travellers flying first or business class are likely to find the crew more amenable to their requirements, simply because their compartments have more room than those in the economy class.

The well-prepared traveller should never set off for any destination without possessing some reference book giving him basic details about the country to be visited. Paperbacks should always be bought before departure, since they invariably cost more abroad, notably in the Middle East where a spot of light reading is often welcome.

Finally, an important item often forgotten — a medicine kit. Aspirins, fruit salts, plasters, and stomach treatments are invariably needed when they are never available. It remains one of the greater wonders of the travelling world, that no one has yet come up with a widely-available pack containing those items.

Only the very fortunate stumble on these things out of the blue. Graham Greene is one of them. In 1955, he found himself in Hanoi after its capture by the Viet Minh. Depressed and ill, he smoked a few pipes of opium and found himself racked by a passionate desire for the impossible — a bottle of Eno's.

"A messenger was despatched and before the pipes were finished I received the impossible," he recalls in *Ways of Escape*. "Anyway, the Enos and the pipes took away the sickness and the inertia and gave me the energy to meet Ho Chi Minh at tea. I had drunk the last bottle of beer in Hanoi. Was this the last bottle of Eno's?"

A charabanc load of sightseers leaving the American Express Berlin office in 1913

Pocketful of facts

Do you know how to dial the telephone operator in Sofia? What are Turkey's main industries? What is the population of Liechtenstein and do you need a visa to get there? These are some of the questions answered in a splendid little compendium published by Berlitz.

The book, which is the first of a planned series, contains basic information about 31 countries in East as well as West Europe under the same cover. It measures only 4 inches by 5½ inches but could be a contract saver for the jet setting businessman of the "it's Thursday so I must be in Paris" type.

Each section contains practical information such as the time zone, electricity grading and whether or not it is safe to drink the tap water. It also preempts potentially embarrassing social hiccups by describing the type of government, the main religions and social customs.

What could be invaluable to the businessman, however, are the details about principal trading partners, trade fairs, chambers of commerce abroad, and the lists of background reading material and where to get it. Even for the non-contract grabbing businessman, the light-hearted style makes for easy, informative reading.

Berlitz Business Travel Guide — Europe, price £1.95, is distributed by Cassell.

Patricia Tisdall



CBI conference opening day, page 24

Business News

THE TIMES Tuesday November 3 1981

Customs action filed against Paribas

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, Nov 2

Two senior customs officials today filed an action against the management of the Paribas group for the illegal transfer to Canada of 35,000 gold coins worth Fr29m last year.

The chief public prosecutor in Paris will decide in the next few days what judicial steps are to be taken.

He has already ordered preliminary investigations against M Pierre Moussa, the former president of Paribas, who resigned 10 days ago, and M Pierre Latecoere, a Toulouse industrialist, for whose benefit the transfer of gold coins was carried out. Two other senior officials of the bank are also being investigated.

The government decision to prosecute Paribas for offences against exchange control regulations was announced last weekend by M Laurent Fabius, the Minister for the Budget. He mentioned another case of illegal transfers by Paribas of substantial funds to Switzerland over several years. This action is expected to be filed in a few days.

There is no formal connexion between the two affairs and the recent exchanges of stock and takeover bids which have made it possible for the Swiss and Belgian subsidiaries of Paribas to escape from the nationalization law, which were perfectly legal even if they were ethically questionable.

However, M Pierre Mauroy, the Prime Minister, had declared at the beginning of last month, when the proposed takeover bid for Paribas Suisse came to light, that while it was powerless to preserve the integrity of the group and stop the move, "the government will take up the affair on another plane." He was referring to the so-called "customs case" against Paribas disclosed at the end of November of last year by the satirical weekly, *Le Canard Enchaîné*.

The "customs case" referred to a search by a dozen or so customs investigators of the premises of Paribas when some 450 private accounts known only by numbers and opened between 1968 and 1978 were found. The customs men also confiscated the sum of Fr1m of which the origin was dubious, and unearthed the illegal transfer of gold coins to Canada via Belgium for the benefit of an industrialist, who paid the fee into Paribas-Suisse.

Paribas was not the only object of the curiosity of the customs administration. Other banks have been investigated, including, according to trade union sources mentioned by *Le Monde*, the Credit Commercial de France.

Steel works face another 750 jobs cut

By Baron Phillips

Another 750 workers at British Steel Corporation's two giant works at Port Talbot and Llanwern face redundancy in moves by the Stripped Products Group to trim costs and put the division into the black. Reaction is expected within days to proposals put to unions last week.

Over the past 18 months, 12,000 jobs have been shed at the two works. News of the further cutbacks comes just as Llanwern had set a production record for last month.

In this latest plan, Port Talbot is expected to bear the brunt of job losses with 490 workers, in what management calls non-producing areas being axed over the next 12 months. At Llanwern, 260 jobs will be shed.

Management moves were foreshadowed a month ago when Mr Peter Allen, managing director (operations) of the British Steel Corporation's Stripped Mill Products, part of the division operating in Wales, said that despite substantial progress at the two works they were still falling short of targets.

At the same time, he announced that the group overall produced losses of £2.5m. Mr Allen said that if the group was to continue operating, costs would have to be cut further.

Details of the further redundancies are expected to be announced over the coming weeks. The corporation has not given any indication of how many it wants.

□ Arthur Lee, the independent Sheffield steel company, has agreed with the British Steel Corporation to a rationalization of interests by which Lee will buy from the Corporation the 45 per cent of Lee Bright Bars it does not own and the Corporation will take over 30 per cent of Alloy Steel Rods.

The Lee Bright Bars stake has been valued at £787,000 and the Alloy Steel Rods stake at £300,000 so Lee will pay the Corporation £487,000 in cash to take full control of Lee Bright Bars. The Corporation will lend £204,000 to Alloy Steel Rods, which will remain in the private sector although it will be 80 per cent owned by the Corporation.

□ The Reagan Administration is ready to file a series of anti-dumping legal actions against European steelmakers, Mr Malcolm Baldrige, Secretary of Commerce, told a Congressional committee in Washington. He said he would meet American steel leaders next week to find out whether they had gathered the necessary "proof of injury" and added: "We may be filing an action at the end of this month."

Mr Baldrige said countries in the European Economic Community would be likely targets of the action but not all would be involved though he refused to give any names. He added that Japan and Canada would not be involved because their prices were not low enough.

Rationalization, page 25

Carl Hahn : Nominated to be the new chief executive of VW.

Interest rates show downward trend

By John Whitmore

Short-term interest rates fell sharply in London money markets yesterday in response to the continuing decline in interest rates in New York.

Following the one-point cut in the United States discount rate to 13 per cent late on Friday, most American banks reduced their prime lending rates from 18 to 17½ per cent yesterday.

In London, the three-month interbank rate, which had touched 17 per cent little more than a week ago, traded at about 15⅞-16 per cent.

The more bullish outlook, notwithstanding the BL situation, was also reflected in further good gains for government stocks. The government broker activated the long "tap", Exchequer 15 per cent 1997 (£25 paid), at £22¼.

On foreign exchange markets the dollar reflected its losses in New York late on Friday. In London yesterday it closed at DM 2.2167.

Sterling, which had risen to $1.88 in New York on Friday and to $1.8950 in the Far East early yesterday, eased back as London interest rates started to fall. It closed at $1.8730, its index against a basket of currencies rising 0.2 to 88.9.

Financial Editor, page 25

Australian move over ACC stake

By Philip Robinson

Mr Robert Holmes a'Court, the Australian newspaper and television station owner, wants to own more than 50 per cent of Lord Grade's entertainment Associated Communications Corporation.

His London stockbrokers, Hoare Govett, have been instructed to buy 10 million non-voting shares of ACC at 52½p which would take Mr Holmes a'Court's holding to 50.1 per cent.

Although it would not disclose how many it bought yesterday, it is understood that just over 1 million shares were offered. Lord Wardington, a senior partner of Hoare said: "I can't tell you how many we bought. The offer is still open, but that's not to say it might be withdrawn at some point."

The move sparked City speculation that Mr Holmes a'Court wanted a seat on the ACC board. It is understood he would like to consolidate ACC with his TVW Enterprises. Australian sources said last night that under their rules consolidation requires 50 per cent equity ownership and a board seat.

Mr Holmes a'Court and Lord Grade met in Los Angeles late last week. At ACC's annual meeting in September 74-year-old Lord Grade told shareholders he would never give the A shareholders the vote. At present under the Broadcasting Act, Mr Holmes a'Court would be barred from buying voting shares.

Two months ago Lord Grade won a boardroom battle against his right-hand man Mr Jack Gill who resigned.

Alfa set to lay off 12,000

From John Earle, Rome, Nov 2

Alfa Romeo, Italy's state owned car manufacturer, is preparing to lay off a third of its workforce because of a sudden deterioration in operating conditions.

A spokesman said no definite decision had been taken, but did not deny the possibility of having to put 12,000 to 13,000 of the 35,000 employed in its car division on to the temporary redundancy list.

For much of the year the Italian market has held up well, but Alfa, which produces annually over 200,000 units near Milan and Naples, has lost ground to foreign makers.

In September its market share was 6.5 per cent. Italy's biggest manufacturer, Fiat, had 48.8 per cent.

Now Alfa predicts difficult times ahead, with a likely fall of 10 per cent in domestic demand in 1982.

Internally, too, the firm is undergoing difficulties. An agreement with the unions last March to introduce "production islands" in the works near Milan has not lived up to expectations.

Some reports maintain that terrorism has gained a foothold and adversely affects production. Signor Vittorio Alfieri, formerly a prominent shop steward and member of the works council, was arrested in Milan last month as an alleged Red Brigades leader.

The Red Brigades showed their strength last May, when they kidnapped, and later released, the executive charged with supervising the March agreement with the unions.

VW names tyre chief as new chairman

From Peter Norman
Brussels, Nov 2

Herr Carl Hahn has been nominated to take up what has become one of West Germany's most difficult managerial posts. He is to be the new chief executive of Volkswagenwerk.

Herr Hahn, who is at present the executive board chairman of Continental Gummi-Werke, West Germany's largest tyre maker, succeeds Herr Toni Schmücker who is resigning because of ill health.

Herr Horst Münzner, who is responsible for Volkswagen's material purchasing, will be promoted inside the VW managing board to deputy chief executive replacing Professor Friedrich Thomee who resigned from the VW board.

Herr Schmücker's decision to leave Volkswagen was not unexpected. He suffered a serious heart attack in June from which he has still not fully recovered. He has been going into his office three or four times a week to test whether he could again take the strain of the chief executive's position. Today's brief announcement from the company shows that both Herr Schmücker and his doctors think a return to full time work would be too dangerous for his health.

Herr Hahn's name will be put forward for approval by the Volkswagen supervisory board on November 13.

Herr Hahn will be taking over Volkswagen at a difficult time. Profits are under pressure because of losses in a number of subsidiaries both in West Germany and abroad. But he is no stranger to the company. He was the member of the managing board responsible for sales until the early 1970s when he left after a big row with Herr Rudolf Leiding, the chief executive at that time.

Toni Schmücker: Bowing out for health reasons

Herr Hahn will also bring experience of handling a problem company to the job at Volkswagen. Just as Herr Schmücker could draw on many years' experience of trying to save the Rheinstahl heavy engineering group from bankruptcy, so Herr Hahn has since 1973 steered Conti Gummi from serious loss to modest profit. Shareholders received their first dividend for eight years earlier this year when the company paid them DM2.50 per DM50 share.

□ Workers at Volkswagen of America's car assembly plant at New Stanton, Pennsylvania, accepted a new 16-month labour contract that brings their wages close to those paid by General Motors and Ford. The contract immediately raises the average assembler's wage to $11.26 an hour, including cost-of-living payments, from $10.76 an hour. There will be an additional 10-cent-an-hour pay increase next June.

Third World debt to rise by 15pc

By Melvyn Westlake

The foreign debt of the Third World is estimated to rise by $68,000m (£36,200m) or 15 per cent this year, according to new figures compiled by the Paris-based Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. This will bring the outstanding debts of the 150 developing countries to a huge $524,000m by the end of 1981.

The OECD figures also estimate a further sharp jump this year in the cost to the Third World of servicing this debt—that is, in making repayments and meeting interest charges. Taken together, repayments and interest charges will rise by 22 per cent in 1981, to $111,700m.

Commenting on the latest jump in the level of developing countries' debts, the OECD says that it "gives room for neither complacency nor alarm". In recent years, the main borrowers have managed to increase their exports sufficiently rapidly to pay the higher cost of their debts.

However, the OECD shows some sign of concern that the situation may deteriorate from now on because of the high level of interest rates and the depression in world export markets.

The rise of 15 per cent in Third World debts in both 1980 and 1981, is actually rather slower than the average 20 per cent annual increase notched up during the later 1970s.

But much of this increase is offset by world inflation. The OECD calculates that after allowing for rising prices, the "real" increase in debts has been closer to about 5 per cent a year. This is broadly in line with the rise in national income among the more dynamic developing countries. In nominal terms (before allowing for inflation) the total level of developing country debts have risen six-fold in 10 years.

The prospect of some deterioration in the financial position of some borrowers underlines the need for them to take strong and comprehensive action to reduce their deficits, the OECD says.

It insists, however, that there is no "general debt problem, calling for general solutions. Acute debt-servicing difficulties have remained exceptional, have affected only a few countries, and have been effectively dealt with, on a case-by-case basis, in a multilateral framework".

The study shows that over the last decade, the share of debt owed to the 17 richest members of OECD (including their loans made on the international capital market) has remained at some 75 to 80 per cent. But aid has decreased as a proportion of total loans to the Third World and private sector lending has expanded, mainly through commercial banks.

The share of the private sector in lending by the OECD countries' outstanding debt has risen from a quarter to a half of the total debt.

The share of developing countries' outstanding debt owed to the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries has risen to some 4 per cent. OPEC members enter into the statistics as both borrowers and lenders. International agencies like the World Bank and the regional development banks account for 12 per cent of total outstanding Third World debt.

The outstanding debts are of three broad kinds: aid, which is given on relatively easy terms; export credits, which are provided on slightly concessional terms, and bank loans.

Interest charges will cost the Third World some $46,500m this year, compared with $3,300m ten years ago. The better-off developing countries have seen the interest cost on their debt nearly double from 7 per cent to 13.3 per cent.

£77m State backing for European satellite plan

By Bill Johnstone, Electronics Correspondent

The Government has given its support to Europe's largest communication satellite project, LSAT, by committing £77m to the venture, whose launch is scheduled for 1986.

A series of other measures are also to be taken by the Department of Industry to encourage industrial, commercial and domestic use of microelectronics in Britain. All the measures will be orchestrated during a campaign, to be called Information Technology 82, to be launched next year to increase Britain's awareness of technology used in all forms of communication.

The announcements were made yesterday by Mr Kenneth Baker, Minister for Information Technology, in London, and to six regional centres in Britain by audio/visual link to London. The conference was addressed by Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, using pre-recorded video tape.

The Government's £77m investment is to be matched by a similar one from Italy, while the remainder of the £230m cost will be raised from the participating countries.

Among projects to be undertaken are: an investigation into the potential of electric mains as a two-way information carrier for meter reading and energy management in the home; a study into electronic mail deliveries to 20 different locations in Britain; a study into the export potential of information technology for British companies; £600,000 to create a network of advice centres to help users of microcomputers and the establishment of 20 centres to train unemployed young people.

£224m C & W launch the 'best yet'

By Margareta Pagano

The Cable and Wireless denationalization move to place £224m with the public was hailed yesterday as the most successful launch of its kind yet seen in the City.

Potential investors had applied for 750 million shares, which meant the offer for sale was oveer-subscribed 5.6 times and could have secured £1.260m from private funds. Some 337,000 applications were received for the 133.3m shares on offer at 168p a share. This is well over double the number of applications which met the British Aerospace flotation last February and the greatest number recorded for a new issue.

Because of the large number of investors, Kleinwort Benson, underwriters to the issue, had to ballot applications for up to 900 shares. The bank, not too surprised by the offer's success, has made it possible, where practical, to give priority to small shareholders and they are thought to hold some 30 per cent of the equity.

The Government, in its largest denationalization move since taking office, retains a 50 per cent stake plus one share. Some 70 million of the total shares were new and raised £35m in new equity.

Dealing starts on Friday and the shares are expected to reach a premium of between 15p and 30p.

For details of share allocations see page 26.

Stock Markets
FT Index 478.9 up 10.4
FT Gilts 61.66 up 0.50
FT All Share 291.87 up 5.57
Bargains 15,905

Sterling
$1.8730 up 130 points
Index 88.9 up 0.2
New York: $1.8650

Dollar
Index 107.6 down 1.2
DM 2.2167 down 303 pts

Gold
$432 up $4
New York: $428.50

Money
3 mth sterling 16-15⅞
3 mth Euro $ 15⅛-15
6 mth Euro $ 15 5/16-15 3/16

PRICE CHANGES

Rises

Aero & Gen	20p to 245p
Ass Comm 'A'	11p to 53p
BTR	14p to 326p
Churchbury	15p to 628p
Ferranti	15p to 525p
GEC	15p to 697p
Hampton Gold	15p to 150p
Jardine Math	21p to 158p
Mercantile Hse	26p to 418p
Polly Peck	19p to 355p
Racal	17p to 393p
RTZ	25p to 467p
Royal	13p to 368p
Sainsbury J.	13p to 469p
Thorn EMI	15p to 415p

Falls

Anvil	8p to 113p
Can O'seas Pack	10p to 190p
Davies & Newman	20p to 65p
Husky Oil	12p to 525p
Lasmo	7p to 487p
Majedie	3p to 83p
Massey Ferg	8p to 102p
Milford Docks	5p to 120p
Middle Wits	10p to 665p
Mount Lyall	10p to 285p
MTD (Mangula)	4p to 36p
Rennies Cons	5p to 180p
Steep Rock	3p to 185p
Tozer Kemsley	4p to 68p
Yarrow	5p to 245p

Foundry of his own

Birmid Qualcast, one of the largest foundry groups in Europe, has sold its specialist plant in Wolverhampton to Mr Roger Lackner, its managing director for the past nine years.

Mr Lackner has acquired the share capital with the backing of Barclays Bank and is changing the company's name to Crane Foundry, its name before the takeover by Birmid Qualcast in 1949.

The foundry employs 500 and has been successful until this year, when it is expected to produce a small loss. Mr Lackner is however confident for the future and is predicting a turnover of about £6m for next year.

Mr Lackner was sure that Birmid would wish to sell because the foundry is a specialist plant and not part of the mainstream activities of the other seven plants in the group.

Mr Lackner's fellow directors are to buy small stakes in the new company but he intends to keep the operation in his hands and has no plans to go public.

Cocoa price up by £28

Cocoa prices rose by £28 a tonne in London after the International Cocoa Organization buffer stock manager reappeared in the market as a buyer. Cocoa for December delivery closed at £1,195.50 a tonne. The buffer stock manager offered $2,160 a tonne, but said that the market soon rose above that price. The buffer stock has been a strong buyer in recent weeks in an attempt to keep cocoa prices within the intervention range allowed under the International Cocoa Agreement.

BUSINESS BRIEFING



Boeing beats target

The first Rolls-Royce RB211-535C engine has been fitted on the new 757 airliner (above) at Boeing's Seattle factory, two weeks ahead of schedule.

The aircraft should make its maiden flight in February 1982, and deliveries to British Airways and Eastern Airlines, the first customers, are due to begin early in 1983. British Airways has ordered 19 757s for its short and medium haul European routes.

Orders and options so far number 101.

□ Orders and options for the European Airbus reached 502 with an order from Middle East Airlines for five Airbus 310s and options for 14 more.

The aircraft, due to start delivery in the spring of 1984, will be equipped with Pratt and Whitney engines.

Brokers close

Moy Vandervell, the City stockbrokers, are to cease trading from December 4. Mr Martin Favell, the firm's senior partner, said that there were no problems at the firm and that all orders from clients would be executed.

A number of the firm's partners had recently retired and others had said that they also wished to retire soon.

Papers merge

Financial Weekly, the paper started in February 1979 by Trafalgar House, is to merge with *Accountants Weekly* which has a controlled circulation of 63,000. It is distributed free on request among the accountancy profession and owned by Morgan Grampian, also a Trafalgar House subsidiary. The merger will take place on November 13.

Mobil to fight order

Mobil has asked two Federal District Court judges in Cleveland, Ohio, to hold a hearing to dissolve the temporary restraining order granted to Marathon Oil to prevent Mobil from continuing its bid for control of Marathon.

Mobil's bid values the company at $5,100m (£2,750m), but Marathon claims that the Mobil bid comes nowhere near to reflecting the fair value of the company.

The restraining order lasts until November 10, three weeks before the bid for 67 per cent of the company expires. In the period of the order Mobil cannot solicit or accept shares in Marathon.

The order gives Marathon time to prepare a defence that may include seeking another suitor to increase Mobil's offered price.

Clyde buys into Buchan field

Clyde Petroleum, an oil exploration company quoted on the unlisted securities market, has acquired a 13.28 per cent stake in the Buchan oil field from City Investing, a United States conglomerate.

Clyde has bought City Exploration and City Petroleum, two City Investing subsidiaries, for an aggregate price of $45m (£24m).

Meanwhile Cluff Oil, the exploration company run by Mr Algy Cluff, who also owns *The Spectator*, yesterday announced a loss before tax for the six months to last June of £969,075. There are no comparative figures published as the company did not have its shares quoted on the unlisted securities market until last year.

Coal imports to continue

The Central Electricity Generating Board will maintain a policy of importing some of the coal it needs, Mr Glyn England, the chairman, told the Coal Industry Society.

It was prudent for the board not to be entirely dependent on the National Coal Board for all its coal supplies, he said, particularly as oil was no longer a competitive power station fuel in terms of price.

At present the CEGB relied on coal for 82 per cent of the electricity it generated. The coal board provided 93 per cent of that coal—75 million tons a year, worth about £3,000m.

ALMEIDA CASE ADJOURNED

The case brought by Mrs June Almeida against Legal and General, challenging the validity of the insurance company's right to exclude "ailments peculiar to the female sex", from a group sickness policy, has been adjourned at Legal and General's request.

The Equal Opportunities Commission is sponsoring Mrs Almeida in her fight against Legal and General on the grounds that the policy terms discriminate against women.

TODAY

United Kingdom official reserves: capital issues and redemptions (both October). Energy report by Association of the Coal Producers of the European Community.

Confederation of British Industry conference, Eastbourne (second day).

Companies results include: Ellison Goldstein, Reed International, Sketchley, and Tozer, Kemsley & Millbourn (half-yearly).

Confederation of British Industry conference: Opening day at Eastbourne

Pennock urges productivity for pay rises

The quickest way for Britain to restore its competitiveness and reduce the number out of work was for those in work to recieve no pay increase unless backed by increased productivity, Sir Raymond Pennock, President of the Confederation of British Industry said in his opening address to the CBI Annual conference in Eastbourne yesterday.

Sir Raymond said that the conference had to decide what business leaders should have as their priorities for action in the next 12 months to get business moving.

"We are here to decide our actions and every one of them must pass the litmus test of competitiveness. That is why competitiveness is imprinted on every background paper distributed to you, and that is why I hope competitiveness will be the most frequently-used word in our conference over the next two days."

But he told delegates that they would not produce action if they had "a conference of moaning and groaning and even of droning".

Reports by Robert Morgan, John Winder, Geoffrey Browning, and Richard Evans. Photographs by John Manning.

Sir Raymond gave a recap of what had been achieved during the past year and outlined what he called the CBI's Ten Commandments for 1981.

□ The CBI had led business and industry successfully in the battle to bring down inflation by moderate wage settlements. "Last year we halved them, and this year our objective is not dissimilar. Last year, we said it had to be single figure wage settlements, and we did not mean 9 per cent. This year, we say some can afford nothing and most of us not much more."

□ The confederation continued to support the Government in fundamentals, but had continually pressed for much tighter control of public revenue expenditure which had achieved significant effect in central government departments.

□ As the chief contributor to local government expenditure through a £5,000m rate bill, the CBI had fought long and furiously against massive and unjustified increases. Businessmen were subjected in business to taxation without representation.

□ The CBI had initiated a working party in the National Economic Development Council which sucessfully sought agreement on the facts about energy charges.

□ A year ago, the CBI had been a lone voice on the inequity and iniquity of the employers' National Insurance surcharge as a tax on exports and jobs. "We now have a chorus of support which extends into the Cabinet itself. The Chancellor said he feared a reduction of NI surcharge might be absorbed in higher wage rates — let me here and now disabuse him."

Sir Raymond said the abolition of the surcharge would increase United Kingdom profits in his company by 20 per cent or £8m and added: "I give my guarantee here and now that that money would be spent, not on higher wages, but on investment to create new jobs and to preserve those already in existence."

□ The timing of the 4 per cent rise in interest rates last month had been "tragic". The Government understood the gravity of the reversal from lower interest rates, and had affirmed that the continued reduction of interest rates was a main plank of its avowed policy. "We will be seeing that this affirmation remains at the forefront of their thinking."

□ The CBI's Smaller Firms Council had carried the entrepreneurs' case into every corner of Whitehall and Westminster.

□ The CBI had pressed its case at all levels over payment of sickness benefit. It was now accepted that there should be a 100 per cent reimbursement of the cost of transfering to employers the payment of sickness benefit in the first eight weeks of sickness.

The Confederation had worked hard to stem and reverse the escalating imbalance of trade with Japan.

□ "We are making every effort . . . to educate the nation on the stupidity and futility of even contemplating secession from the EEC.

"To believe we can replace nearly half of our exports one-sixth of all we make — to a market on our doorstep with no tariff barriers, but distant deep sea markets with expensive lines of distribution and often high tariff and non-tariff barriers, is an arrant nonsense which could affect more than two million jobs."

Looking ahead to conference debates, he said that pay was the very root of competitiveness. "The fact is that, for most of us, pay is paramount and in an age of low growth and high competition the level of settlements makes or breaks many businesses."

Pay was also at the very root of inflation. Sir Raymond did not agree with commentators who believed that inflation could not be reduced any further.

"It is our job to make the twenty odd million people in jobs understand that the major cause of having three million not in jobs is because, for five years they in jobs have been paid more and more for less and less output.

"The quickest way back to competitive prosperity, and the reduction of that three million out of work, is for the twenty million in work to receive increases — if not of nothing at least of not more than those of our German and Japanese rivals, and positively no pay increases unless backed by increased productivity."

Adversity could present an opportunity for radical reform and the creation of a new national system of training and work experience for all school leavers for varying periods, according to their skill. To succeed, it had to incorporate the best features of present apprenticeship training, and would only work with the full-blooded, unconditional involvement with the trade union movement.

"The unions cannot be outraged at youth unemployment and then back off support of this initiative because they do not agree with the economic policies of the Government. I appeal to them to rise above party politics to back this new initiative of the Manpower Services Commission."

The Cabinet was in the throes of its annual trauma over the control of public expenditure.

"We have a national expenditure bill of about £120,000m and over £34,000m is on the cost of people whom the Government employs. The debate, and indeed the action, should not just be on policies. But to do with people, their pay — which government is tackling — and manning levels and pensions — which by and large they are not."

The Government had forced industry to put its house in order. Now it was time for the Government to put its own house in order.

Sir Raymond, addressing his remarks specifically at spending Cabinet ministers, permanent secretaries and managers of the NHS and local government, said: "We have done our stuff. Please now get on and do yours. And please hurry up about it, because it is we who, locally and centrally, more than any other sector of the community, are having to pay for it."



Sir Raymond: Pay at root of inflation

MacGregor admits need for stronger management

Britain's industrial managers were partly to blame for today's high level of unemployment Mr Ian MacGregor, Chairman of the British Steel Corporation, said when he opened a debate on "unemployment — are we tackling the problem?"

He said the subject of unemployment was appropriate because 3 million people were paying the penalty for a decade in which the British people indulged themselves in rewards which they had not earned. "It is a tragedy and one which we all have a part to play in resolving.

"It is true that certain policies adopted by governments and the attitudes of trade unions have been less than helpful. But I would ask one question — what are we managers doing to resolve this problem? Have we been willing during the last decade to accept lower standards of performance than our competitors? I am afraid it is true."

Recently British Steel invited a party from Japan to inspect one of their operations and to give their frank comments on it. Their report was simple.

The equipment was as good as much in Japan. Unfortunately BSC did not achieve the performance that the Japanese would expect from that equipment. Too many people were being used to do the work.

He said that too often managers delegated the task of communicating with their work force. Managers had to be on the front line with their people every day and all day putting across the message of what the real competitive world was all about.

Training of the work force was imperative. Britain could not compete without a skilled work force which was one of the greatest resources the country had. Government unions and managers had to work to improve training systems.

Jimmy Carter had once spoken of having the moral equivalent of a war. "All of us in management are in that position. We should regard ourselves as having the moral equivalent of a war to make sure the human resources of this country are properly used". he said.

Dr K. A. G. Miller, APV Holdings, said the CBI should back the university grants committee and the university vice chancellors in the task of converting Britain's universities into a smaller but better system within the financial resources available.

Sir Aidrian Cadbury of Cadbury Schweppes, complained about the 30 per cent cut at Aston University. A university with which he was involved. A high proportion of graduates from there went into industry. The biggest cuts in student numbers had occurred in thost institutions from which industry recruited most heavily.

Because Salford, Aston and Bradford had been hardest hit the impression given was that technological universities were of the least important.

The CIB should speak out in a clear voice on educational priorities since they affected the country's ability to compete.

Ian MacGregor: To arms against unemployment

Sir Donald Barron Midland Bank, made a plea for greater involvement by the CBI in the primary, secondary and higher education structures.

They should expand the work of the CBI's education and training directorate. The CBI should identify with bodies in which members could serve, and strongly encourage the working businessman to join them.

He moved a motion, later unanimously agreed, that this conference recognizes the need for greater CBI involvement in and understanding of the national education structure and reaffirms its support for "understanding British industry" and other institutions and methods to improve collaboration between business and education.

Mr D. G. Stradling, of John Laing, said that they should not spend time and energy knocking the youth opportunities programme, but should build on it. Young people leaving school should have an opportunity of work experience.

Mr James Mundell, of North-west Regional Council industrial policy committee, said that no businessman would speak, as some politicians had done in ignorance, of a return to the employment levels of some years ago.

As thousands of 16-year-olds poured on to the labour market, Britain was the only western industrialized nation without a plan for transition from school to work.

They had an urgent need for such a programme covering every youngster, lasting for two years. It was needed now, not in five years' time. They should also harmonize the retirement age of men and women with 800,000 men over 60 in employment. Those proposals would reduce unemployment by 1,200,000 at a stroke.

"We must change attitudes to unemployment. When I hear ministers glibly telling the umemployed to get on bikes and look for work I wonder if attitudes have really changed".

Mr Mundell then moved: That "This conference advocates a radical new approach to unemployment and calls on government as a first step to formulate a national plan to better prepare school leavers for work and to reduce male retirement age." The motion was carried by a narrow majority.

Mr Martin Jourdan of Parker Knoll, said that unless the conference came to grips with unemloyment and was seen to do so. It would have failed.

"We represent British industry and all who work in it. While some will argue we are not responsible for the unemployed our future. Whether in terms of demand or skills, depends to an extend on their re-employment. There is therfore every reason for us to lead in this major area of policy."

Mr Vincent Brealy, of the National Farmers Union, said the pressures now being faced in industry had happened to farmers in the early 1960s. The name of the game was competitiveness and the answer lay in better productivity. Which meant less employees with higher skills.

J.K. SYKES of Watts Blake Bearne, said the CBI document on people and work failed to mention customers. He was applauded when he went on: "Yes, customers create jobs, nobody else. Government does not create jobs: we do not directly create jobs. our customers create jobs."

He did accept Britain had inevitably to have a very large unemployed population. There were 55 million consumers in Britain. There were something like 3,500 million consumers outside Britain and "It is about time we got off our butts and got a few more."

Mr Christopher Bailey of Bristol Channel Shiprepairers, said that the motion conference had passed on unemployment was completely nutty.

Of course they would like to see a reduced male retirement age and better education for young people but they should not pass a resolution as they had done without costing it.

He proposed a resolution, which was carried overwhelmingly, saying: "That this conference, recognising the common interest of our employers and employees, calls on the CBI to establish immediately an unemployment action group with the authority to invite members of the TUC to join them in formulating proposals on how to minimize unemployment and its causes while at the same time encouraging competitiveness, efficiency and creation of national assets."

Pay bargaining

Wage settlements more realistic

Unless pay bargaining arrangements were made competitive and efficient, the most vital of the components out of which prosperity must be rebuilt would be destroyed, Mr James Goold, chairman of the Scottish CBI, said.

He was opening the debate on "Pay bargaining — a new realism or an uneasy truce?", based on a CBI background paper which noted that since mid-1980 there had been a sharp reduction in pay settlements and few strikes apart from that at the Civil Service.

Optimists had called this the wakening of a new realism, said the paper. But others had suggested it was more the result of fear than understanding, more a change of behaviour than attitude.

The document said: "Whichever view is right, we cannot get away from the fact that it is one thing to achieve more sensible settlements when the economy is in recession, but quite another to continue the trend when parts of the economy start to recover."

Mr Goold said pay bargaining must be positive, constructive and confident. there was no alternative to industry becoming more competitive. In the past industrialists had failed to explain that reducing the level of pay settlements was not a hostile, mean piece of employer self-interest. They had failed to explain that pay was the make-or-break issue for all.

This year, Mr Goold said, they were fitter, slimmer and more efficient and that was how they must continue. There would be problems, but management must take the initiative and above all communicate.



Mrs Mills: Pay pounds, not percentages

If managers did their job properly, the militants would get no foothold. If they failed, they could not expect restrained and encouraging government, nor responsible trade unionism.

Britain had priced itself out of markets because labour costs had been too high, said Mr Goold. Employers must ensure that employees understood this and they must have the guts to stand firm.

Mr Michael Walker, of Sidlaw Industries, said that in the search for this illusive new realism, employers were up against an unattractive side of human nature, in a combination of muscle and greed.

The reducing level of some recent settlements should not lull employers into the false belief that this apparent move towards realism was either universal, or necessarily here to stay.

Mr Walker said the "muscle-and-greed brigade" made it pretty clear that it was not universal and, when the economy improved, the muscle would get stronger and the greed would roll again.

The message had not got through, but those who did strive to get the message across should be rewarded with some signs of reasonableness and responsibility.

Mrs Rowena Mills, of Rowena Mills, said she was worried not to see managers on the factory floor more often. They needed to get down there to win the hearts and minds of the people.

They should no longer talk in terms of percentages in pay negotiations, but pounds instead. Percentages were based on the movement in the retail price index, which covered not only essential goods and services, but other things as well. They were being asked to contribute to bingo, football and the cost of taking the old man down to the pub (laughter).

Industrial relations

Industry must have say in negotiations

The governance of pay and industrial relations must never again be allowed to pass into the exclusive hands of the trade unions and the Government as it had at times in the past. Particularly during the "social contract", Mr A. T. Shadforth of Inco Europe said. He was opening a debate on "industrial relations — whose responsibility?"

It was industry that paid the bills, and although the unions and the Government were important constituents, industry possessed the span of relationship and responsibility which gave it a unique role in industrial relations. Industry had a responsibility to its employees, customers, shareholders, the Government and community at large. "We must have our say in industrial relations," he declared.

Mr P. A. Thompson of National Freight Corporation, moved a resolution which was carried on show of hands. It stated: "This conference exhorts large companies, financial institutions and the CBI to help the growth of employee ownership as one way of reducing the "us and them" syndrome in British industry."

He said that when the workforce decided to buy out the NFC, there had been tremendous enthusiasm for the idea. Managers, drivers and typists had all been turned on.

He appealed to large companies, including the nationalized industries, to sell off to their work-forces small subsidiaries and asked the financial institutions to be generous in their field.

Mr A. F. Frodsham, of the Engineering Employers Federation, said that in industrial relations the law was an important factor. But when it came to change he was in favour of the step-by-step approach.

He urged the employers to forge the weapon of solidarity which the unions had already used but "we have not."

Mr Roland Long of International Harvester, said that it was easy enough to catalogue the miserable sequence of destructive trade union activities which had made a major contribution to the sorry condition in which they found themselves. There were, however, signs that lessons had been learnt.

They were all trying to make a good professional job of communicating with their employees and to win their commitment to the success of the enterprise by reasoned argument and persuasion.

If legislation had been the key to success they would be at the top of every league they could think of. With all the statutory support given to them the trade unions were now in a weaker and more vulnerable position. "The last thing we need is legislation to strengthen us", he said.

Until they knew how successful the new employment legislation was in dealing with problems, they should leave things alone.

"It would be reprehensible of the Government to seek to use the circus of industrial relation legislation to divert us from the consequences of their adherence to a single, rigid piece of economic doctrine."

Mr Charles Wardle of the Benjamin Priest Group, said that there was an urgent need for a genuine commitment to communicate strategy, to discuss performance and explain the processes of technological change to the whole employee audience, to give the workforce greater respect for its commonsense and resourcefulness,

Mr Christopher Walliker, of Delta group said that in the West Midlands the closed shop was not high on the agenda and he hoped that Mr Norman Tebbit, the Employment Secretary, would not put as high a priority on it as Conservative associations in the Cheltenham Spa and Ascot had done.

They had the opportunity to be positive and innovative. Fear and insecurity of job might be unpalatable but they gave management the opportunity to lead, to change things and that was what they must do.

Mr J N Mostyn, of Harveys of Bristol, said that not enough of them got to the factory floor of spoke to middle and junior management to get them to understand the basic problems of the country. They would not solve the problems by legislation.

Mr John Salisse, of Marks and Spencer, said that management should use the amenities provided for employees. If they were not good enough for those in authority, they were not good enough for the employee.

The debate was concluded.

Free trade

UK urged to beat imports, not ban them

Britain's ability to compete in the world markets was at the heart of the country's problems, Mr Derek Kingsbury, chairman of the CBI overseas committee, said when he opened a debate on free trade.

He said that if Britain could not compete, no amount of protection would prevent the standard of living from falling. If Britain erected tarriff barriers and quotas, additional and new barriers would be erected against Britain, Handicapping exports and discouraging investment.

Mr Kingsbury said he rejected managed trade if that meant blanket protection, but Britain could accept managed trade if it meant a realistic search by industry and government for reciprocity

Mr Kingsbury said: "We would expect outright protection against unfair competition on the one hand, and on the other, temporary respite from pressure arising from swiftly changing circustances; respite to allow industry time to adjust to these circumstances."

Mr David Royce, director general of the Institute for Export, said Britain depended on firms which in 1980 had sold a great deal in the face of high sterling, high interest rates and high inflation. The conference should not recommend any policy which would invite retaliation against them. Such a policy would hurt the efficient but silent majority of British industry. Mr C. F. Jeanes of Milliken Industrials, said trade must be kept free if the conference slogan "Compete for Success" meant anything. British firms must learn to compete with imports because in the long run they could not be repelled.

EEC debate

Time for sterling to join the EMS

The time has now arrived when Britain should join the European Monetary System. According to Mr John Raisan Chairman of the CBIS Europe committee, opening a debate on the European Community.

He said Britain's economic security would be enhanced by joining the one community institution of which it was not a full member.

"This has proved a remarkably successful mechanism for giving stability to European currencies and now that sterling had reached a much more competitive level against its European counterparts I share the widely growing view that the time has come for us to join."

Mr Raisman, who was speaking on "The EEC can we afford to withdraw?" said that inevitably it had been the unfavourable aspects of EEC membership which had hit the limelight. Rather than the steady progress of economic activity.

The argument in favour of EEC membership had largely gone by default and "the voice of business has so far hardly been heard."

Putting "political considerations" on one side, he said that over the past eight years Britain had built up its trade with the EEC to well over 40 per cent of its total world.

It had a trading surplus with Europe thanks to oil — but even without oil it was not far from being in balance.

"On its own Britain would count for little in the world and carry little weight in international trade and economic negotiations. Inevitably our job prospects and living standards would be impaired", Mr Raisman said.

Mr Richard Hill, of Charles Hill of Bristol, said: "So now they want to save us from Europe. They want to save jobs by pulling out — how absurd.

"They would like to form us into closed shops outside Europe, we cannot afford either industrial or international closed shops.

He said leaving the EEC would be likely to produce the opposite results from the ones anticipated by anti-EEC people. "Consumers would boil them in oil if we left the EEC and the extra unemployed would burn them at the stake."

Mr J. R. Clayton, of Pauls and Whites, said the CBI should demand that the Government took EEC membership seriously and join the EMS without further delay.

Mr Emrys Evans, of the Midland Bank, said 100,000 jobs in Wales were attributable to trade with the rest of the EEC.

It would be outrageous if foreign companies, induced to come to Britain because it was a free trade area, suddenly found a Benn-style siege economy here.

Mr Cyril Coffin, of the Food Manufacturers Federation, said withdrawal would be an act of criminal folly.

Mr John Drew, of Rank Xerox, said he was ashamed they were still having to debate this issue.

Dr G. Chambers, of the Northern Ireland Milk Marketing Board, said withdrawal would be disastrous in marketing terms for existing manufacturing industry in Northern Ireland as elsewhere.

Sir Richard Butler, President of the National Farmers Union, said British agriculture could only prosper when the economic climate was right for the rest of industry and no one had suggested that the climate within the EEC would not be right.

Sir David Nicholson, Chairman of Rothman International and MEP for London Central, said they had to use the power of the community to bring about stable exchange rates, and Britain had to join the EMS.

Research key for future

Research and development was vital to the creation of the future. Sir Austin Bide said, opening a debate on "2001 — will we be equipped to compete?"

Sir Austin said that in a recession it may be tempting to cut back on research and development, or investment. He added: "but to do so is to eat the seedcorn because research and development today yields the products of tomorrow".

Sir William Barlow of Thorn EMI and chairman of the Design Council, said Britain spent half as much as its competitors on new product design. Britain had wonderful designers, who should be given the finance and resources.

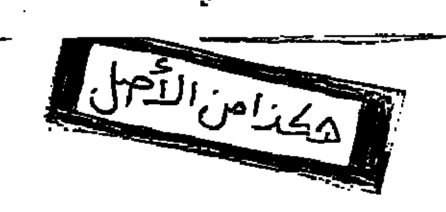
Mr Richard Lloyd, of Hill Samuel and Co said that unless ways were found to reduce the cost of capital, there would not be the investment needed for future competitiveness.

Mr Robert Templeton, of the National Coal Board, emphasized the important role purchasing could play in helping British industry. Purchasers should seek British suppliers, but sellers too should seek customers.

Mr M. J. Souhami, of Dixons Photographic said the answer to Britains problems was in the hall! Employers did themselves no sevice by constantly looking over their shoulders for support.

He said: "There is one difference between us. The businessmen in Germany, in Japan and in America all the time has total confidence in his ability and the ability of his business to triumph".

Mr P. B.Blood, of the Institute of marketing, said that he had found a great difference in a tour of British industry, compared with one he had made three years ago, There was higher productivity now, greater export achievement and, a better labour-management relationship.



BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Imperial in the twilight zone

Some £4.50 of every £100 spent by consumers in the UK is used to purchase a product of Imperial Group. So it is not only the investor who should be concerned about the radical changes which are underway at one of Britain's leading manufacturing companies.

Imps, say a growing body of City critics, is a major company preparing to cut itself down to size because there is a limit to how long it can survive in the present set-up given its share of declining markets. Certainly, there have been visible signs of a major re-think about group strategy over recent months following the disastrous slide in profits from £70.7m to £29.7m for the six months to April which was announced in July.

That announcement coincided with the departure of £100,000-a-year chairman Mr Malcolm Anson, who favoured a decentralized approach. His successor, Mr Geoffrey Kent, is a confirmed believer in the "hands-on" approach. In August, it was announced 1,000 administrative jobs were to go in the tobacco subsidiary. Then in September, some £100m was raised through the sale of the minority stake in Molins and by the exercising of options on the remaining BAT holding, truly an imperial relic.

And yesterday, Imps cast further shade on its ultimate strategy with the statement that Courage is to be absorbed within a new brewing and leisure division, along with motorway service stations and 430 tobacconists. This sent analysts rushing to their dictionaries to refresh themselves on the definition of leisure.

Rather more seriously, there are persistent rumours that the JB Eastwood eggs and poultry subsidiary, bought three years ago for £40m is up for sale.

Imps accounts for 23 per cent of the United Kingdom poultry market and about 14 per cent of the eggs market. Buyers should be noticeable by their absence for a business which is losing perhaps £10m a year.

Meanwhile, the £290m Howard Johnson acquisition nearly two years ago appears to have justified the views of those who said it was too expensive. Ho-Jo suffered a net loss of £10m in the six months to last April and fast-food restaurant chains are hardly recession-proof.

In the tobacco division, which makes 53 per cent fo all cigarettes sold in the United Kingdom, Imps claims it has the capacity to make 280 billion a year. Leading critics counter that Imps only sells 58 billion. If they are correct, then one factory, perhaps Nottingham with 6,000 employees, or Bristol is overdue for closure. Since the Budget, cigarette sales have declined by 10 per cent. And even allowing for the heavy duty rises of the last two years, the market seems to have been falling by perhaps 2½ per cent a year.

Only Courage and a few of the food companies have so far remained immune from the depression which has settled over most of Imps' businesses. And Courage has, like the tobacco side, been forced to spend large sums of money on promotion to maintain its share of a market which is stuck in secular decline. There is little doubt that Mr Kent and his colleagues are undergoing agonies of decision at present over which parts of the group are to be chopped back. Profits for the year just ended are expected to be around £83m, against £124m in 1980 and £137m in 1976. A yield of over 17½ per cent at 60p portends a final dividend cut.

Imperial Group is perhaps the best example of a company, which in the 1980's, should be operating in the Third World, rather than in the United Kingdom. The demand and the growth prospects for its products are in the developing countries. The United States route to expansion has failed to date.

Imps needs to be a smaller, leaner company and shareholders deserve to be consulted on the painful strategic decisions being considered by the board.

Third World debt

Vunerable for major defalt

There is a clear division of opinion about the risks inherent in the huge build-up of Third World debts since the middle 1970s.

The OECD has chosen to take a cautious middle-of-the-road view in its latest study of the position. The current debt of the Third World gives room for neither "complacency nor alarm", it says. Over the last decade, the total outstanding debts of the developing countries has risen six-fold to $524,000m. But most of this has been offset by inflation. The "real" growth is about 5 per cent, roughly in line with the national income of the more dynamic countries where the debt is concentrated. The absolute size of the debt,however, provides little indication of a developing country's ability to meet debt repayments and interest charges. One valuable test is the proportion of expot earnings that are absorbed by such debt repayments and interest charges.

This test has a number of well known limitations, but it is a useful "early warning" indicator of possible difficulties facing a debtor-country. What the OECD study brings out is the tremendous differences between countries in the ratio of debt-service to export earnings. Whereas in 1980, debt-service absorbed 57 per cent of Brazil's export earnings and 60 per cent of Mexico's, the figures for Taiwan and Malaysia were only 6 per cent and 4 per cent respectively. The ratio for South Korea was 14 per cent. This could suggest that while several of the Latin American nations have built their economic growth on the back of foreign capital, the Far Eastern countries have relied more heavily on domestically generated capital — or alternatively that they have been more effective in raising their export capacity.

Debt-service payments per head of population points more towards the latter explanation. Latin-American countries have historically been less outward looking than those of the Far East. At the same time, the Latin-American countries look more vulnerable if world interest rates remain high and the international recession deepens.

Interest rates

Pound waits for BL

It was little more than a week ago that markets were doing their best to talk base rates back up to 16 per cent. Now they are more likely to be counting the days till the banks lower their base rates to 15 per cent. Certainly, if there is a further fall in bill rates this week the banks are likely to become acutely aware of the growing gap opening up in favour of bill market as opposed to overdraft financing.

That said, it remains the case that UK rates are going to fall only as fast as dollar interest rates and the behaviour of sterling allow. Yesterday, the pound did, in fact, lose ground as domestic interest rates eased. Up to $1.8950 in the Far East overnight, sterling closed at $1.8730 in London. Where it goes today will presumably, in part, depend on the outcome of the BL vote.

Meanwhile, the Government Broker decided that sentiment had improved sufficiently to put a floor under the gilts market. The long tap was reactivated at £22¾.

Clyde Petroleum

On the right track

Clyde Petroleum's purchase of a 13.28 per cent stake in the Buchan Field from American conglomerate, City Investing is unique in that it is the first time a British private company has secured a North Sea stake from a foreign concern.

The move is certainly being regarded as a good one since the company seems to have paid a fair price for the present estimate of recoverable reserves of 52m barrels. But with the prospect of further reserves in the field, useful earnings from City's South American operation and substantial reserves of tax allow ances to offset the cash flows from the Buchan field, there are several thick layers of icing on the cake.

Clyde Petroleum is nothing if not ambitious and intends to make a play for the top spot among the junior British oil producers by the end of the decade. The market view is it's got a fair way to go yet, but it's certainly on the right road.

Industry in crisis

In the second of our series of articles on key industries under pressure, Peter Hill examines the attempts being made to rationalize special steels and steel castings.

The aristocrats down on their luck

For the past two years the crisis which has beset the steel industry has been a central issue in the debate over the nature, scale and impact of Britain's de-industrialization.

The manner in which Mr Ian MacGregor,the chairman of the British Steel Corporation, has wielded the scalpel, has drawn praise from the politicians who appointed him and bitter words from steel industry union leaders. They believe that the cutting has to stop if the industry is to emerge in any shape at all to meet demand once the recession ends.

The MacGregor strategy — of cutting plants and jobs, reducing overheads, loading plants with orders to maximize capacity utilization — has been accompanied by government — supported moves to rationalize those areas in which the corporation overlaps with the private sector steelmakers.

The method has been to form — or seek to form — limited liability companies jointly owned by the corporation and the relevant private sector steelmakers. This should help the MacGregor plan on its way by effectively taking large slabs of the business out of the corporation's balance sheet.

The first to emerge has been Allied Steel & Wire, a jointly-owned company which is running the wire, rod and associated interests of the BSC and those of GKN.

Progress towards creating the second "phoenix" company — covering engineering steels — has been slow. Two of the original participants — Hadfields and Dupont — were emasculated by the recession in the industry; those remaining — GKN and the BSC (the corporation bought out the Tube Investments stake in Round Oak Steels) — are still bickering over the terms on which a joint engineering company should be established.

All that activity has tended to obscure the future of two smaller but vitally important parts of the country's ferrous metals sector — the special steels industry concentrated largely in the Sheffield area, and the steel castings industry.

Both, in rather different ways, are crucial to the performance of other important but declining sectors of Britain's manufacturing industry.

Both have faced grave difficulties, but as the recession has taken its toll the pace of the efforts to rescue those two sectors has quickened. Reflecting the importance which is attached to their survival, the Bank of England and the Department of Industry have become heavily involved behind the scenes.

Merchant bankers, Lazard Brothers have been busy coercing and cajoling companies in the steel castings sector to make clear their intentions; are they or are they not prepared to join a novel rationalization scheme under which those companies remaining in business would pay compensation through a turnover related levy to those who elect to withdraw?

In the special steels sector, which has undergone extensive reorganization and rationalization over the past five or six years, the need for further changes has led to the involvement of the EEC Commission, the Bank, Whitehall and the British Independent Steel Producers' Association.

The special steelmakers have traditionally been considered the aristocrats of the steel industry. They produce high value — up to £9,000 a tonne — low volume steels which broadly break down into the three categories: high speed steels, tool steels and stainless steel bar.

It is a sector which is dominated by independents (the BSC's only significant stake is in the production of alloy billets and bars) and by Europeans, particularly groups in Austria, France, West Germany and Sweden.

The Sheffield steelmakers blame the foreign producers for their troubles. "Austria's VEW, which is a major special steels producer and a nationalized concern, has not made a profit for years. Once subsidies are ended there and elsewhere and prices go up then we shall be really competitive", says Mr Dennis Carr, of Richard W. Carr, a long established producer of tool steels.

The odium which surrounds the European groups is understandable since imported special steel now accounts for half the special steel sold in the British market.

It is a very special and (in terms of product quality) exclusive business, the big customers being in the aerospace, automotive and mechanical engineering industries,

The industry's present capacity is about 80,000 tonnes but last year the entire United Kingdom market (and remember, more than 50 per cent was met by imports) amounted to a mere 55,000 tonnes with a total value of £110m.

The imported share has been steadily rising over a decade to the chagrin of the special steelmakers who, for the past twelve months have been cutting back capacity and jobs. Aurora, one of the major forces in the industry, shed 2,000 workers last year, and short time working has become widespread.

Small wonder that the fiercely independent Sheffield steelmakers, proud of their record of unsubsidized investment, innovation and performance are looking for a tougher stance both by the EEC Commission and the British Government.

Sir Frederick Warner, who earlier this year chaired a working party on the industry's problems, has recommended that 50 per cent of the industry's existing capacity should be axed and ruled out any "phoenix" solution with BSC.

The intervention last month of the commission means there is some hope for a stricter monitoring of prices. This falls short of the working party's call for minimum mandatory prices but could create an environment in which imports (which have been entering the United Kingdom at up to 40 per cent below list prices) will be curbed, so facilitating the next phase of rationalization.

For men like Mr Carr, whose company together with Aurora and Sanderson Kayser, accounts for 80 per cent of United Kingdom produced tool steel sales, the import question is critical.

"Given a fair wind on the elimination of subsidies in Europe (for which the EEC has drawn up a timetable) I have no doubt that we shall be able to compete very effectively" says Mr Carr.

Mr Robert Atkinson, Aurora's forceful chairman, has built up the company from an engineering based organization to an important though heavily loss-making force in the industry. It has swallowed up Samuel Osborne and the merged Edgar Allen and Balfour Darwin groups, and typically has implemented a unilateralist survival policy.

Having decided — in advance of the recent intervention by the Commission — that there would be neither help from Government for restructuring — or action against unfair imports, the company began a phased run down of its largest plant and the shedding of another 390 workers. The effect of the closure of the Ecclesfield plant will be to halve Aurora's steelmaking capacity.

With Aurora's steel business running losses at a rate of £3.5m a year Mr Atkinson believes that the remaining capacity will be "more than adequate for the forseeable demand."

Mr Peter Slack, joint managing director of Barworth Flockton, a privately owned company producing both high speed steels and tool steels, has no difficulty selling his steels to America's machine tools industry.

"Look" he says, "I just do not think that this industry will survive unless firm action is taken over imports and unless the Government decides ultimately that it wants this industry to survive."

He and his now 250-strong workforce enjoyed a steady period of growth and expansion of their business for the best part of a decade until the bottom fell out of the market 18 months ago. Whatever the odds, with Yorkshire stubborness he intends to fight for the survival of the business.

"We are absolutely determined to survive - and make no mistake we have not invested £4m in new equipment over the past two years to go out of business", he says firmly.

The steel castings industry shares common short-term problems with the special steels — overcapacity, lack of home market demand and import penetration — but in sharp contrast to special steelmakers, the large foundries have received handsome government support. That support, in the form of a sectoral investment scheme initiated by the Labour Government in 1975 under the Industry Act, has paradoxically played a key role in creating the industry's present problems.



Mr Peter Slack of Barworth Flockton: "I just do not think that this industry will survive unless firm action is taken over imports."

When they launched the sectoral aid scheme for the ferrous foundry industry, Labour politicians argued that modern production facilities and improved working conditions would boost profitability, quality and productivity.

Originally £25m was provided to prime the pump. That was later increased to £80m. Companies were anxious to secure cheap finance to promote the investment but then the recession caught up with the industry leading to a reappraisal of investment spending.

By the end of March last year the Department of Industry had made firm offers of cash totalling £67m for 360 projects involving a total investment of £308m and almost exactly half of the funds offered had been allocated by that time.

So, new capacity was added to the industry's existing facilities which many considered too large even at that time. It was patently obvious that the industry's 200,000 tonnes of existing capacity was far too large and would be even when the recession ends.

As the recessionary clouds rolled across the industrial landscape of Britain so the castings companies from British Steel with its large River Don Works at Sheffield to the other majors of the industry (North British Steel, F. H. Lloyd and the Weir Group) saw orders from their traditional customers falling away dramatically.

Demand from industries like shipbuilding, process plant, power generation and agricultural equipment dropped alarmingly.

Figures produced by the National Economic Development Office tell their own story. The number of steel casting foundries dropped from 86 in 1975 to 77 last year, the labour force over the same period shrank by a third from 21,000 to 14,500, output fell from 269,000 tonnes to an estimated 180,000 tonnes last year while the value of output (in 1975 prices) slumped from £172m to £99m.

Out of discussions between the companies, the Steel Castings Research and Trade Association, the Bank of England and the Industry Department, the Lazard scheme was born. There are more than 40 sizable companies in the industry and the bankers reckon that around 50,000 tonnes of existing capacity needs to be removed to trim the sector down to a size which will more accurately reflect the expected demand beyond 1982-83.

Mr Duncan Clegg, one of the bankers involved in trying to get the scheme off the ground says: "We have to face up to the fact that in basic sectors of British industry companies are having to face up to a changing world. It is an agonizing and painful adjustment".

The scheme developed by Lazard is wholly voluntary. Companies are required to notify the bank whether they are a "closer" or an "opener".

Those electing to stay open will pay a levy equivalent to about 2 per cent of average sales over the past three years for each of the next five. The money collected will then be paid out in compensation to those who choose to close.

It sounds a neat solution. But despite the crisis besetting the industry companies have jealously held back from showing their hands too early. Why close if someone else is going to close and you can pick up the business?

F. H. Lloyd, for example has backed out of the scheme and the redoubtable Mr Atkinson of Aurora, whose company accounts for about 10 per cent of the industry's capacity, says that he will not be joining the scheme.

It is reckoned, however, that companies accounting for about 60 per cent of capacity are now willing to join the scheme and have been chivvied along by Lazard which has used the carrot rather than the stick, indicating that there will be a "very reasonable prospect of significant external financial help for the scheme" — provided the industry gives firm evidence that it is prepared to play its part.

Tomorrow: white goods

The leading special steels companies

Company	Main poducts
Aurora Special Steels	High speed steel, tool steel, stainless steel
Barworth Flockton	Tool steel, high speed steel
C. G. Carlisle	Stainless steel
Richard W. Carr	Tool steel, high speed steel
Firth Brown	Tool steel and stainless steel
Neepsend	Tool steel
Sanderson Kayser	Tool steel, high speed steel, stainless steel
Spartan Recheugh	Stainless steel
Spencer Clark	Stainless steel

Source: Warner report.

Steel castings — the top 10

Company	Recent output (tonnes per year)
F. H. Lloyd	25,000
Weir Group	25,000
George Blair	13,000
Davy Corp.	10,000
Johnson-Firth Brown	10,000
BSC	8,000
North British	8,000
Aurora	8,000
Robert Hyde	7,000
Lake & Elliot	5,000

Industry sources

Business Diary in Eastbourne: What suits the CBI

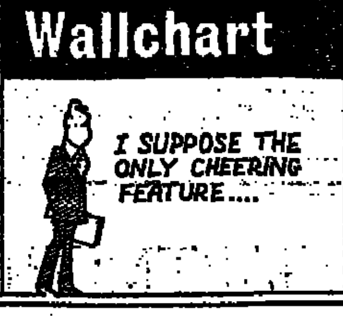
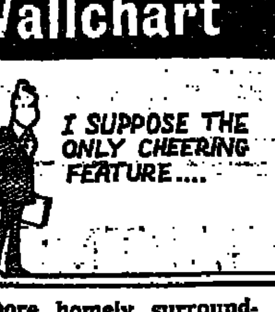
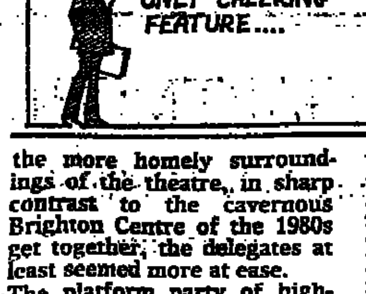
Sir Raymond Pennock, president of the Confederation of British Industry, was clearly stung by Business Diary's description a week ago of the CBI's annual conference delegates as "little grey men in appalling suits who bound up to the rostrum for a brief moment of electronic glory".

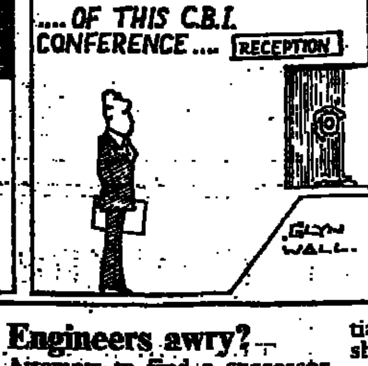
So moved (or miffed, perhaps) was he, that he directed the dying sentences of his peroration to the conference's opening session by rebutting these columnar observations.

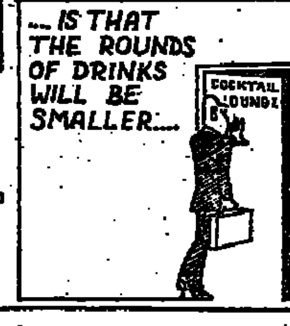
Wearing a standard grey pinstripe, prudent blue tie with diagonal yellow motif, and sober blue shirt, Sir Raymond told the 800 or so delegates — "They got it wrong, you know".

He continued: "It is the electronic glory which frightens the life out of most of us. We don't even measure them by whether they can sway this conference."

And so it was that all delegates dressed prudently in sober suits — and, to be fair, some were not appalling — began their 36 hours of debate.





Sound barrier

The recession, too, has taken its toll of this year's conference, with attendance down by a fifth on last year. But in the more homely surroundings of the theatre, in sharp contrast to the cavernous Brighton Centre of the 1980s get together, the delegates at least seemed more at ease.

The platform party of high-ranking industrialists looked puzzled as the first of the delegates moved to the podium to say their piece. The reason was a public address problem which prevented the top men — still very few women — from hearing clearly the delegates' pearls of wisdom. An attentive BBC engineer came to the rescue.

The gremlins may have a harder time of it next year. The CBI has booked itself into the new conference centre in Harrogate, moving north of Potters Bar for only the second time since they started on the conference circuit five years ago.

Engineers awry?

Attempts to find a successor to Anthony Frodsham, director general of the influential Engineering Employers Federation for the last seven years, have ground to a halt.

The federation, anxious to replace Frodsham — due to go at the end of February — has been frustrated because its number one candidate has withdrawn at the last moment. That was bad enough, but the EEF and its recruitment experts, the London-based Wysock-Wright had short-listed two other likely men, and they, too, have pulled out.

All this, is a source of much embarrassment among the EEF hierarchy, at a time when engineering employers are trying to present a united front to union wage demands in the industry-wide negotiations at present overshadowed by the BL dispute.

Officials of the organization in Eastbourne for the conference are tight lipped about the remuneration on offer. However, it is understood to be close to £40,000 a year because the EEF, despite its problems, equates the responsibilities of its director-general as similar to those of the top job at the CBI.

The EEF's recruitment difficulties follow the recent upheaval in another key engineering organization, the Machine Tool Trades Association (MTTA). Roy Ward resigned as director general of the MTTA a few weeks ago after only a few months in the job. The association is now searching for a replacement who, industry leaders hope, will last a little longer than Ward.

Buttonholing

Red, strangely enough, was a predominant colour in the auditorium of the Congress Theatre yesterday. Delegates sitting in the plush red seats were nearly all sporting red carnations, presented to them by the South Wales local authority of Blaenau in Gwent.

Keen to impress on industry chiefs the advantages offered to incoming firms, the Gwent Industrial Development Committee, grappling with the highest unemployment figure in Wales, decided to draw attention to itself with this horticultural gesture.

The Welsh, however, had the decency to remind the largely capitalist recipients of its floral largesse, that Gwent is renowned for nurturing socialist politicians like Aneurin Bevan and Michael Foot.

It is also Roy Jenkins country. But none of the foregoing stopped delegates from wearing their carnations. It cheered up their appalling suits.

Knight's progress

One notable absentee from this year's conference is Sir Terence Beckett, the CBI director general, who is recovering at home from illness.

It was he, it will be remembered, who shook some CBI members last year with his speech calling on businessmen to stage a "bare knuckle fight" with the Government.

The ubiquitous Sir Arthur Knight, the former Courtaulds chairman and for a brief period chairman of the National Enterprise Board, offered his services as a stand-in. Sir Arthur appears content to allow Sir Raymond's broad shoulders to carry almost all of the day-to-day conference burden.

An ironic twist to the CBI's attempts to inject a bit of fun into the off-stage proceedings was provided by the possible Armaggedon facing BL. First prize in a raffle, organized in aid of the International Year for the Disabled, was a car donated by National Westminster Bank. At £5 a ticket, few of the hard-pressed businessmen and women at Eastbourne were showing interest in buying a complete £50 book, despite the conference theme of "Compete for success." The car was a Mini Metro which, as Sir Raymond Pinnock pointed out, might well have rarity value soon.

Edward Townsend

Stock markets

BL uncertainty slows rally

Supported by Friday night's 20-point rise on Wall Street and growing hopes of an end to the BL dispute the market opened the second leg of the account on a firm note yesterday.

As soon as trade resumed after the weekend break equities were registering double figure gains as jobbers attempted to satisfy the influx of buying orders. The demand petered out as the morning wore on but most prices managed to hold to their gains and it was estimated that £1,919m had been added to market values by the close of business last night. The FT Index had its best day in several weeks and at 2 pm was registering a lead of 14.2 after being 13.3 up at 10am.

Stock shortages again played an important part in the price movements, but many jobbers claimed that there had been a genuine increase in turnover.

Oils featured strongly, still making the most of the higher price of crude oil and the intended cut in production by Saudi Arabia.

However, news that BL's shop stewards would be recommending rejection of the latest management offer produced a nervous flurry with the index closing below its best 10.4 up at 478.9.

Gilts, too, shared in the optimism, pleased at the Federal Reserve Board's decision to cut its rate by 1 per cent to 13 per cent.

As a result buyers were soon on the scene and enabled the Government Broker to sell more of the tap Exchequer 15 per cent 1997 after reducing the price by £2¼ to £22¼. Demand was described as modest with the GB estimated to have sold only around £100m before withdrawing.

In longs prices rose by as much as £¾ while in shorts the lead was restricted to £½.

Leading industrials were a favourite target for investors, but usually closed below their best. Lucas Industries, still hoping for an end to the BL dispute, rallied 5p to 181p along with GKN, 7p up at 151p.

Unilever rose 12p to 593p after favourable weekend comment. ICI rose 4p to 274p, Glaxo 10p to 420p, Beecham 6p to 201p, Fisons 3p to 131p, Tubes 4p to 102p, Hawker Siddeley 10p to 302p, Blue Circle 6p to 444p and Metal Box 4p to 134p. Reed International reporting today, added 6p at 243p with Bowater 1p stronger at 193p in sympathy.

An early feature on the takeover front was Mr Robert Holmes a'Court's dawn raid on Associated Communication where brokers Hoare Govett went into the market to bid 53p for 10m 'A' shares to add to his present holding of 25 per cent of the non-voters. But the raid fell well short of the target with Hoare apparently able to pick up fewer than 2m shares with ACC 'A' closing 11p up at 53p.

Shares of Berec closed unchanged at 130p after news that Hanson Trust, up 9p at 275p, had extended its offer by another two weeks in the hope of receiving more acceptances. Berec has already agreed terms with Thomas Tilling, 2p dearer at 134p, which last week stepped in with a bid.

In foods Avana Group rose 7p to 230p after learning that Northern Foods had increased its stake to 20 per cent after buying a further 3m shares in the market.

Also in foods Kwik Save Discount rose 8p to 217p after favourable comment with Sainsbury 14p better at 460p ahead of figures on Thursday. Bernard Matthews was another firm market, closing 15p higher at 115p.

In stores favourable mention put 4p on Mothercare at 138p, 10p on Dixons Photographic at 148p, 10p on House of Fraser at 156p and 5p on Church & Co at 158p. Great Universal Stores, still reflecting its recent annual report, added 10p at 405p.

Ranks Hovis McDougall was the focal point of after hours trading last night as the price leapt 4½p to 60½p amid strong rumours of a dawn raid today. Dealers said a price of 65p a share had been mentioned with the interested party coming from France or the United States. A spokesman for Ranks, an old takeover favourite, said the company had not been approached.

Disappointing trading news clipped 5p each off Vosper at 245p and Yarrow at 245p while news of losses left Audiotronic ½p off at 4½p while Cluff Oil remained steady at 190p. Brent Walker's half year statement added 1p to the price at 59p.

Still reflecting recent figures Davies & Newman tumbled 17p to 65p but Polly Peck hardened 19p to 355p. Toser Kemsley and Millbourn, reporting today, shed 3p to 69p.

Making its Unlisted Securities Market debut, Humberside Controls closed with a 3½p premium at 14p while the forthcoming launch of Exco attracted support for money brokers. Mercantile House was one beneficiary and rose 26p to 418p.

A large placing of shares with institutions added 28p to City of Aberdeen at 453p with the firmer pound boosting Horizon Travel 11p to 225p and Ladbroke 4p to 130p.

The passing of the dividend payment saw Falcon Mines burnt 73p to 120p.

Equity turnover on October 30 was £63,832m (8,549 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were RTZ, Glaxo, Shell, BP, Rotaflex, House of Fraser, GEC, Pegler-Hattersley, Mercantile House, GUS 'A', Unilever and Turner & Newall.

Traditional options saw calls in Howard Tenens on 6p, Royal Bank of Scotland on 16p, Woodside Burmah on 7½p and ICL on 5p, while doubles were completed in Shell on 45p and RTZ on 60p.

Traded options: A total of 1,097 contracts were completed, of which puts accounted for 138. BP was active with 203 calls.

Latest results

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Audiotronic (I)	4.15(6.11)	0.12*(0.14*)	2.1*(2.3*)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Brent Walker (I)	5.38(4.65)	0.21(0.12)	1.48(0.88)	0.3(0.3)	11/12	—(1.75)
Brit. Sidac (I)	28.9(29.2)	0.62(0.46)	—(—)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Gopeng Cons. (F)	—(—)	3.22(4.65)	—(—)	9(9)	4/1	13(13)
Graig Ship (I)	—(—)	2.0(0.65)	—(—)	10(10)	15/12	—(25)
Greencoat Prps. (F)	1.58(5.09)	0.016† (0.16†)	0.15*(0.51*)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Jessel Tts. (F)	—(—)	0.04(0.008)	—(—)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Marlborough Prp. (I)	0.77(1.07)	0.07*(0.2*)	0.37*(1.21*)	—(—)	—	—(0.32)
Tysons (Cont.) (I)	12.1(10.6)	0.44(0.06)	8.96(1.22)	—(—)	—	—(2.1)
Yarrow (F)	17.2(18.3)	0.05(1.6)	—(—)	5.6(5.6)	—	8.1(8.1)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pretax and earnings are net. *=loss. †=attributable loss.

E J Riley to expand in North America

By Margareta Pagano

E. J. Riley, Britain's leading maker of snooker tables and cues, is now taking a shot at the Canadian and United States snooker markets.

Yesterday Riley announced it had bought a 50 per cent share in the Ontario Billiard Supply Company for £230,000. OBS, which trades under the name of World of Billiards, is Canada's largest manufacturer of snooker and pool tables, and accessories. Its head office is in Toronto with showrooms and retail branches in Toronto, Calgary, Edmonton and Vancouver.

Mr Alan Deal, Riley's chairman, says the move will push OBS's own activities and allow Riley to open up new developments, particularly into the American market.

This market has great potential for Riley's exports with emphasis on sales of home pool tables. Many American manufacturers are finding themselves in financial trouble, he adds, a situation which Riley hopes to take advantage of.

Riley, which last year signed up Steve Davis, the world snooker champion, to sell the Steve Davis cue, has the option to take up the rest of OBS's equity in two to three years. Last year OBS made £87,000 pretax on turnover of £1m and net assets were then £196,000. Mr M. J. Holubik, OBS's president, has a service contract with Riley at a starting salary of £23,000 running until 1984.

Mr Deal says snooker is still a boom industry in the United Kingdom and hopes to add to its own 30 snooker clubs. Riley is Britain's largest club operator and the first United Kingdom company to expand overseas with an acquisition. An encouraging start has been made to the year, Mr Deal says.

In October Riley reported pretax profits up 20 per cent to £723,000 on turnover of £8m.

Yarrow defers decision on £6m compensation

By Philip Robinson

Yarrow, which used to make its money from building war ships and now concentrates on high technology computer-based engineering, has delayed a decision on giving its shareholders a slice of the £6m compensation paid for the nationalization of shipyards.

Sir Eric Yarrow, the chairman, said yesterday: "A satisfactory method of carrying out such a payment has been identified. However, in view of the uncertain economic situation no decision will be made until 1982."

The delay also arises from the absence of any positive indication of the likely outcome of its legal proceedings against the British Government in Strasbourg. The group has taken action in the European Commission of Human Rights because it regards the compensation as inadequate.

Sir Eric's statement accompanied the group's figures for the year to the end of last June



Sir Eric Yarrow, chairman of Yarrow.

which show a trading loss of £1.3m against losses of £397,000, on turnover down from £18.3m to £17.2m.

But investment income, interest and the sale of investments totalling £1.6m gave it a pretax profit of £53,000 against £1.6m last time. Last year's figures were inflated by about £800,000 of back interest on the compensation payment.

About half the £1.3m losses came from Yarrow Engineering (Glasgow), which was closed in February, and a reorganization of the Canterbury division of a high technology offshoot, Control Systems. Redundancy payments and other costs on these were £462,000 and 250 jobs were lost bringing Yarrow's total workforce down to 1,100 against 1,400 at this time last year.

But Sir Eric says the balance sheet is strong and as a measure of confidence the group has maintained the total gross dividend at 11.64p.

This was paid from attributable profits of £656,000 against £926,000 last time.

Yarrow says closure costs last year were one-off items and it should be earning substantially more than £53,000 in the full year.

Guinness Peat board denies rift

The board of Guinness Peat has confirmed its support for its chairman and chief executive, Mr Edmund Dell, in an attempt to quell speculation of a serious rift between Mr Dell and the group's life president, Lord Kissin, ahead of the group's annual meeting on Thursday.

In a statement issued yesterday and agreed by both the board and Lord Kissin, Mr Dell said: "As regards the direction and management of the group, the board has expressed its confidence in myself and the executive management. The president and I have agreed to hold early discussions with a view to consolidating the unity of the group."

Mr Dell said no offer for the group or any substantial part of it had been received and the group planned to stay independent and unified.

Lord Kissin's continuing close involvement in the running of the group, although he is now only a consultant, is believed to be the main source of contention. There have also been reports of differences of opinion over group strategy.

Barrow Hepburn deal with Goodyear Tyre

Barrow Hepburn, the engineering and plastics group, has bought the assets (other than cash and trade debtors) of the engineering distribution business carried on by Goodyear Tyre and Rubber (Great Britain) through its subsidiary, Outra Belting and Rubber.

The business will be transferred to Barrow Hepburn Industries, which coordinates Barrow Hepburn's engineering distribution operations. This acquisition of Outra further expands Barrow Hepburn's interests in this field.

Following the acquisition, a senior executive of Goodyear will be appointed to the board of Barrow Hepburn Industries. Mr Dan Brooke, the managing director of Outra, will also join the board.

The consideration for the acquired assets, which will be based on values at October 31, 1981, is likely to be in the region of £300,000. The consideration will be satisfied to the extent of £100,000 by the allotment to the vendors of 285,715 new ordinary shares of 25p each in Barrow Hepburn (which Goodyear have agreed to retain for a period of not less than three years) and the balance in cash.

Cammell Laird

The Department of Industry reports that compensation under the Aircraft and Shipbuilding Industries Act, 1977, has now been determined by arbitration for the unlisted ordinary shares of Cammell Laird Shipbuilders.

The total compensation payable to the stockholders, the Laird Group, is £2.28m. Payments on account totalling £1.3m towards this total were made during 1978 and 1980.

Compensation has now been settled for all of the companies which were nationalized under the 1977 Act.

The compensation payable is satisfied by the issue of Government stock. This will be effected by the Bank of England as soon as possible.

Reliance Knitwear

Reliance Knitwear Group's subsidiary, Reliance Sportswear, has agreed with Nike that the distribution agreement between them should be terminated with effect from November 1. Reliance Sportswear has distributed Nike sports shoes in the United Kingdom since 1978 and the agreement was due to end in May, 1982. Nike has recently indicated that it does not wish to renew the agreement as it intends to distribute Nike shoes in the United Kingdom itself.

As a result of the termination of the agreement Reliance Sportswear will immediately release a sum in excess of £1m in respect of stocks and debtors.

Hanson-Berec

Hanson Trust said yesterday that together with its subsidiaries it holds 10.53m ordinary shares or 19.27 per cent of Berec Group, the battery manufacturer, and that its offer will be extended to November 23. Last week Berec agreed terms with Thomas Tilling after rejecting Hanson's bid as inadequate.

Northern Foods

Northern Foods has exercised options granted in September to buy 3.03m shares in Avana Group at 250p each, raising its stake to 20.5 per cent. The shares came from Sir Julian Hodge, the chairman, and four other directors, all of whom have resigned from the board.

Dr John Randall has become Avana's new chairman and a director of Northern Foods will be joining the board. Yesterday Avana announced the acquisition of Markus Coffee for £200,000 cash. Markus sells coffee to restaurants in London and had net assets of £69,000 at October 31.

HK brokers will reject outsiders

By Our Financial Staff

Hongkong stockbrokers have made it clear that they are unlikely to yield to Government pressure or to accept overseas stockbrokers as equal members under plans to unify the colony's four stock exchanges.

Far Eastern sources say this has emerged from the election of Mr Woo Hon-Fai, the chairman of the Kam Ngan stock exchange, to lead the committee on unification.

The United Kingdom Stock Exchange chief executive, Mr Robert Fell, leaves in a fortnight on a six-month secondment as Commissioner for Securities following the sudden resignation of Mr Uisdein McInnes. Part of Mr Fell's qualification for the job is the part he played in unifying the United Kingdom Stock Exchange eight years ago.

Although the Hongkong unification will not take place until 1984, the election of its chairman was seen as crucial in setting the tone of discussion.

Mr Woo's committee must design a new trading system to replace the existing blackboard-and-chalk operation, rejected because it may create chaos on the larger, combined stock exchange.

It must also devise a more efficient delivery system and Mr Woo has said he intends to strictly enforce the rule that stocks must be delivered to buyers within 24 hours.

Apart from working out the mechanics of the system, it is understood that the real test of the committee will come in the group's dealings with the Government.

It will also deal with unpopular changes in Hongkong's takeover code, and the disclosure of shareholdings and share dealings by directors, senior executives and major shareholders.

Mr Woo, age 60, has been chairman and managing director of a number of property and investment companies. He has a gold-dealing shop and is a director of the night club, Pearl City.

Sharp up 19 pc in first half as exports jump

Sharp, the Japanese electrical group, yesterday reported 19 per cent increases in both its unconsolidated sales and net income for the first half of the year.

Net income rose to 9,500m yen (£22m) in the six months to September 30, from 8,020m yen a year earlier. Sales rose to 293,000m yen from 246,000m yen.

Sales were up in all divisions except for electric power and solar energy equipment.

Exports rose by 29 per cent to 173,500m yen, accounting for 59.2 per cent of all sales, up from 54.4 per cent a year earlier.

International

SEC seeks curbs

In New York, the Securities and Exchange Commission has thrown down the gauntlet in its campaign to ferret out insider traders who may be hiding behind the secrecy of Swiss banks.

In a move lawyers say is without precedent, the agency has asked a federal judge to curb a foreign bank's trading in US securities markets unless it starts providing information on its clients and their market purchases. The case involves Banca Della Svizzera Italiana, which is charged with putting through transactions for insiders who had advance knowledge of Seagram Company's takeover bid for St Joe Minerals earlier this year.

Merck purchase

Kelco Biospecialties, a subsidiary of the US health care company Merck & Co, has acquired for £4.2m the xanthan gum production facilities and certain other assets owned by Tate & Lyle and Hercules at Knowsley Park, near Liverpool.

No payout again at Audiotronic

For the third year running Audiotronic, the hi-fi and audio equipment distributor, has passed payment of the ordinary dividend.

Despite the massive retrenchment programme launched last October under a new management team, the group has lost £121,000 in the six months to August compared with losses of £145,000 last time. Turnover during the period fell by nearly £2m to £4.15m. Audiotronic's shares, already well below par value, slipped another 1½p to 4½p on the news yesterday.

Brent Walker tops £200,000 in first half

Cost cutting and a boom in the video market have helped leisure group Brent Walker to first half increases in turnover and profit. The company yesterday announced increased profits before tax of £216,000, on trading profits of £736,500. This compares with profits of £128,600 and £698,000 for the same period last year.

According to the company chairman, Mr George Walker, intense competition in the leisure industry forced the group to improve the operational efficiency of its trading activities. High interest rates also led to the board's decision to cut down company borrowings which were reduced in the year by £2m.

The company is maintaining its interim dividend of 0.5p and its shares closed unchanged at 58p.

BASE LENDING RATES

ABN Bank	15½%
Barclays	15½%
BCCI	16 %
Consolidated Crdts	15½%
C. Hoare & Co	*15½%
Lloyds Bank	15½%
Midland Bank	15½%
Nat Westminster	15½%
TSB	15 %
Williams and Glyn's	15½%

* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 15½%, up to £50,000 14½%, over £50,000 14½%.

Business appointments

Bob Ramsey elected president of IPM

Mr Bob Ramsey, formerly director of industrial relations for the Ford Motor Company, has been elected president of the Institute of Personnel Management (IPM). He succeeds Mr Jack Coates, who has completed his two-year term of office. Four other honorary officers have also been elected: Miss Margaret A. Reid, principal lecturer in personnel management, Leeds Polytechnic, was elected vice-president (education); Mr Paul J. Roots, who becomes director of industrial relations at Ford this year, was elected vice-president (employee relations); Mr Anthony J. Sadler, manager, personnel relations, Lloyds Bank International, was elected vice-president (international affairs); and Dr Ron Johnson, consultant/visiting professor, University of Surrey, was elected vice-president (training and development).

Mr Julian M. Smith has been appointed chairman of The River Plate and General Investment Trust Company.

Mr Martin van Mesdag, partner of Halliday Associates, has been elected vice-president of the European Marketing Council. Mr van Mesdag has been United Kingdom representative on the EMC since 1979.

Mr Barry R Chapman has joined Ward & Goldstone as managing director of its wholly owned subsidiary, Salford Plastics. Mr Kenneth S Hooper has been appointed company secretary.

Mr Ivor C J Morgan has been appointed managing director of the catering equipment division of Associated British Engineering.

Mr Roger Hollick, the chief executive, has been appointed a director of the Derbyshire Building Society.

Mr Stanley W. Frith has been made director of corporate communication of International Computers. Mr Olaf B. von Bülow takes up the appointment of director of ICL 380 Range, a new position, and Mr Roger Childs is appointed director of major countries division.

Mr Victor P. Rigby, chairman of Edbro Machine Tools, has additionally taken over as managing director from Mr R. D. Murphy, who has left the company.

Mr T. Ashley Geipel is to be British Telecom's chief cost and budget accountant, a new post. Mr Geipel comes to Telecom from ICI Europa, Brussels, where he was assistant chief accountant.

Sir John Riddell has joined the board of Northern Rock Building Society. He is a director of Credit Suisse First Boston, a director of the United Kingdom Provident Institution and deputy chairman of the Independent Broadcasting Authority.

Mr David Wilson has been appointed British Technology Group regional director for the North West and Yorkshire and Humberside. He joins BTG on secondment from Williams and Glyn's Bank.

Mr Brian Gibbs has been appointed company secretary of the Taunton Cider Company.

Mr A J Wheway has been appointed a non-executive director of ERF (Holdings).

Mr Chris Wilding has been appointed technical director of Thandar Electronics.

Mr Derrick H Dorken, personnel Director, has been appointed to the board of Smith Kline and French Labs.

CABLE AND WIRELESS

The offer for sale of 133.3m shares attracted so many applications that Kleinwort Benson, underwriters to the issue, had to ballot applications for up to 900 shares. The basis of the share allocations are:

Shares	Applications				
100	3 in every	10	received	100
200	3	"	10	"	200
300	3	"	10	"	300
400	4	"	10	"	300
500	5	"	10	"	300
600	6	"	10	"	300
700	7	"	10	"	300
800	8	"	10	"	300
900	9	"	10	"	300

Shares Applied for	No Received
1,000	300
1,500 to 3,000 inclusive	25 per cent of amount
3,500 to 5,500 inclusive	20 per cent of amount applied for, subject to minimum of 775 shares
6,000 to 5 million inclusive	15 per cent of amount applied for subject to min. of 1,130
Over 5 million	13 per cent of amount applied for, subject to max. of 2.25m

LME metal stocks

Stocks in London Metal Exchange official warehouses at the end of last week (all in tonnes except silver) were: copper fell 725 to 106,800; tin fell 465 to 15,900; lead rose 700 to 48,325; zinc rose 100 to 82,050; aluminium rose 5,625 to 119,375; nickel fell 192 to 3,018; silver rose 760,000 to 30,328,000 troy ounces.

Wall Street

New York, Nov 2.—A long-awaited drop in interest rates and renewed takeover speculation in the energy sector combined to send stocks sharply higher for the second consecutive session.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed 14.27 points higher at 866.82 after the Federal Reserve cut discount rate by one point to 13 per cent.

On Friday it gained almost 20 points after projections of lower interest rates.

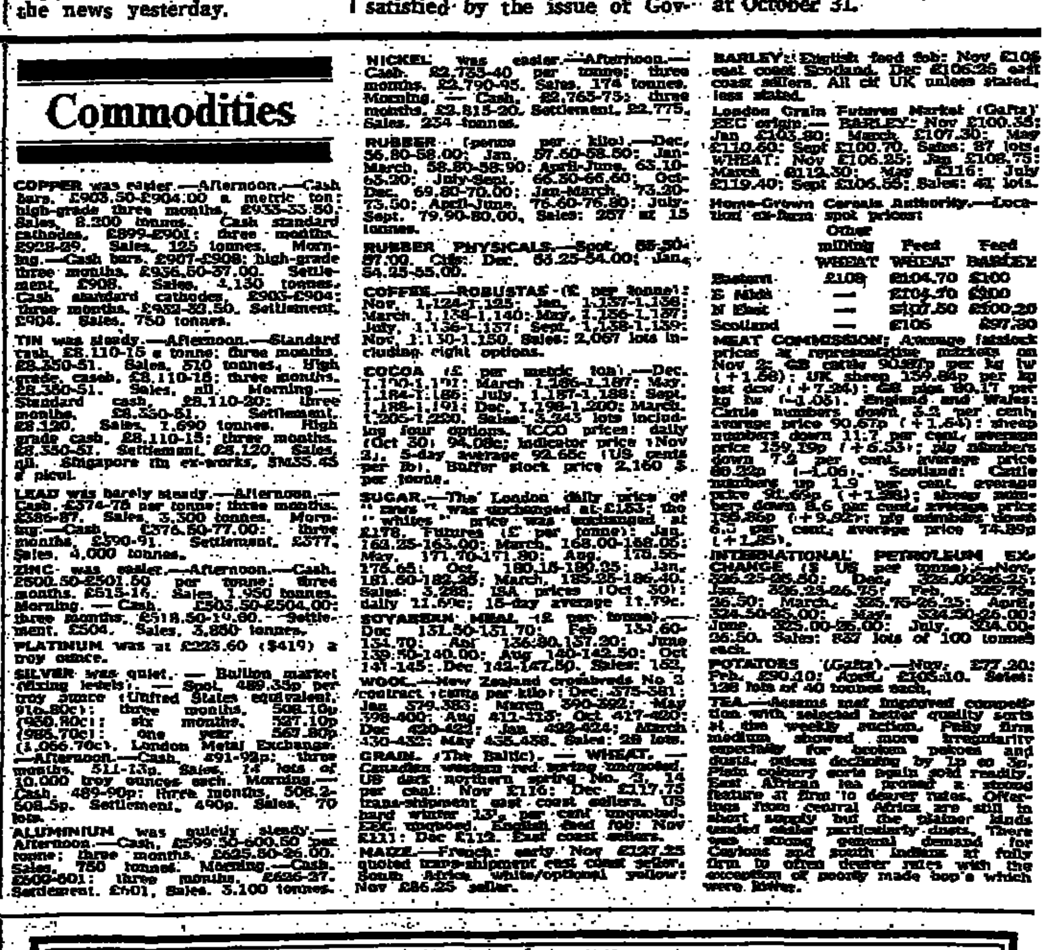
Advances led declines by around 1290 to 340 and volume swelled to some 65 million shares from 58.56 million on Friday.

Most major banks lowered prime rates today to 17½ per cent from 18 per cent.

Mr Monte Gordon of Dreyfus Corporation said the market welcomed the cuts. "No one expects rates to come down quickly, but at least they are starting to move in the right direction", he said.

	Nov 2	Oct 30
[illegible]		

*Ex div. a Asked. e Ex distribution. b Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.



Commodities

COPPER was easier.—Afternoon.—Cash bars, £903.50-£904.00 a metric ton; high-grade three months, £933-33.50. Sales, 8,200 tonnes. Cash standard cathodes, £899-£901; three months, £928-29. Sales, 125 tonnes. Morning.—Cash bars, £907-£908; high-grade three months, £936.50-37.00. Settlement, £908. Sales, 4,130 tonnes. Cash standard cathodes, £903-£904; three months, £932-33.50. Settlement, £904. Sales, 750 tonnes.

[illegible]

NICKEL was easier.—Afternoon.—Cash, £2,755-40 per tonne; three months, £2,790-95. Sales, 174 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £2,765-75; three months, £2,815-20. Settlement, £2,775. Sales, 234 tonnes.

RUBBER (pence per kilo).—Dec, 56.80-58.00; Jan, 57.60-58.50; Jan-March, 58.80-58.90; April-June, 63.10-65.20; July-Sept, 66.50-66.60; Oct-Dec, 69.80-70.00; Jan-March, 73.20-75.50; April-June, 75.60-76.80; July-Sept, 79.90-80.00. Sales: 257 at 15 tonnes.

RUBBER PHYSICALS.—Spot, 55.50-57.00. Cifs: Dec, 53.25-54.00; Jan, 54.25-55.00.

COFFEE.—ROBUSTAS (£ per tonne): [illegible]

BARLEY: English feed fob: Nov £106 east coast Scotland, Dec £106.25 east coast sellers. All cif UK unless stated.

London Grain Futures Market (Gafta) EEC origin.—BARLEY: Nov £100.35; Jan £103.80; March £107.30; May £110.60; Sept £100.70. Sales: 87 lots. WHEAT: Nov £106.25; Jan £108.75; March £112.30; May £116; July £119.40; Sept £106.55. Sales: 42 lots.

Home-Grown Cereals Authority.—Location ex-farm spot prices:

	Other milling WHEAT	Feed WHEAT	Feed BARLEY
Eastern	£109	£104.70	£100
E Mids	—	£104.70	£100
N East	—	£107.50	£100.20
Scotland	—	£105	£97.30

[illegible]

Canadian Prices

[illegible]

Football

Horden Colliery wish to bring Blackpool down to their level

By Paul Newman

Twenty-eight years can be a long time in football. In 1953 Blackpool beat Bolton Wanderers 4—3 in perhaps the FA Cup's most famous final: the Matthews one. In yesterday's draw for the first round of this year's competition the club whose name will always be linked with the likes of Matthews and Mortensen were drawn away to Horden Colliery Welfare, a Durham side.

Horden have had to play six matches to reach this stage of the competition: Brandon United and Ashington were beaten after replays and Hyde United and Tow Law Town were overcome at the first attempt.

The club were meeting last night to discuss whether to switch the tie (on November 21) from their Welfare Park ground to Blackpool's Bloomfield Road. Ronnie Robinson, the club secretary, said: "It's a question of whether our facilities will enable us to stage the tie here. We would like to play at home because it would bring Blackpool down to our level."

Welfare Park has a capacity of around 5,000, though Horden's league gates rarely exceed 400. The club are managed by Geoff Wade, who was appointed two seasons ago after spending 12 years at the club as a player. He has brought on a young side, though several have had Football League experience.

Horden, who last reached the first round proper in 1955 when they were beaten 1—4 by Scunthorpe United, were formed in 1900. Despite their name they have no formal connexions with the local colliery, though two of their players are miners.

Several other non-League clubs have draws against League opposition. Blyth Spartans, who reached the fifth round in the 1977-78 season, are at home to Walsall and Willenhall Town, from the West Midlands League, must have more than an outside chance at home to the Football League's bottom club, Crewe Alexandra.

Other sides with home advantage against League opposition are Stafford Rangers (against York City), Penrith (Chester), Workington (Huddersfield Town), Weymouth (Northampton Town), Bedford Town (Wimbledon), Dover or Leatherhead (Oxford United) and Addlestone and Weybridge or Taunton Town (Swindon Town).

Runcorn and Altrincham have attractive opponents but will be regretting the fact that they will have to travel. Altrincham, the Alliance Premier League champions, meet Sheffield United, five times winners of the cup but now, like Blackpool, in the fourth division for the first time in their history. Runcorn's opponents are Burnley, winners of the trophy in 1914 and beaten finalists as recently as 1962.

Enfield, beaten in a fourth-round replay last season by Barnsley, are at home to Hastings United in one of the nine ties pairing non-League clubs. Harlow Town, who reached the fourth round two seasons ago, are at home to another club with a fine cup tradition, Barnet.

The biggest coincidence in the draw is the meeting of Bishop's Stortford and Sutton United, who faced each other at Wembley last season in the final of the FA Trophy. Bishop's Stortford won 1—0 on that occasion but current form suggests another result: in the Isthmian League this season Sutton had their revenge by beating Stortford 5—1 at Sutton.

FA Cup first round draw



Addlestone and Weybridge or Taunton Town v Swindon Town.
Aldershot v Leytonstone and Ilford.
Bedford v Wimbledon.
Bideford v Barking.
Bishop Auckland v Nuneaton Borough.
Bishop's Stortford v Sutton United.
Blyth Spartans v Walsall.
Boston United v Kettering Town.
Bournemouth v Reading.
Brentford v Exeter City.
Bristol City v Torquay United.
Bristol Rovers v Fulham.
Burnley v Runcorn.
Chesterfield v Preston North End.
Colchester United v Newport County.
Dagenham v Yeovil Town.
Darlington v Carlisle United.
Dorchester Town v Minehead.
Dover or Leatherhead v Oxford United.
Enfield v Hastings United.
Gravesend and Northfleet or Dagenham v Yeovil Town.
Halifax Town v Peterborough United.
Harlow v Barnet.
Hendon v Wycombe Wanderers.
Hereford United v Southend United.
Horden Colliery Welfare v Blackpool.
Lincoln City v Port Vale.
Mansfield Town v Doncaster Rovers.
Penrith v Chester.
Plymouth Argyle v Gillingham.
Portsmouth v Millwall.
Rochdale v Hull City.
Scunthorpe United v Bradford City.
Sheffield United v Altrincham.
Stafford Rangers v York City.
Stockport County v Mossley.
Tranmere Rovers v Bury.
Weymouth v Northampton Town.
Wigan Athletic v Hartlepool.
Willenhall Town v Crewe Alexandra.
Workington v Huddersfield Town.

Injuries playing their part in European games

Alan Sunderland, the Arsenal striker, who has just recovered from a groin strain, pulled a calf muscle in training and could miss the Uefa Cup tie against Winterslag, of Belgium, tonight. Sunderland's first injury kept him out of the home victory against Coventry City on Saturday, but he had improved sufficiently to train yesterday.

His latest mishap has forced Terry Neill, the manager, to delay naming a party until Sunderland has had a fitness test. Raphael Meade, Sunderland's attacking partner, also missed the Coventry match with a thigh injury, but is expected to play today.

Arsenal, who lost the first leg in Belgium by 1—0 a fortnight ago, have still not decided whether Young will play. He trained yesterday and will probably be in the party, but Neill refused to comment on Young's future at Highbury. The 20-year-old Chris Whyte may have his European debut if Young is left out. Whyte has looked a more than capable deputy in his two league appearances.

Karel Baerger, whose goal for Winterslag won the first leg, scored twice more in his club's 6—0 victory in the Belgium Cup at the weekend. Winterslag are expected to be unchanged.

Sammy Lee may miss Liverpool's second leg match in the European Cup against the Dutch champions, Az Alkmaar, at Anfield tomorrow and the former England striker, David Johnson, could be left out as the holders look for goals.

Lee missed Saturday's league match because of a hamstring strain and was unable to train yesterday. Johnson's game with Liverpool reserves to test his leg injury may not have been enough to keep the Welsh striker, Ian Rush, out of the team. Alan Kennedy, the full back, also played in the reserves on Saturday, but is unlikely to displace Mark Lawrenson.

Aston Villa are expected to field Saturday's side as they try to build on their 2—1 lead in the first leg of the European Cup over Dynamo Berlin.

Southampton, who fly to Portugal today with a seemingly impossible task in the Uefa Cup after their 4—2 home defeat by Sporting Lisbon, have Channon and Armstrong under treatment and may recall Watson.

The Tottenham forwards, Archibald and Galvin missed training yesterday because of minor knocks, but will play in an unchanged team against Dundalk in tomorrow's home leg of the Cup Winners' Cup. Spurs will be strengthened by the return of their Welsh international, Price and the experienced striker, Jones.

One goal renews interest

A goal by Roberto Falcao of Brazil revived interest in the Italian football league this weekend after the defending champions, Juventus, had seemed to be *walking away with the title.*

Falcao's goal brought an unexpected victory for AS Roma and extended the Rome club's own unbeaten league record.

Juventus had won all six previous matches but were unconvincing as they tried to get back on terms. Dino Zoff their goalkeeper, and Sergio Brio, the sweeper, hesitated over Bruno Conti's cross and Falcao swept the ball home for the only goal of the match. Juventus have 12 points from six wins and one defeat. Roma have 11.

There was no change at the top of the Spanish League where the four leading teams all won. The defending champions, Real Sociedad, won 3—2 at Santander, coming back from behind twice.

Dynamo Berlin took over at the top of the East German first division after their 2—1 home win over Dynamo Dresden.

SV Hamburg staged a dramatic second half revival to beat defending champions, Bayern Munich, 4—1 before a crowd of 61,000 and move to within a point of leaders *Cologne in the West German* league. Cologne stayed top despite dropping a home point.

Sporting Lisbon, whose Hungarian goalkeeper flew into Lisbon only two hours before the kick-off, held Benfica to a 1—1 away draw to stay on top of the Portuguese first division.

In Belgium, the Cup holders, Standard Liege, made an early exit from the event by losing 2—1 away to the second division club Harelbeke.

Tranmere reprieved

The immediate future of fourth division Tranmere Rovers, who were threatened with extinction because of a £275,000 overdraft, has been made secure by the sale of the sports centre and social club for an undisclosed fee.

European and other fixtures tonight

KO 7.30 unless stated.

UEFA CUP: Second round (second leg): Arsenal v Winterslag, Dundee Utd v Borussia Monchengladbach.

THIRD DIVISION: Bristol Rovers v Newport, Burnley v Chester, Carlisle v Doncaster, Chesterfield v Huddersfield, Millwall v Bristol City, Plymouth v Fulham, Portsmouth v Wimbledon, Swindon v Brentford.

FOURTH DIVISION: Bournemouth v Scunthorpe, Halifax v Torquay, Hull City v York City, Northampton v Sheffield Utd, Rochdale v Tranmere (7.45).

ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Barnet v Stafford Rangers, Runcorn v Bath.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Midland division: Milton Keynes v Enderby, Redditch v Nuneaton. Southern division: Ashford v Hounslow, Basingstoke v Dorchester, Hastings v Crawley, Thanet Utd v Hillingdon, Waterlooville v Tonbridge, Welling Utd v Canterbury.

CENTRAL LEAGUE: Sheffield Wed v Sheffield Utd (7.15).

FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Bristol City v West Ham, Chelsea v QP Rangers (3.15), Fulham v Norwich (2.30).

FA CUP: Fourth qualifying round (replay): Leatherhead v Dover.

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Premier division: Boreham Wood v Wycombe, Bishop's Stortford v Walthamstow Avenue, Carshalton v Leatherhead, Harlow v Hendon, Hayes v Slough, Leytonstone and Ilford v Barking, Sutton Utd v Croydon, Woking v Tooting and Mitcham. First division: Epsom v Kingstonian, Lewes v Hampton, Maidenhead Utd v Chesham, Met Police v Farnboro, Oxford City v Feltham, Ware v Hornchurch, Wokingham v Bognor. Second division: Egham v Eastbourne Utd, Harwich and Parkeston v Finchley, Letchworth GC v Cheshunt, Rainham v Epping, Windsor and Eton v Hungerford, Worthing v Camberley.

ESSEX SENIOR CUP: Second round: Aveley v Colchester.

KENT SENIOR CUP: First round: Chatham v Bromley.

ATHENIAN LEAGUE: Haringey v Uxbridge, Woodford v Leyton Wingate.

FA YOUTH CUP: First round: Newport v Oxford Utd (7.0), Southend v Cambridge Utd, Swansea v Bristol Rvrs (7.0).

LONDON SENIOR CUP: Second qualifying round: Corinthian-Casuals v Woodford Town. Replay: East Ham v Highfield.

RUGBY UNION: Ebbw Vale v Newport (7.0), Penarth v Newbridge (7.0).

A night by the seaside is spoilt for visitors

By a Special Correspondent

Southend 3 Gillingham 0

Gillingham came to Southend seeking to equal a proud 26-year-old record of seven successive wins. And when you consider they had not lost at Roots Hall for 15 years the odds looked pretty much on their achieving it. But stylish Southend had other ideas and turned *in their best display of the* season.

It seemed hard to believe that Gillingham themselves needed only one point from the game to go top of the third division. They looked strangely disjointed and never attacked with the same fierce verve and enthusiasm shown by the seasiders. In fact the only time that the home goalkeeper, Cawston, was really troubled was when his own player, Pennyfather, forced *him to make* a great one-handed save with an attempted backheader.

Apart from that it was a case of Gillingham defending desperately against an eager Southend side out to end a depressing run of two defeats on the trot. The big central defender, Cusack, who had an outstanding match in the home back line, almost put his side in front with a header in the first minute which Sharpe somehow *scrambled off the line. But* a rampant Southend were in no mood to be denied and got the goal their pressure deserved after 33 minutes.

The full back, Stead, hit a great ball to the far post, where the Irish international, Spence, headed back and Mercer applied the lethal finish. Southend virtually killed off any lingering hopes Gillingham might have nurtured of saving the game with another *fine goal two minutes into the* second half.

Nelson hurled in a right-wing corner which Cusack headed into the roof of the net. Gillingham brought on Ovard as substitute for Powell in an effort to inject life into a sad front line.

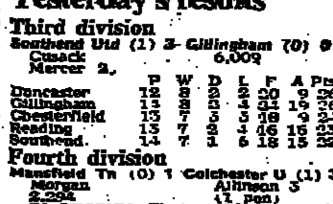
Southend rubbed salt in the wound by stealing away to wrap three vital points with a great goal four minutes from time. Nelson collected a clearance and swept the ball wide *to Mercer*, who drilled in a low shot.

SOUTHEND UNITED: M Cawston; A Hadley (sub, D Greaves), M Stead, G. Pennyfather, A Moody, D Cusack, T Gray, R Pountney, D Spence, K Mercer, G. Nelson.

GILLINGHAM: R Hillyard; J Sharpe, A Ford, S Bruce, M Weatherley, R. Bowman, C Powell (sub, F Ovard), C Duncan, D White, T Lee, K Price.

Referee: R Taylor (Leicester).

Yesterday's results



Third division

Southend Utd (1) 3 Gillingham (0) 0
Cusack 6,009
Mercer 2.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Doncaster	12	8	2	2	20	9	26
Gillingham	14	8	2	4	21	19	26
Chesterfield	13	7	3	3	18	9	24
Reading	13	7	2	4	16	15	23
Southend	14	7	1	6	18	15	22

Fourth division

Mansfield Tn (0) 1 Colchester U (1) 3
Morgan Allinson 3
2,294 (1 pen)

FA TROPHY: First qualifying round: Second replay: Gosport Borough 2, Farnborough Town 2 (after extra time).

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Southern division: Poole Town 2, Aylesbury United 1.

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Tamworth 0, Buxton 0.

FA CUP: Fourth qualifying round replay: Dagenham 6, Gravesend and Northfleet 3.

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Premier division: Harrow Borough 1, Hitchin Town 1.

FA YOUTH CUP: First round proper: Brighton and Hove Albion 2, Sutton United 1; Maidstone United 6, Woking 3; Walsall 1, Nuneaton Borough 0; York City 0, Barnsley 5; Blackburn Rovers 1, Doncaster Rovers 2; Tranmere Rovers 2, Shrewsbury Town 4; Alvechurch 0, Nottingham Forest 3.

SCHOOLS MATCH: Forest 0; Oxford Univ Centaurs 6.

RUGBY UNION: Schools matches: Denstone 9, Douai 0.

Rugby Union



Scrummaging linchpin : Blakeway faces Cornwall.

Australians weigh in for physical encounter

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent

Tony Shaw, the captain and flanker, will play at lock forward for the Australians when they meet Pontypool tomorrow, and Greg Cornelsen, who has had nagging problems with a hamstring, will make his first appearance of the tour, on the flank.

Shaw started his club career as a lock, and locked the scrummage with Peter McLean when Australia beat New Zealand 26—10, and by four tries to one, to win their home series in 1980.

Steve Williams could not be considered because of tenonitis in a shoulder. So McLean has been chosen to play at Pontypool, and will jump at No 4 in the lineout, with his skipper at No 2. The presence of Cornelsen at the back—or "floating" in the line from one position to another—should improve the tourists' play in an area where they have been consistently disappointing.

The pack shows four changes from that which shared in a narrow victory, 10—9, over Wales B last Saturday. Declan Curran replaces Stan Pilecki at tight head prop, and Simon Poidevin comes in for Chris Roche on a flank. Poidevin is a good deal bigger than Roche for a contest that is likely to be distinctly physical. It may be no coincidence that the Australians have chosen their two heftiest wings, Martin and Grigg. It must have been mandatory to include Paul McLean at stand-off half against this opposition.

John Hipwell, now due for a second consecutive outing at scrum half, is none the worse for his first piece of action. That is heartening for a side which must also be pleasd to have more encouraging news about the finger injury of Michael O'Connor, a centre. O'Connor may be playing again by Saturday week. Another international centre, Michael Hawker, will test a bruised thigh before deciding whether he can play against Pontypool.

Bob Templeton, their coach, reports the mood of the Australian camp to be excellent, even though they remain in need of a really impressive victory. "Our *lineout was very poor against* Wales B", he admitted yesterday, "but I was pleased with the scrummaging. One thing we need is much greater concentration.

The former national captain, Terry Cobner, who led Wales in Australia three summers ago, will miss tomorrow's match, having suffered a depressed fracture of the cheekbone against Abertillery 10 days ago.

A formidable pack still includes *four internationals, Jeff Squire*, who captained Wales last season, Eddie Butler and the two survivors from a famous front row, Bobby Windsor and Graham Price. Windsor, like Dame Nellie Melba, has made a notable comeback after announcing his retirement. Price has won 33 consecutive caps for his country.

Two other members of the Pontypool pack—the prop, Jones, and the lock, Sutton—were in the Welsh B side three days ago.

In England, ther is good news for the national selectors in the return to senior rugby of the international tighthead prop, Philip Blakeway, who went well for Gloucester against xford University last weekend and has now been chosen by his county to play against Cornwall at Camborne on Saturday week. A thoroughly fit Blakeway would give England the scrummaging linchpin they enjoyed in their grand slam season.

France will need a new captain and flanker for their first international against New Zealand in oulouse on November 14. Jean-Pierre Rives, who has had an operation on a dislocated shoulder, had hoped to test it out for the French Barbarians against the All Blacks, but has notified his national selectors that he cannot be fit enough for the international.

PONTYPOOL: P Lewis; C Davies, L Faulkner, L Jones, D Hussey; P Crabtree, D Bishop; S Jones, B Windsor, G Price, J Squire (captain), J Perkins, S Sutton, C Huish, E Butler.

AUSTRALIANS: R Gould; P Grigg, A Slack, M Hawker, M Martin; Paul McLean, J Hipwell; T d'Arcy, C Carberry, D Curran, G Cornelsen, Peter McLean, A Shaw (captain), S Poidevin, M Loane. Replacements: J Meadows, L Walker, M Mathers, B Moon, T Parker, M Ella.

Tennis

British pair enter tournament in Birmingham

By Rex Bellamy

Three more pairs are to compete in a doubles tournament, sponsored by Barratt Developments, at the National Exhibition Centre, Birmingham, from January *5—10.*

They are Hans Gildemeister and Andres Gomez, South Americans who have been having a successful year; Fritz Buehning and Peter Fleming, both from Summit, New Jersey; and John Lloyd and Christopher Mottram.

Players already entered for the eight-team event were Peter McNamara and Paul McNamee (Australia) and the brothers Vijay and Anand Amritraj (India).

Junior fixtures reorganized to avoid clashes

Junior Wimbledon, the tournament started in 1908, has lost its traditional September date. Next season, the championships will be held from April 5—10 under a new name, Prudential Junior Hard Court Championships of Great Britain.

The changes are part of a wholesale reorganization of the British junior programme to avoid clashes with the ever-increasing world and European junior competitions.

DATES: Under-18s: covered courts, January 4-9; hard courts, April 5-10; grass courts, August 16-21. Under-16s: hard courts, April 12-17; grass courts, August 9-14. Under-14s: hard courts, May 31-June 5; grass courts, August 16-21. Under 12s: hard courts, May 31-June 5; grass courts, August 9-14.

Snooker

Prosperity of the team game is now assured

By Sydney Friskin

A contract has been signed for the World Team Snooker Championship, sponsored by State Express, to be held at the Hexagon Theatre, Reading, for the next three years. This arrangement is based on the success of the tournament which ended on Sunday *night with* England snatching the title from Wales in a close finish.

Team snooker, which came into being three years ago, was received at that time with certain misgivings; but its prosperity is now assured. The public like it because of the two-fold attraction it offers in the form of national fervour and the high quality of the play.

There is something specially appealing in the format, though there *have been suggestions* to change it on the ground that a game between two members of a team played over three frames is too short. But it is probably in its brevity that thrills abound in the final thrust for victory. A total of 22,000 spectators watched the play which was spread over nine days in two periods each day (afternoon and evening).

What better finish could the crowd have had than the one on Sunday night when Steve Davis and *Ray Reardon*, the *Welsh captain*, were involved in a sudden-death playoff which, like earlier matches in the series, became inevitable when Davis beat Reardon by two frames to nil in the last game of the day to level the overall scores at 3—3.

The playoff itself could have been decided either way. Reardon had his chance of clearing the table but his break of 43 ended when he missed the last red at the top of the table.

Davis, much relieved by his escape, said: "I thought I had blown it when I missed the red into the centre and let in Ray, who was so close and almost cleared up with a beautiful break. Then he missed the last red and it gave me the chance to redeem my error."

Boxing

Meade finds himself a big target

By Srikumar Sen
Boxing Correspondent

M'Lords, *ladies and gentlemen!* Don't forget to watch the best of tonight's action at the Barrett/Duff promotion featuring Britain's new heavyweight champion, Neville Meade, on BBC 1 tomorrow!

Unfortunately, Sportsnight will not be able to bring you the original "attraction" because the young American, Tony Severance, who was to have been Meade's opponent, was ruled out by the Boxing Board *as being "too inexperienced"*. A new man, whom no one appears to have seen (in action), though there are 16½ stones of him, has been airlifted from California.

He is Leroy Boone. He has been mixing up in some good company, to drop a few names he did not: Earnie Shavers—went ten rounds witah him; Reynaldo Snipes, who meets Larry Holmes—went ten rounds witah him; Alfonso Rat*cliffe—went ten rounds* with him too. But the big man, Gerry Coooney, did him in six. Now there's a target for our man. Can he do him in six or less or even in seven or eight or nine or ten? In which case Cooney might make him an offer.

If you do not see too much boxing do not adjust your sets. For it is what the BBC call an Albert Hall "public attraction". Soon it will have you rolling in the aisles as the boxers roll about the ring, or you could be held breathless as our champion tries to catch his breath after five rounds. You will certainly marvel at the blood and guts as both men lay into each other for a grandstand finish.

The bout has come at the right time for Meade, for the 16-stone Swansea man should be in good shape three weeks after his first round knockout of the last British *champion*, Gordon Ferris, of Inniskillen. *This is a bout Meade* must win to make a good impression on the European Boxing Union to be nominated by them for the title vacated by the man who stopped him, John L. Gardner.

Another man from Swansea, the British and Commonwealth welterweight champion, Colin Jones, has at least found favour with the EBU and has been chosen *challenger* for 39-year-old Jorgen Hansen's title.

Thumbs' thumbdown

New York, Nov 2.—Thumbless boxing gloves are to be mandatory for all bouts in New York State other then world title contests. The state's athletic commission say their research has shown that 85 per cent of eye injuries *suffered* by boxers resulted from thumbing.—Reuter.

Cricket

Pascoe banned by his team mates for breach

Perth, Nov 2.—Len Pascoe, the Australian Test fast bowler, was today banned by his team mates from playing in New South Wales's next Sheffield Shield match. The suspension is over an alleged breach of the players' code during the match against Western Australia at the weekend. It is the first such action under the code which was instituted last season.

The team imposed the ban after meeting to consider complaints by the West Australian captain, Kim *Hughes, and Pascoe over a dispute* between the two on and off the field.

"The team decided *to accept* Hughes's complaint as a breach of the code of behaviour and have imposed a suspension of one match on Pascoe", the Australian Cricket Board executive director, David Richards, said.

Pascoe will miss New South Wales's game with South Australia, starting in Adelaide on Friday. *Hughes and Pascoe clashed last* Saturday when Pascoe bowled a head-high ball at the Western Australian captain, Hughes ran down the pitch to remonstrate with Pascoe and the players continued their dispute in the dressing-rooms later.

The Western Australia Cricket Association general manager, John Rogers, refused to release the text of the complaint or details of a complaint by Pascoe aaginst Hughes. Hughes's allegation is believed to state that Pascoe pushed him in the dressing-rooms during tea.

Hughes's complaint was initially rejected by the New South Wales team and the issue was to have been heard in Melbourne tomorrow by Bob Merriman, of the Australian Cricket Board. The Hughes version was later accepted.

"Pasco has now withdrawn his appeal against the players' decision to reject his complaint against Hughes," Mr Richards "Following these decisions by the NSW team and Pasco, Kim Hughes has also withdrawn his appeal."

Hughes was on his way to Melbourne tonight to help select the Australian team to meet Pakistan in the first Test match in Perth, starting on November 13.

Pascoe : one-match ban.

☐ The match between Queensland and the Pakistanis in Brisbane ended in a draw when rain washed out play for the second day in succession. Queensland had reached 375 for five in their first innings in reply to the Pakistanis' 328. The touring team's next four-day match is against Victoria, starting on November 6.

MCC honour Sobers

Sir Garfield Sobers, the former West Indies captain, and Mike Denness, the former England captain, are among 14 new honorary members of MCC announced yesterday. The full list is:

Honorary cricket members: D J Brown (Warwickshire), M H Denness (Kent). Honorary life members: I. R Redpath (Australia), H J Burnett (West Indies), V A Holder (West Indies), Sir G S Sobers (West Indies), B S Bedi (India), B Chandrasekhar (India), Mushtaq Mohammad (Pakistan), D Forrester (Argentine), Raesuddin Ahmed (Bangladesh), W van Rossem (Holland), J G W Davies (UK), W S W Fone (UK).

Squash rackets

Kenyon beats Bowditch and then starts training

By Richard Eaton

Phil Kenyon, who trained himself to a standstill last season, beat the number eight seed, Steve Bowditch in the World Masters championship, sponsored by Thorn EMI, at Newcastle last night—and then ran off to do 3,000 "skip" exercises in the changing room.

"*It's the British championship* next month I'm building up for rather than the world championship," Kenyon said. The England number two, from Lancashire was ordered to rest last season after suffering prolonged high pulse rates.

Kenyon still felt energetic, however, after winning 9—2, 9—2, 9—2 against Bowditch, who was way below his best. Bowditch, from Australia, who is still recovering from a slipped disc, kept Kenyon on court for just 31 minutes.

The Squash Rackets Association have issued their biggest ever ranking list, with 34 names and an evaluation of the first two month of the new English season. Fourteen players appear alphabetically in addition to the top 20, and the idea is to encourage as many as possible of the current young players trying to make a breakthrough in a sport steadily becoming more *professional.*

Intentionally or not, the list is also an implicit criticism of the younger players who are already making up the bulk of the top 20. Gawain Briars and Philip Kenyon still head the list, and, the most notable changes involve Jonathan Leslie and John Easter, who at 30 and 36 years respectively, have reappeared in the top five.

The remaining 15 players have been allocated only four places between them, with three groups of four and one group of three. Early days it may be, but the impression given is that the old brigade are still better than the rest, and the rest are much of a muchness.

Clearly this does not apply in the case of Geoff Williams, who rises from 14th to join number six. Williams, a tall 23-year-old left-hander, who used to be the coach at Richmond Town Club, only turned to full-time playing last season after being persuaded by members that he was good enough to try it.

A match point against Briars in the North of England championships quickly lent weight to their view, but more permanent improvement came after a hard close-season training. In September at Beaconsfield, he gained his best wins, against the former British Open runner-up Mohammed Yasin of Pakistan and the former British amateur closed champion, Peter Verow.

Meanwhile, Leslie, the new number three who is a marketing consultant, and Easter, the number five, who is manager of the City Squash Club in London, have both found time for a little more squash recently, and have discovered that much of their old quality remains untarnished.

FIRST ROUND: P Kenyon beat S Bowditch (Australia) 9—2, 9—2, 9—2; H Jahan (Pakistan) beat I Robinson, 9—6, 9—6, 9—7.

☐ Ian Robinson, James Hunt, the former motor racing driver and John Eastoe are due to play tonight in an exhibition match organized by Radio GOSH at the Heathfield club, Brondesbury, London.

Basketball

Sunderland slipping

By a Special Correspondent

The play-off system which basketball uses to decide its national title is likely to attract *further criticism* if the champions, Sunderland, lose many more matches.

The playoffs at Wembley provide a televised and highly promotable climax to the season and feature the top four teams in the first division. Last March Sunderland, who finished fourth without having beaten any of the teams above them in the league, won the playoffs by virtue of two outstanding performances against Team Fiat Birmingham, and Crystal Palace.

This season Sunderland have already lost to John Carr, Doncaster, who failed to even qualify for Wembley last season, and at the weekend were humiliated on their own court 111-88 by Solent Stars.

Sunderland's two new Americans, Rick Darnell and Ron Cornelius from California, can hardly afford much more time to settle as their club have now slipped to fifth place and have yet to face Team Fiat or Palace.

Last season Solent were a second division side in name only. Having stocked their ranks with four former Palace players as well as their former coach, Solent proved far too strong for the rest of the division.

A fruitful weekend in the North saw Solent move south from Sunderland to defeat Doncaster 91-88 at Adwick, with their American Marvin Johnson scoring another 23 points to take his weekend total to 55.

Wisman, recently appointed England's coach, will have been satisfied with the weekend's work after losing to Palace the previous midweek. Solent have only regained first place in the division, however, through having played one more match than still unbeaten Palace.

Fiat's Greg White scored 41 points in the 111-88 win over Manchester, no doubt thinking of his club's trip to his native California this weekend.

Rackets

Fewer rallies on new court

By Roy McKelvie

Randall Crawley won his way into the semi-final round of the Open rackets championship, sponsored by Celestion Loudspeakers, at *Harrow last night. He beat* Terry Whatley, the Clifton professional, by 2—15, 15—4, 15—3, 15—5 and will now meet William Boone the amateur champion in one semi-final round match at Queen's Club tonight. John Prenn, the Open champion, plays Paul Nicholls in the other.

The new Harrow court is not one that encourages rallies and there were few enough of them in Crawley's match against *Whatley*; far fewer, in fact, than when this same group of players met earlier at Clifton and Winchester. Service played a considerable part, Whatley scoring eight aces or winners in the first game and Crawley coming into his own in the next three. As Crawley's service length improved Whatley found greater difficulty in taking the ball that came sharply off the walls.

Crawley's forehand, one of the most fluent and punishing strokes in the game, did not appear until the middle of the second game when he struck a beauty down the forehand wall. From then on it was unwise for Whatley to give Crawley a free shot on the forehand.

John Prenn, the Open champion, *and contender for the world title*, won maximum points in this group beating Peter Seabrook by 15—10, 15—9, 15—.

Table tennis

Johnson brought down to earth

Duggie Johnson, the England number four, went out of the Belgian open championships in Brussels on Sunday night when he was beaten in the quarter-final round by Zoran Kalinic, of Yugoslavia. Johnson was unable to follow up his surprise win in the previous round over the Hungarian, Gabor Gergely, and went down 21—15, 21—18, 19—21, 21—18.

Kalinic went on to win the tournament, beating Jacques Secretin, of France, *13—21, 21—15*, 21—14, 21—15, in the final. Another Englishman, Desmond Douglas, also fell in the quarter-final round, losing 25—23, 19—21, 11—21, 21—16 to the Swede, Ulf Bengtsson.

In the women's competition, Jill Hammersley lost 25—23, 21—14, 21—8 in the second round.

Cricket comes out of the white classroom and into the black playground

An old man leads out a young nation

From Stephen Taylor
Salisbury, Nov 2

On any weekend morning up to 60 black youths, mainly schoolboys, gather at a Salisbury sportsground to brandish willow and leather under the instruction of a 75-year old former Minor Counties cricketer.

It is enthusiastic stuff. The youngsters, most of whom have come to cricket only in the past two years, want to hit the ball as hard as Desmond Haynes and bowl as fast as Wayne Daniel. Saturday morning nets and impromptu games are uninhibited and energetic.

Charles Brockway, a former native of the West country, watches it all and drinks it in with the pleasure of one for whom the game is nourishment. In a soft burr he coaches his recruits, attempting to provide direction for the keenness and back up the freedom with technique.

Haynes and Daniel were members of a West Indian side which recently wound up the first tour *to Africa* by a representative side from the Caribbean. The tour was generally regarded as having been a resounding success and was more keenly contested than anyone had expected.

One of a number of ironies was the discovery by the West Indians that cricket in Zimbabwe, Africa's newest *state*, is still very much a white man's game. With two exceptions, all the players *encountered by the islanders in* the five one-day fixtures and three first-class matches were white. The exceptions were of Asian descent and they were called up for just one match each.

During breaks in play it was white lads who raced on to the field with bats and balls for a quick knockup and on a general estimate more than 90 per cent of the spectators at all games were white. The blacks in evidence were in the main members of the ground staffs or waiters serving cold beer to spectators sitting under marquees.

That there is not wider involvement of blacks is a result of the way the game developed here. Cricket was traditionally the sport at white schools while at black schools football flourished—both being played all the year round.

Little was done at national *administration level to encourage* wider participation and it was not until four years ago that a Salisbury club, the Stragglers, launched the first drive to attract blacks to the wicket.

Since then there has been considerable progress. All schools are now multiracial and thousands of youngsters are coming into contact with the game for the first time. The Stragglers are assisting *schools which want to play* cricket and Mr Brockway's weekend coaching and matches have attracted about 400 with about 150 regulars.

A scheme which was successful in the West Indies in getting newcomers started has been adapted here, allowing a game to be played in about an hour and giving everyone a chance to bat and bowl.

Mr Brockway says: "The enthusiasm is certainly there. It is simply a question of making the facilities and the instruction available and giving things a few years to mature."

This former player for Dorset and Berkshire was an early mentor of the late Ken Barrington, whom he discovered as a schoolboy in Reading and found a place for on the staff of Surrey. He has, he reckons, three youngsters of real potential who could mature to first-class standard in the next five years.

There have been occasional frustrations. For example, a British firm gave about £7,500 in cricketing equipment to the Government almost a year ago which is only now being distributed while in the meantime many schools have been desperate for gear.

"*About a month back I arrived* for the usual weekend session and there were only *six* boys there. I said to myself, 'Come on, you old fool, is *it* really worth it at your age?'

"Anyway, we got down to having a net and about an hour later another 20 boys arrived. Their bus had packed up and they had walked in the five miles from the township. That sort of thing keeps it all alive."

The West *Indians were, it seems,* somewhat taken aback by the quality of their opposition. Although the side included—in addition to Haynes and Daniel—Faoud Bacchus, Everton Mattis, Malcolm Marshall and Gus Logie, the Zimbabwe team played above themselves in obtaining creditable draws in two of the three first-class games and winning one limited-over match.

It is Mr Brockway's dream that *with a much larger section of the* population being drawn to cricket touring teams will come to find Zimbabwe a difficult proposition and that in time the country will be elected a full Test-playing member of the International Cricket Conference.

Ice hockey

Match is abandoned after players fight on the ice

By Robert Pryce

Last weekend was one of unrelieved *gloom for north*-eastern clubs: four defeats, no league points and a match abandoned after fighting broke out on the ice. The mêlée came at Billingham, where the home team, the Bombers, appeared to have won the game after putting four goals in three minutes past Glasgow Dynamoes at the beginning of the second period.

Almost immediately, however, a fight broke out which eventually drew in about a dozen players. When order was restored, Glasgow objected to the way in which the penalties were distributed and the match was abandoned when they refused to return to the ice.

Billingham completed a depressing weekend by going down 9—2 in Edinburgh to Murrayfield Racers. One of their players, Havery, needed stitches when he was hit in the face by a puck. Billingham's latest signing, the Spanish international, Inigo Ortiz de Mendibil, assisted on both goals. Lovell scored three for Murrayfield.

Bacon went one better on his return to the Streatham Redskins line-up, scoring four goals and adding two assists as the London club beat the Crowtree Chiefs at Sunderland 9—1. The next evening it was the turn of Stefan, whose six goals for Streatham at *Whitley Bay included* three in the last 10 minutes. Streatham trailed 6—5 with six minutes to go but finished 9—6 winners.

These goalscoring feats looked paltry, however, alongside a result in the English League South. Southampton Vikings, until recently one of the powers of English ice hockey, have had a miserable season so far, but their 31—2 loss in Nottingham on Saturday must be the low point. Their only consolation is that they just missed it on a British record defeat. That was set in 1975, when Streatham beat Deeside Dragons 34—0.

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Crowtree Chiefs 1, Streatham Redskins 9; Whitley Bay Warriors 6, Streatham Redskins 9.

NORTHERN LEAGUE: Fife Flyers 7, Durham Wasps 3; Murrayfield Racers 9, Billingham Bombers 2; Billingham Bombers 6, Glasgow Dynamoes 2 (abandoned).

ENGLISH LEAGUE SOUTH: Nottingham Panthers 31, Southampton Vikings 2.

Rugby League draw

The draw for the quarter-final round of the Rugby League John Player Trophy is: Barrow v Hull, Oldham v Leeds, Salford v Swinton and Widnes v Hull Kingston Rovers.

Motor racing



Reutemann: never achieved his life's ambition.

The moment that spelt the end of a fine career

By John Blunsden

Carlos Reutemann's decision to retire from grand prix motor racing is, I believe, the least surprising of the recent spate of announcements of drivers either giving up the sport or threatening to return from retirement. His failure to win the world championship this year after having headed the table for much of the season was a bitter blow.

Many observers saw this failure as at least partly self-inflicted. The immensely talented but often moody Argentine technically lost the championship on October 17 in the car park of Caesar's Palace, Las Vegas. But I believe the title actually slipped from his grasp as long ago as August 30, when he collided with Jacques Laffite in trying to pass him during the Dutch Grand Prix.

Over the previous two races he had seen his points advantage over Nelson Piquet, his closest challenger, slip from 17 to a mere six. And he was already saying openly that he did not think he would win the title which he had craved for so long and which most people felt was his due, if only for his unequalled combination of skill, reliability and experience.

The incident in the Netherlands was an uncharacteristic error of judgment which suggested that the psychological pressure of being closer to his life's ambition than ever before was beginning to tell. By the end of the day Piquet had drawn level on points, and thereafter he seemed to me to have the emotional edge, perhaps because it did not trouble him quite so much whether he won the title or not. To Reutemann, although he said very little about it, it mattered a great deal.

A very private person and in no sense a natural mixer, he has tended to evoke mixed emotions from his team colleagues, and at times his relations with Alan Jones have been, to say the least, chilly. Had he won the title, he would probably have signed for Williams again for one more year before giving up, especially if Jones had confirmed his own retirement. Now Reutemann's exit must improve the chances of Jones having second thoughts and leading the Williams team again in 1982.

Although the greatest prize has eluded him, Reutemann retires from the sport with considerable honour. Since 1972 he has raced for Brabham, Ferrari, Lotus and Williams—all of them top teams—in 144 grands prix, winning 12 of them and amassing 304 world championship points, a total which has been exceeded only by Jackie Stewart.

Jones thinks it over: Alan Jones said in Australia yesterday that he is "seriously considering" making a return to the international circuit next year. "A substantial offer has been made, and I'm giving it very serious thought," he said. "I have three weeks to make up my mind. At the moment I am seriously thinking of going back."

For the record

Squash rackets

TORONTO: Women's world team championships: Australia beat England 2—1; New Zealand beat Scotland 3—0; Ireland beat Wales 2—1; Canada beat Zimbabwe 3—0; Sweden beat Kenya 3—0; United States beat Netherlands 2—1; West Germany beat Nigeria 3—0. Final standings: 1, Australia; 2, Britain; 3, New Zealand; 4, Scotland; 5, Ireland; 6, Wales; ...

Golf

Ten pin bowling

American football

Ice hockey

Show jumping

Football

Basketball

Racing

Price right again with 30-1 treble

By Michael Seely

The havoc that the various forms of virus infections can wreak in a racing stable have never been more dramatically illustrated than they were at Leicester yesterday. That great horsemaster and outstanding trainer, Ryan Price, landed a 30-1 treble by winning the first and second divisions of the Wysall Stakes with Hiz and Morice, and the final race of the afternoon with the 3-1 favourite, Dalmally. And yet Price has only managed to win under 40 races with the 76 horses he has in his stable at Findon, in Sussex.

"If you haven't got healthy horses, there's damn all you can do about it," the Captain said, in his usual outspoken fashion. "I started the season all right and then in May everything went wrong. They have come right again now but as you know the season ends on Saturday." Captain Price then added that he had had six two-year-old winners who had won first time out in the past three weeks. Now that the stable has belatedly struck form, it might be a good idea to follow his fortunes at Doncaster's finale this weekend.

In direct contrast to the case of Price, Maurice Camacho, who has 20 Flat racehorses and 10 jumpers in his stables in Yorkshire, saddled his 16th winner of 1981 when Denys Smith's capable apprentice, Martin Fry, brought Song Minstrel with a well-timed run to catch Jeckel in the last furlong of the November Apprentices' Handicap.

"I have no complaints at all," said Camacho, "I've only got moderate horses in my care. But I've placed them to the best of my ability and they have consistently given their running. Take Song Minstrel, for example. He's now won three times and been placed on five occasions from his last eight starts and you can't ask for more than that."

And yet only a year ago the same man was at his wits end and did not know in which direction to turn. "Last season I only won seven races and that speedy filly Westacombe was responsible for five of those victories," said Camacho. It appears that the virus strikes when and where it pleases and that no one is immune from its ravages.

Price's three winners also completed a treble for his jockey, Brian Rouse. Another rider who was also in the money was John Matthias who landed a 330-1 double on Late Hour, for Alan Jarvis, in the first division of the Fleckney Maiden Fillies' Stakes, and on Milanion, for Captain Jim Wilson, in the second division of the Turn Post Selling Stakes.

Wilson, an ex-Army officer, has been associated with horses all his life but only took out a licence to train on the Flat for the first time this season during which period he has saddled five winners. Captain Wilson was quick to pay tribute to his daughter, Geraldine Rees. "Geraldine does everything, she rides out the horses, mucks them out and looks after their general well being." Mrs Rees also had the distinction of being leading amateur woman rider over the jumps last season.

There were two dramatic finishes during the afternoon. Geoffrey Gibbs must have been proud of his handiwork after the result of the John O' Gaunt Nursery Handicap. In the dying seconds Arthur Nesbitt forced La Castellana's head past the post only a neck in front of Neighboring. Danish Express and Angus Sprite dead-heated for third place, only a short head away, with Marshal Osthoff breathing down their necks.

The other drama came in the next race, the Gumley Handicap. More Oats, the favourite, looked all set to give Guy Harwood his 97th winner of the season as Greville Starkey drove the three-year-old clear in the last furlong. However, Paul Eddery and Kifissia rallied to such purpose that they snatched the verdict in the very last stride.

At Leicester this afternoon Harwood has an outstanding chance of going one nearer his objective of reaching his first century in a season by capturing the Pytchley Stakes with his easy Redcar winner, Risk Taker. Starkey, Risk Taker's jockey, can earlier initiate a personal double by winning the Tugby Handicap, on Hit Record, for Frank Durr. Hit Record was also a comfortable winner at Redcar and may provide the answer to an extremely competitive handicap.

And, finally, for those who think that it is now easier to pick winners over the jumps, try coupling Midnight Love, Lord Provost and Anglepoise in mixed doubles and a treble at Sedgefield. All three have good recent form to their credit and will prove hard to beat in their respective engagements.

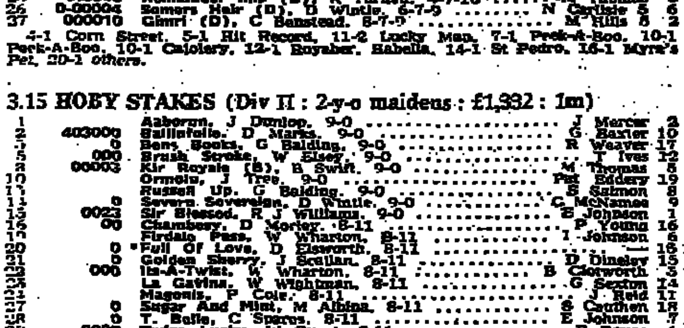
STATE OF GOING (official): Leicester, good to soft. Sedgefield, good. Fontwell, soft. Tomorrow: Newbury, good. Wolverhampton, chase, good to firm; hurdles, good.

BLINKERED FOR THE FIRST TIME: Leicester: 1.15: Haven's Pride. 2.15: Glen Air. 3.45: Kansas.

Leicester programme

1.15 HOBY STAKES (Div I: 2-y-o maidens: £1,355: 1m)

1 000304 Autumn Dawn, W Elsey, 9-0 ... E Hide 11
2 Back Stage, M Albina, 9-0 ... S Cauthen 9
3 Bundle of Kisses, G Harwood, 9-0 ... G Starkey 4
4 00000 Coastline, C Benstead, 9-0 ... B Rouse 2
6 03 Dionysus, P Walwyn, 9-0 ... J Mercer 12
7 00400 Foolish Ways, F Durr, 9-0 ... A Bond 22
8 04u034 Haven's Pride (B), P Cole, 9-0 ... M Malham 5 17
9 02 Hippo Disco, M Stoute, 9-0 ... W R Swinburn 14
10 0 Home Dan, M Smyly, 9-0 ... R Curant 1
11 003 Inca Thief, S Norton, 9-0 ... J Lowe 7
12 King's Charter, W Musson, 9-0 ... A Kimberley 18
13 Muslab, Thomson Jones, 9-0 ... T Rogers 5
15 024002 Sparkling Sin, R Boss, 9-0 ... B Raymond 19



1.45 BARKBY HANDICAP (3-y-o seller: £757: 1¼m)

2.15 FOSSE WAY HANDICAP (Claiming: 3-y-o: £1,525: 1¼m)

2.45 TUGBY HANDICAP (£2,080: 7f)

3 410400 Cajolery (CD), I Walker, 5-9-7 ... P Colquhoun 1
4 140000 Haven Cool (B), Mrs M Rimell, 6-9-0 ... T Ives 9
5 232002 Rollin Hand (C), P Cole, 3-8-13 ... Pat Eddery 10
7 040012 Peek-A-Boo (D), C Thornton, 4-8-13 ... R Campbell 5 21
8 101101 Rose Music (CD), R Armstrong, 3-8-12 ... — 15
9 343304 Royaber (D), C Benstead, 5-8-10 ... B Rouse 14
10 423001 Hit Record (CD), F Durr, 3-8-10 ... G Starkey 11
12 0-104 St Pedro, E Eldin, 3-8-6 ... A Mackay 5 3
13 103000 Rawlinson End (D), D Laing, 5-8-6 ... R Curant 13
14 403412 Corn Street, J Bosley, 3-8-4 ... I Johnson 16
15 013200 Myra's Pet (D), R J Williams, 3-8-5 ... Paul Eddery 5 22
16 410000 In Rhythm (B), P Makin, 4-8-3 ... G Baxter 17
17 041000 Nice Value, R Hollinshead, 7-8-3 ... S Perks 12
20 000000 Kings Offering (D), R Ward, 6-7-13 ... P Robinson 19
22 023010 Habella, M Stoute, 3-7-13 ... K Bradshaw 7 18
23 000002 Masquerader (B), P Makin, 3-7-13 ... B Crossley 3 8
24 000200 Banbury Cross, W Wightman, 5-7-11 ... E Johnson 20
25 440040 Remainder Imp (D), R Turnell, 4-7-10 ... M Thomas 5
26 0-00004 Somers Heir (D), D Wintle, 6-7-9 ... N Carlisle 5 6

3.15 HOBY STAKES (Div II: 2-y-o maidens: £1,932: 1m)

3.45 PYTCHLEY STAKES (2-y-o: £2,236: 7f)

2 2211 Risk Taker, G Harwood, 9-7 ... G Starkey 3
5 03120 Northleigh (CD), J Dunlop, 9-8 ... B Rouse 8
8 21 Professor's Choice (D), Thomson Jones, 8-13 ... E Hide 2
9 00 Babusingh, M Jarvis, 8-11 ... P Young 7
11 0 Don Giovanni, H Cecil, 8-11 ... N Day 3 1
13 Flash Mint, V Soane, 8-11 ... N Howe 5 4
14 Hill's Guard, M Stoute, 8-11 ... W R Swinburn 11
15 200 Kansas (B), P Walwyn, 8-11 ... J Mercer 9
16 Sabre Dance, H Cecil, 8-11 ... J Higgins 6
18 0 Willy Wilfoot Esq, M Jarvis, 8-11 ... B Raymond 10
23 Towpley Stone, J Webber, 8-8 ... G Oldroyd 5

3-1 Risk Taker, 3-1 Professor's Choice, 5-1 Northleigh, 11-2 Don Giovanni, 10-1 Hill's Guard, 12-1 Kansas, 14-1 Sabre Dance, 16-1 others.

* Doubtful runner.

Leicester selections

By Michael Seely

1.15 Hippo Disco. 1.45 Unit Tent. 2.15 Susanna. 2.45 Hit Record. 3.15 Sir Blessed. 3.45 Risk Taker.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

1.15 Hippo Disco. 1.45 My Decree. 2.15 Mrs Hubbard. 2.45 Rose Music. 3.15 Sugar And Mint. 3.45 Professor's Choice.

Fontwell Park card

1.0 BOXGROVE HURDLE (Selling handicap: £725: 2¼m)

1.30 NORFOLK CHALLENGE CUP CHASE (Amateur riders: £1,410: 2¼m 110yd)

2.0 HAIG WHISKY HURDLE (Novices: £911: 2¼m)

Bouquet Garni, Mrs D Oughton, 4-10-10 Rowe
Iron Master, E Geary, 4-10-10 ... Old
Master Gregalach, M Hinchliffe, 4-10-10 ... O'Halloran
Mr Nimble, A Moore, 4-10-10 ... G Moore 4
The Somac, Mrs N Smith, 4-10-10 ... Shilston

... Fighting Imp, 5-1 The Somac, 7-2 Berkeley Lad, 6-1 ... 14-1 others.

2.30 LEAVERS CHASE (Handicap: £2,313: 2¼m 110yd)

Major Knight, R Head, 7-11-8 ... Francome
Grey Fusilier (CD), Mrs N Smith, 6-11-7 ... Shilston

3.0 RANK CHALLENGE CUP HURDLE (Handicap: £2,519: 2¼m)

... Eddie, 5-1 Killer Shark, 13-2 Upton Bishop, 7-1 Sea ... 8-1 Seaway, Toulouse, 20-1 Vespucci.

3.30 PETWORTH CHASE (Novices: £1,133: 3¼m 110yd)

412 Sarem Kybo, J Gifford, 5-11-1 ... Champion
2/ Collier De Perles, D Morley, 7-10-12 ... B R Davies
00- Cuckmere Island, R Hoad, 8-10-12 ... Goldstein
20f Grand Armagnac, H O'Neill, 6-10-12 ... Gracey
-4p Great Dean, P Butler, 8-10-12 ... Butler
/u- Friar Tuck, D Tucker, 5-10-10 ... Mr Reeves
4f0 Tichystino, N Mitchell, 5-10-10 ... Mr Mitchell

... Sarem Kybo, 3-1 Collier De Perles, 7-1 Grand Armagnac, 10-1 Tichystino, 16-1 others.

* Doubtful runner.

Fontwell Park selections

By Michael Seely

1.0 Yukon Flash. 1.30 Persian Wanderer, 2.0 Berkeley Lad. 2.30 Major Knight. 3.0 Eddie. 3.30 Sarem Kybo.

Sedgefield programme

1.15 RUSHYFORD CHASE (Selling handicap: £417: 2m)

1.45 WOLVISTON CHASE (Handicap: £892: 3m 600yd)

2.15 ANDREWS HEAT FOR HIRE CHASE (1937: 2½m)

2.45 ALEXANDER HURDLE (Novices: £619: 2m)

Prince Diligence, T Barron, 4-10-10 S Charlton
Raconteur, M H Easterby, 4-10-10 ... A Brown
Ribmoe Pippin, N Chamberlain, 5-10-10 ... T G Davies
Sam Carmody, Denys Smith, 4-10-10 C Grant
Sea Merchant, W A Stephenson, 4-10-10 Lamb
St Benedict, A Smith, 4-10-10 ... Dickman
Tilly's Tantrums, T Fairhurst, 5-10-10 Fairhurst
Warrior Turk, L Griffiths, 4-10-10 Youlden 7
Wootton, W Storey, 5-10-10 ... Stringer 4

... Anglepoise, 4-1 Raconteur, 5-1 Sea Merchant, 6-1 ... Carmody, 8-1 Lucky Mistake, 10-1 Gun, 12-1 Prince Diligence, 16-1 others.

3.15 TEESDALE HURDLE (Handicap: £729: 2¼m)

3.45 CROXDALE HURDLE (3-y-o novices: £345: 2m)

Burst of Song, A Stephenson, 10-10 ... Holmes
Campton, M W Easterby, 10-10 ... Tuck
Celtic Pride, Mrs K Bull, 10-10 ... McSharry 7
Cindrum, L Griffiths, 10-10 ... Youlden 7
City's Sister, G Richards, 10-10 ... Doughty
Drink Deep,* W Wharton, 10-10 S J O'Neill
Geordie Lad, Denys Smith, 10-10 ... C Grant
Hobs Supreme, R Haigh, 10-10 ... —
King of Stress, W Storey, 10-10 ... S Charlton
Mount Tabor, W A Stephenson, 10-10 ... Mr McIntyre 4
Norton Cross, M H Easterby, 10-10 ... A Brown
Rampitta, T Fairhurst, 10-10 ... Fairhurst
Raldor, W Haigh, 10-10 ... P Charlton
Victory Boy, T Cuthbert, 10-10 ... McCaskell 4
Victory Prize, J Doyle, 10-10 ... Graham

... Campton, 7-2 Norton Cross, 4-1 Young Import, 5-1 ... 8-1 Drink Deep, Geordie Lad, 14-1 others.

* Doubtful runner

Sedgefield selections

By Michael Seely

1.15 Prairie Master. 1.45 Midnight Love. 2.15 Lord Provost. 2.45 Anglepoise. 3.15 Simbad. 3.45 Campton.

Lingfield Park NH

1.30 (1.31) LEWES CHASE (Handicap: amateur riders: £1,660: 2m)

2.0 (2.5) HAIG WHISKY HURDLE (Novices: £538: 2m)

2.30 (2.31) FINDON CHASE (Handicap: £2,503: 2m)

3.0 (3.1) CHICHESTER HURDLE (Handicap: £2,016: 2½m)

3.30 (3.31) HOLECATE CHASE (Novices: £1,155: 2m)

... (4 Sandeman) 7-11-7 ... P. Scudamore (9-2) 1
Applalto ... A. Webber (9-2) 2
Random Leg ... R. Champion (11-10 fav) 3

TOTE WIN: 57p; places: 10p, 21p, ... Dual forecast: £1.23. CSF: £2.38. Mrs A. Oughton at Findon. 2l, 2l. Still Hope (9-1) 4th. 8 ran.

4.0 (4.0) DORKING HURDLE (Handicap: £1,008: 2m)

Leicester results

12.15 (12.16) TURN POST STAKES (Div I: 2-y-o seller: £745: 1m)

COMTEC PRINCESS, ch f by Gulf Pearl—Miss Hart (Comtec Cable Accessories Ltd), 8-8 ... Pat Eddery (6-1) 1
Sir John Falstaff ... J Mercer (5-4 fav) 2
Webbs Jewel ... M Thomas (33-1) 3

TOTE: Win, 67p; places, 14p, 11p, 56p. Dual F: 57p. CSF: £1.37. P Rohan at Malton. 1½l, hd. Siconda (8-1) 4th. 17 ran.

12.45 (12.47) WYSALL STAKES (Div I)

... 44p. Dual F: £18.69. CSF: £10.06. A Jarvis at Royston. 2l, 1½l. Premier Lass (20-1) 4th. 22 ran. NR: Donna Candelabra.

1.45 (1.47) TURN POST STAKES (Div II: 2-y-o Seller: £758: 1m)

MILANION ch or ro c by Roman Warrior—Fleora (T Bracewell) 8-11 J Matthias (33-1) 1
KNIGHTSBRIDGE GAME E Johnson (11-1) 2
HARTFIELD LAD ... I Jenkinson (33-1) 3

TOTE: Win: 60p, places: 16p, 56p, £3.72. Dual, £24.52; C.S.F. £53.68. J Wilson at Preston. ½l, 2½l. Rootless 4-6 fav. Glory Bird (6-1) 4th. 17 ran.

2.15 (2.17) JOHN O'GAUNT handicap (2-y-o: £1,890: 7f)

LA CASTELLANA b or br f, by Sparkler—Jeanina (R Mendoza) 7-2 A Nesbitt (4-1 jt fav) 1
NEIGHBORING ... S Salmon (8-1) 2
DANISH EXPRESS ... G Duffield (16-1) +
ANGUS SPRITE P Howard (35-1) +

TOTE Win: 78p, places: 14p, 22p, Danish Express 35p, Angus Sprite 11p. Dual F: £2.05. CSF: £5.53. F Durr at Newmarket. nk, sh hd. Marshall Osthoff (4-1) jt fav. 16 ran. NR: Mister Pitt.

2.45 (2.45) GUMLEY HANDICAP (£1,983: 1¼m)

KIFISSIA, b f, by Ortis—Hallucination (M Fustok), 4-8-8 ... Paul Eddery (8-1) 1
More Oats ... G Starkey (100-30 fav) 2
Earl's Court ... E Johnson (12-1) 3

TOTE: Win, £1.66; places, ...

Mrs Palmer ... A McGlone (4-1 fav) 3

TOTE: Win: 87p; places: 13p, 21p, 20p, 18p. Dual F: £1.20. CSF: £3.61. M Camacho at Doncaster. 1l, 1l. Dawn Redwood (33-1) 4th. 22 ran.

4.10 (4.12) FLECKNEY STAKES (Div II: 2-y-o maiden fillies: £1,266: 6f)

DALMALLY, ch f by Sharpen Up—Victa (Miss V Hermon-Hodge) 8-11 ... B Rouse (3-1 fav) 1
Zaynala ... W R Swinburn (4-1) 2
Rose of Montreaux ... J Reid (9-1) 3

TOTE: Win: 82p; places: 24p, 22p, 62p. Dual F: £1.38. CSF: £1.60. H R Price at Findon. ½l, 1l. Gentle Star (20-1) 4th. 23 ran.

PLACEPOT: £666.45.

☐ John Lowe, the Northern jockey, who usually spends his winters in India, leaves next Monday for Hongkong where he will be riding for the former Yorkshire trainer Eric Collingwood at the Shatin and Happy Valley racecourses. Lowe said: "I thought it was time I had a change of scenery."

☐ Glasgow Central, trained at Findon by Ryan Price, has been backed from 16-1 to 12-1 with Corals for the William Hill November Handicap at Doncaster on Saturday. Karadar is 7-1 favourite, Rhyme Royal 8-1 and On Show 10-1. Telsmoss is a doubtful runner.

☐ Protection Racket, the Irish St Leger winner, and Campero, from Argentina, have been withdrawn from next Saturday's Washington International at Laurel Park.

☐ Miss St Mawes, a winner at Great Yarmouth, was sold for 14,000 guineas to the British Bloodstock Agency at the Newmarket autumn sales

'Poor relations' gather riches

By John Karter

Trainers generally continue to be hit hard and often by the recession, but it is the small National Hunt man who is least capable of riding the punches. The prize money he chases around for is peanuts compared to the Flat and he cannot rely on growing fat from stud fees either.

Then there is the continual risk of injury to jumpers, something which by comparison is negligible on the Flat. Nowadays, though, the real knockout blow is bloodstock madness. The type of owner who patronizes the small National Hunt trainer just cannot compete with the confetti money flying around in today's market.

Bearing all this in mind it was particularly satisfying to see three of those little men strike back at Lingfield Park yesterday. To be exact it was a "little" woman, Diane Oughton who hit hardest, winning the last two races, the Polegate novices' steeplechase, with Tompion, and the Dorking handicap hurdle with Crewe Major.

Tompion, exquisitely handled by the leading rider Peter Scudamore, showed an impressive burst of speed to beat Applalto and the hot favourite, Random Leg. Scudamore, who has ridden the horse in all his recent races and who has schooled him at home, has gradually helped Tompion acquire the confidence he has been lacking. Bigger and better things should be in store for the seven-year-old now that he has found his feet mentally and physically.

Crewe Major, who is on the small side, may not be quite such a chasing prospect as his stable companion, but judged on yesterday's victory he should certainly have further successes over hurdles. Incidentally, Crewe Major was the second son of that useful Flat handicapper Gaberdine to win, Iden Green having earlier taken the Haig Whisky Novices' Hurdle qualifier.

Iden Green is trained by another extremely popular, but unsung hero of the winter game, "Gardie" Grissell ("You had better call me by my full name, Delagarde", if I am appearing in *The Times*", he said, tongue firmly in cheek), who trains 10 horses at Heathfield, in Sussex. This was Grissell's first success of the season. Iden Green is named after the Kent village where his owner-breeder, Peter Hannaford, owns the Royal Oak public house.

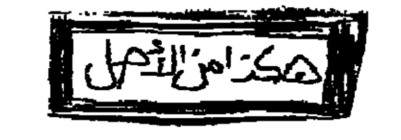
Roger Hoad, whose four-year-old Wimsey flew home at 33-1 in the Chichester Handicap hurdle, was the third "poor relation" to come into the money. Wimsey, who had been disappointing, was castrated four months ago ("There is a moral there somewhere", one waggish pressman said to his neighbour) and was Hoad's seventh winner of the season. This equals the former jockey's total for last year, so if he continues to progress at this rate, you can be sure that this particular poor relation will soon become a rich uncle.

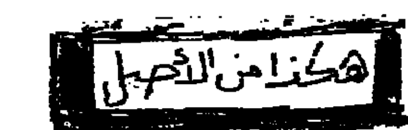
Someone who is certainly rich when it comes to experience is the East Isley trainer Roddy Armytage, whose Galileo easily justified favouritism in the Findon Handicap Chase. Afterwards Armytage revealed that he ran Galileo without rear shoes. This is something he always does with his horses on soft ground and he finds that far from making them slip it greatly reduces the risk of injury from overreaches.

Million dollar horse up for the Cup

Kingston Town, Australia's first million dollar prize-winning horse, today competes for the country's most important race, the £194,000 Melbourne Cup.

Kingston Town, the 3-1 favourite, has won 25 of his 31 races. He became the first Australian horse to earn more than a million dollars when he won in Sydney last month.





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Wednesday, 4 November at 11 a.m.
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Thursday, 5 November at 11 a.m.
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Friday, 6 November at 11 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
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Tuesday, 10 November at 10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
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London Festival Players.
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AT THE HOTEL BEAU-RIVAGE
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Monday, 16 November at 11 a.m.
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Monday, 16 November at 3 p.m.
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Monday, 16 November at 5.30 p.m. and 9 p.m.
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Tuesday, 17 November at 10.30 a.m.
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Tuesday, 17 November at 3 p.m.
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Wednesday, 18 November at 10 a.m.
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Wednesday, 18 November at 3 p.m.
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Wednesday, 18 November at 8 p.m. and Thursday, 19 November at 10 a.m., 3 p.m. and 8 p.m.
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BIRTHS

BRIDGE.—On October 29th to Jane (nee Owen) and Desmond—a daughter (Hannah Elizabeth).

BROOKE.—On October 31st, 1981, at Cuckfield Hospital to Catharine (nee Byers) and Robert—a son (Anthony Charles Barrington), a brother for Julia and James.

CLAYTON.—On October 29th, to Victoria and Nicholas—a son (Edward Felix).

CORNWELL CRANHAM.—On October 24th to Charlotte and Kenneth—a daughter (Nancy Grace).

FULLERLOVE.—On October 28th, at St Paul's Hospital, Cheltenham, to Val (nee Hall) and Michael—a son (Timothy James Reame).

FURLONGE.—On October 29th to Mary (nee Graves) and Nicholas—a son (Dominic Mark), a brother for Lucy.

GALLIMORE. On 28th October, to Judith, wife of Edward—a second daughter (Miranda Mary).

NEWTON.—On November 2nd to Elizabeth and Duncan—a daughter (Charlotte Elizabeth), a sister for Emma, Katie, Harriet and William.

SMEDLEY.—On October 31st, at St Teresa's Hospital, Wimbledon to Victoria (nee Angell) and Charles—a son (Alexander).

TROLLOPE. On November 2nd, 1981 at the Lindo Wing St Marys, Paddington, to Annie (nee Forbes) and Andrew—a son (Francis).

VAN DE WETERING DE ROOY.—On Oct 29 in Moers, W Germany, to Loveday (nee Hill) and Frits—a daughter (Saskia Loveday) a sister for Marjolein.

VOGEL.—On October 30th 1981 to Petra (nee Kerr) and Paul—a son (Timothy), a brother for Victoria and Kate.

BIRTHDAY

THE LOVELY BRYANNA BARWICK is 21 today: congratulations and love from all her family and friends, but most especially from M

MARRIAGE

SMITH : STRINGER.—On October 31st at St Paul's Church, Chipperfield, John Benjamin Smith to Mary Stringer.

SILVER WEDDING

TURNBULL : HULBERT.—On November 3, 1956, St Mary's, Battle, Adam to Jo, now at 80 Tyceburst Hill, Loughton.

DEATHS

PARSONS.—On October 28, suddenly in Madrid, Jennifer Parsons, greatly loved wife of Richard Parsons, mother of Julian, Nicholas and Timothy and daughter of Reg and Kay Mathews. Funeral at Holy Redeemer Church, Chelsea, on Wednesday, November 4, at 11 am. Enquiries to Rowland Brothers, Croydon. Tel. 684 1667.

PAUL.—On October 30th, George dearest husband of Mary, beloved father of Barbara and Jenny. Family flowers only. Donations if desired to NSPCC, 1 Riding House Street, W1P 8AA. Hanworth Crematorium, 4p.m. November 5th.

PERCY.—On October 31st, 1981, in hospital, Margaret Percy of Buckfield, Woodbury Salterton, Exeter, aged 83 years. Service and committal at Exeter Crematorium, Friday, 6th November at 12.30 p.m. No flowers but donations if desired to Help the Aged. Enquiries to W. H. Summerfield Woodbury 32552.

ROBERTS.—On October 31st, 1981, at Convent of St. Mary at the Cross, Hale Lane, Edgware, Middlesex, Dame Raphael Mary Augustine Roberts, O.S.B., Abbess of Edgware. Funeral Mass at The Convent, at 11 a.m., on Friday, 6th November.

SIMON, SIDNEY.—On November 2nd 1981, peacefully, aged 86. Beloved husband of Vivienne, dear father of Pamela Elwood, dear brother of Celia Rose, loved stepfather of Tori Martin and Jane Joseph. Founder and Senior Partner for many years of Simon and Coates, stockbrokers. Funeral at Witton Jewish Cemetery, Birmingham, 3.30p.m., Tuesday, 3rd November. Prayers at home 8pm, Wednesday, 4th November.

SIMONS.—On 29th October, 1981, at Kingswood, Surrey, Horace Edward William Simons, OBE, FRICS, aged 80, devoted and much loved husband of Winifred for 54 years, father of Michael, Andrew, Angela and Ambrose, and grandfather of ten. Funeral private, no flowers or letters please.

SPENCER BERNARD.—On 27th October, 1981, in Paris, John Francis, infant son of Charles and Lindy (aged five days).

STURMAN.—Sister Mary Winefride, O.S.U., of Ursuline Convent, Forest Gate, E.7, formerly of Christ College, Liverpool, peacefully after a sudden illness on November 1st. May she rest in peace. Funeral Thursday 2 p.m.

TOWERS, RICHARD WALTER.—On November 1st, peacefully at home, "Edgeley Cottage", Beaminster. Private funeral. No flowers or letters please. Memorial Service at St. Mary's Church, Beaminster, 11.30 a.m., Friday, 6th November, 1981.

TOWNSEND.—On November 1st, 1981, John Meredith, of 9 Yateley ...

IN MEMORIAM

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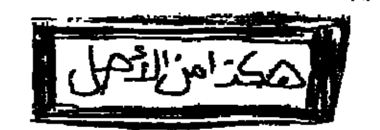




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JOIN THE PROFESSIONALS



Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

9.05 For Schools, Colleges. Subjects include Heute Direkt (at 9.05); Encounter Spain (at 9.35); episode six of Dark Towers (10.10), part one of The Body (11.00) and The Biggest Epidemic of Our Times (12.05); 12.30 News After Noon: with Richard Whitmore, Moira Stuart; 1.00 Pebble Mill at One: includes Yesterday's Headlines, featuring someone who helped to make them; 1.45 Over the Moon: for the very young; 2.00 You and Me: another one for the toddlers; 2.14 For Schools, Colleges: subjects include Dicho e hecho (for students of Spanish) at 2.14 Steinbeck's Of Mice and Men (at 2.30); Closedown at 3.00; 3.25 O Dro i Dro: for Welsh viewers. A quiz about a journey through the Principality; 3.53 Regional news.

3.55 Play School: see BBC 2 at 11.00 am for details.
4.20 Laurel and Hardy: cartoon; 4.25 Jackanory: Christopher Guard reads part 2 of The Miller's Boy; 4.40 Play Away: Music and laughter, with Brian Cant and Co.
5.05 John Craven's Newsround; 5.10 Screen Test: Film quiz between Dinas Bran School, Llangollen; and Pen-y-Dre High School, Merthyr Tydfil.
5.40 News: with Richard Baker; 6.00 Regional news magazines;
6.25 Nationwide.
6.50 Barbara's World of Horses and Ponies: Mrs Penny Hard rides her pony round the yard half an hour after backing it, Woodhouse-fashion.
7.15 Angels: Hospital serial. Fleur and Ron make some plans for their future.
7.40 The Rockford Files: Part 2 of Profit and Loss The private eye (James Garner) breaks into a print shop, looking for clues.
8.30 Yes Minister: Jim Hacker (Paul Eddington) discovers that he is on a terrorist group's death list.

9.00 News: with John Humphrys. And weather.
9.25 Play for Today: A Room for the Winter. Drama, by Rose Tremain. Jack Shepherd plays a white South African writer who escapes to England before the authorities can arrest him for acts of sabotage. His former male lover joins the writer in London, and thinks up a way of getting him back in South Africa.
10.30 Norman St John-Stevas in Conversation: He talks tonight to George Thomas, Speaker of the House of Commons.
11.00 Kojak: Detective Paul Zachary puts his family life and his career on the line because of his obsession with his work. Starring Telly Savalas.
11.50 News headlines. And weather forecast. Closedown at 11.55.

BBC1 VARIATIONS: BBC CYMRU/WALES 9.10-9.30 am I Ysgolion: Dosbarthiadau. Ghana. 12.57-1.0 pm News. 3.25-3.55 Closedown. 5.10-5.40 Fyny Yma. 6.00-6.25 Wales Today. 6.50-7.15 Heddiw. 7.15-7.40 Angels. 11.50 News. Close. SCOTLAND 11.17-11.37 am For Schools: 12.55-1.00 pm News. 3.25-3.55 Closedown. 6.00-6.25 Reporting Scotland. 11.50 News. Close. NORTHERN IRELAND 12.57-1.00 pm News. 3.25-3.53 Closedown. 3.53-3.55 News. 6.00-6.25 Scene Around Six. 6.50-7.15 Prospect. 10.30-11.00 The Magic of Cole Porter. 11.50 News. ENGLAND 6.00-6.25 Regional news magazines. 11.55 Close.

BBC 2

9.30 CBI Conference: The Confederation of British Industry, staging its annual conference, holds its final session at Eastbourne. Today brings live coverage of the closing speeches. The reporter is Vincent Hanna, and there are comments from Lord Kearton. Live coverage resumes at 11.25; 11.00 Play School: George Macdonald's story The Wind and the Moon. The presenters: Lucie Skeaping and Ben Bazell; 11.25 CBI Conference: Back to Eastbourne; 12.00 Closedown, until Antiques Roadshow begins at 3.55

3.55 Antiques Roadshow: Angela Rippon and Arthur Negus travel to Ely (r).
4.35 Everybody's Doin' It: Black-and-white movie record of life in Britain in the Twenties and Thirties (r).
4.55 In Search of ... Boudica: Michael Wood's lively investigation into the truth about the queen who fought the Roman invaders (r).
5.40 The Five Faces of Doctor Who: Episode 2 of The Cave of Skulls.
6.05 Grange Hill: School serial. The medical check-up (r).
6.30 The Waltons: Return of the popular series. Olivia comes home and John is threatened.
7.15 News: with sub-titles.
7.35 World Chess Championships: Karpov v Korchnoi.
8.00 Top Gear: a century of motoring history.
8.30 Russell Harty: chat and music.

9.00 The Last Song: First in a new comedy series, written by Carla Lane (who scripted Butterflies), and starring the man who played the husband in that series, Geoffrey Palmer. This time, he's a surgeon, separated from his wife, and in love with a younger woman.
9.30 Your Life in Their Hands: New series of medical documentaries begins. What happens when a 49-year-old woman who works in a hospital is told there is a shadow on her lung. She is Evelyn Chapman, wife of a *House of Commons policeman.*
10.00 Arena: Have You Seen the Mona Lisa? Film about the portrait which contains the most famous smile in the history of painting. Includes (naturally) a visit to the Louvre where the smile lives.
10.45 Newsnight: news and comment. Ends at 11.35.

ITV/LONDON

9.35 For Schools. Subjects include part 2 of Football Crazy (at 9.35); the story of the Beano comic (9.53); and The French Programme (a chateau in the Loire valley) at 11.39; 12.00 Rod, Jane and Freddy: down to the bottom of the ocean; 12.10 Pipkins: the story of The Rambler; 12.30 The Sullivans: Australian family serial; 1.00 News; 1.20 Thames area news; 1.30 Armchair Theatre: Episode 3 of The Circe Complex. Drama of £400,000 worth of buried stolen jewelry and the jailed man who knows where it is (r); 2.00 After Noon Plus: the month's news, reviewed by Anthony Howard and Peregrine Worsthorne. 2.45 Heartland: play about an Oxford don, a property tycoon and the girl who changes their lives. With Malcolm Stoddard, Arwen Holm and Warren Clarke (r).

3.45 Looks Familiar: Showbusiness quiz, with Dickie Henderson, Liz Fraser and Brian Johnston. The MC is Denis Norden.
4.15 Tweety Pie: cartoon; 4.20 Get It Together: Pop music show, with Toyah Willcox, Marney Webb.
4.45 Vice Versa: Episode 6 of this serial about a father who is magically transformed into his son. Today: an escape from school.
5.15 Emmerdale Farm: More about the sheep shelter.
5.45 News; 6.00 Thames area news; 6.20 Help! with Viv Taylor Gee.
6.30 Crossroads: motel serial.
6.55 Reporting London: Denis Tuohy's news magazine.
7.30 Give Us a Clue: Charades game. Actors include Bernie Winters, Jenny Lee Wright, Windsor Davies, Angela Rippon and Henry Cooper.
8.00 Rising Damp: Rigsby's two foodless days. With Leonard Rossiter (r).
8.30 It Takes a Worried Man: Blind date for the troubled salesman (Peter Tilbury). His "date" is Angela Down. This is the second episode of the new comedy serial.

9.00 Brideshead Revisited: Episode four. Sebastian's drinking is getting worse, and he accuses Charles Ryder of spying on him for his mother. Lady Marchmain appeals to Charles for help because she says she cannot exercise a restraining influence on her son. With Claire Bloom as Lady Marchmain, Jeremy Irons as Charles and Anthony Andrews as Sebastian.
10.00 News from ITN. Also Thames news headlines.
10.30 David Frost Special: Onward Christian Soldiers — the Moral Majority. Film about the spreading influence of the Moral Majority, the new political movement in the United States which helped Ronald Reagan to get into the White House.
11.30 Talking Bikes: The magazine for the motorcyclist. The history of the machine, from the 1890s to the powerful and complex British and Japanese models of today.
12.00 Going Out: Serial about a group of teenagers. Cathy (Michele Winstanley) has a nasty experience, and Dikey (Peter-Hugo Daley) gets a job.
12.25 Close: With Gordon Honeycombe.

CHOICE

Jack Shepherd as James van Santen in A Rooom for the Winter (BBC 1, 9.25 pm)

● Play for Today's A ROOM FOR THE WINTER (BBC 1 9.25 pm) casts the excellent Jack Shepherd as James, an expatriate South African apartheid fighter, alone with his nightmares and complaining landlady in a run-down area of London. His life is dominated by thoughts of his male lover, Stephen, still in South Africa, and the dreams of them living together again. In the meantime he forms a relationship with Robert, a rather pathetic queen who is forsaken as soon as the handsome Stephen appears on the scene. The only female in the cast is Katherine, his Jamaican white-hating landlady, beautifully played by Pam Obermeyer. In the end a sequence of unexpected events leaves him friendless and homeless, rather like the people he tried to help in South Africa.

● David Frost's ONWARD CHRISTIAN SOLDIERS — THE MORAL MAJORITY (ITV 10.30 pm) concerns America's right wing moralists who believe they are fighting a holy war to bring their country back to greatness. They see their enemies as liberals, humanists and abortionists and during the last Presidential election they named thirty-four candidates whose views were not compatible with their own. The strength of their movement is such that among the casualties of the election were former Presidential candidate George McGovern and Frank Church, the Foreign Affairs Committee chairman. Literature, too, is a target for their wrath with organized burnings of works by Shakespeare, Henry Miller and others, while pop records, including those of the Beatles, end up the same way. Frost examines this phenomenon to see if this movement is just a passing fad or whether it will lastingly change the face of America. The leader of the $60m operation is the Rev Jerry Falwell, who we see in pulpit action.

● HOW DO WE MAKE TOMORROW WORK? (Radio 4 7.50 pm) is a major enquiry, live from the Pebble Mill studios in Birmingham, *on Britain's future job prospects.* With unemployment at a higher level that at any time since the Depression and with no prospect of the figures falling should the Government's priority be the creation of jobs or do we as a nation need to re-think our attitudes to unemployment? Chairing the discussion is Brian Redhead and among the speakers are Professors Denis Pym and Adrian Sinfield of the London Business School, Sam Toy, chairman and managing director of Ford in Britain, and Roy Evans, Assistant General Secretary of the Iron and Steel Trades Federation.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: † STEREO ★ BLACK AND WHITE: (r) REPEAT

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Today.
6.30 Today.
8.45 "The Dream Woman" by Wilkie Collins (2).
9.00 News.
9.05 Tuesday Call: 01-580 4111 — Christmas Cookery.
10.00 News.
10.02 From our own Correspondent.
10.30 Daily Service.
10.45 Morning Story: "Diary of a Moorland Winter" by Pam Sandiford (2).
11.00 News.
11.05 Thirty-minute Theatre: "Boot, Boot, Wallop, Wallop, Nut" by Al Hunter.
11.35 Wildlife.
12.00 News.
12.02 You and Yours.
12.27 Lord Peter Wimsey: "Have His Carcase" by Dorothy L. Sayers (part 3).
12.55 Weather.
1.00 The World at One. News.
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
3.00 News.
3.02 *Hatter's Castle*† by A. J. Cronin (part 4).
4.00 A Thorn in the Flesh. Colin Semper sends back the second of four letters from his travels in Turkey, in the steps of St Paul.
4.15 The Grey Puzzle. A portrait of Birmingham's black citizens.
4.45 Story Time: "The Moonspinners" by Mary Stewart (7).
5.00 News Magazine.
5.50 Shipping Forecast.
5.55 Weather.
6.00 News and Financial Report.
6.30 Top of the Form.
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Medicine Now.
7.50 Live Inquiry: How Do We Make Tomorrow Work? Debate on unemployment from Pebble Mill.
9.30 Kaleidoscope.
9.59 Weather.
10.00 The World Tonight.
10.30 No Minister (last in series) "Who are the Masters Now?"
11.00 A Book at Bedtime: "How Steeple Sinderby Wanderers won the FA Cup" by J. L. Carr (7).
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 A Singer Remembers: English contralto Mary Jarred looks back over her career.
12.00 News and Weather.
VHF 6.25 am Weather Forecast. 10.00 For Schools. 10.30 Listen With Mother. 11.00 For Schools. 2.00 pm For Schools. 5.50 PM (continued). 11.00 Study on 4.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert Auber, Spohr, Bach arr. Walton records.†
8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert (continued): Beethoven, Mendelssohn, Balakirev; records.
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer; Darius Milhaud; records.†
10.00 Zoltan Kodaly. Recital of choral music.†
10.50 Northern Sinfonia Wind Ensemble. Concert: Gounod, John McCabe, Mozart.†
12.10 Concert. Part 1: Tchaikovsky.†
1.00 News.
1.05 Six Continents.
1.25 Concert Part 2: Bruckner.†
2.15 Viola and Piano Recital: Khandoshkin, Hindemith, Benjamin.†
3.00 Bach Harpsichord Music (new series). First of seven recitals.†
3.45 NCOS Orchestra, Orchestra of the National Centre for Orchestral Studies concert: Lutoslawski, Strauss.†
4.25 Jazz Today.
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure.†
7.00 The Price of Victory (series). Michael Charlton examines the "missed opportunities" of Britain's European diplomacy between the final years of the Second World War and de Gaulle's veto of the UK's first bid to join the EEC. (3) Bevin at Victoria Station — Part 2.
8.00 Alfred Brendel Plays the Beethoven Piano Concertos. Last of three concerts from the Royal Festival Hall, London. Part 1: Beethoven.†
8.40 What Books I Please. Reflections on literature. Gerald Long, Director of Times Newspapers, on Rabelais.
9.00 Concert Part 2: Verdi.†
9.40 The Private Papers of Henry Ryecroft by George Gissing (final part).
10.00 Smetana String Quartet recital.†
10.30 Words, Words, Words (series) A personal choice of prose and poetry presented by Ian McKellen.†
11.00 News.
11.05 Szymanowski orch. Fitelberg: record.

Tommy Steele: His Life, His Song is a celebration of the entertainer's twenty-five years in showbusiness (Radio 2, 10.00pm)

Brian Redhead chairs Enquiry: How Do We Make Tomorrow Work? An investigation into job prospects (Radio 4, 7.50pm)

Radio 2

5.00 am Ray Moore.† 7.30 Terry Wogan.† 10.00 Susannah Simon.† 12.00 John Dunn.† 2.00 pm Ed Stewart.† 4.00 David Hamilton.† 5.45 News and Sport. 6.00 David Symonds.† 8.00 The Crazy Gang Story (new series).† 9.00 Listen to the Band: the CWS (Glasgow) Band.† 9.30 The Organist Entertains.† 10.00 Tommy Steele — His Life, His Song. On November 5, Tommy Steele reminisces on 25 years in show business. 11.00 Brian Matthew, Round Midnight. Stereo from 12.00 midnight. 1.00 am Trucker Hour.† 2.00-5.00 You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

5.00 am As Radio 2. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Dave Lee Travis. 2.00 pm Paul Burnett. 3.30 Steve Wright. 5.00 Peter Powell. 7.00 Talkabout. 8.00 David Jensen. 10.00 John Peel.† 12.00 Close.

WORLD SERVICE

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave 648 kHz (463m) at the following times GMT: 6.00 Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 7.30 Lord of the Flies. 7.45 Network UK. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Europa. 8.30 Musical Yearbook. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Discovery. 10.15 Leave It to Psmith. 10.30 That Big Band Magic. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News about Britain. 11.15 Letter from London. 11.25 Scotland this Week. 11.30 Sports International. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 The Rewards of Music. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 1.30 Network UK. 1.45 A Jolly Good Show. 2.30 Thirty Minute Theatre. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Sarah and Company. 4.45 The World Today. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Meridian. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours. News Summary. 9.15 Three Centuries of Italian Opera. 9.45 Classic Short Stories. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Scotland This Week. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Guitar Workshop. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News about Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 A Jolly Good Show. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Report on Religion. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Operetta. 2.30 Musical Yearbook. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News About Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 Discovery. 4.00 Newsdesk. 5.45 The World Today.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m. Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m. Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz. Radio 3 VHF 90-92.5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz. Greater London Area MF 720kHz/417m. LBC MF 1152kHz/261m, VHF 97.3MHz. Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95.8MHz. BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94.9MHz. World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

SCOTTISH
As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.0 Gardening Today. 1.20-1.30 News. 5.15 Pet Subject. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.20 Job Spot. 6.30 What's Your Problem? 7.00 Take the High Road. 7.30-8.00 Marie Gordon Price in Concert with Vince Hill. 11.30 Wheels. 12.00 Late Call. 12.05 International Bowls. 12.35 Closedown.

SOUTHERN
As Thames except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 5.15 Dick Tracy. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Day by Day. 6.30 Survival: Poles Apart. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 New Kind of Family. 12.00 Weather followed by The Eruption of Christianity and Closedown.

WESTWARD
As Thames Except: 12.27pm Gus Honeybun's Birthdays. 12.30-1.00 Gardening Today. 1.20-1.30 News. 6.00-6.35 Westward Diary. 7.00-7.30 Mark It. 10.32 News. 10.34 David Frost Special. 11.30 Wheels. 12.00 Faith for Life. 12.06am Closedown.

ULSTER
As Thames except: 1.20-1.30 Lunchtime. 5.15 Cartoon. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Good Evening Ulster. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30-8.00 Country Style: 11.30 Bedtime.

ANGLIA
As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Gardening Today 1.20-1.30 News 6.00-6.35 About Anglia 7.00-7.30 Bygones: Searching for a giant aspidistra. 11.30 Wheels 12.00 Jazz Series: Ronnie Scott Quartet. 12.30 am Church and the Dragon

CHANNEL
As Thames except: 12.00 Closedown. 12.30pm-1.00 Gardening Today. 1.20-1.30 News. 6.00-6.35 Channel Report. 7.00-7.30 Survival: Follow That Tiger. 10.28 News. 10.34 David Frost Special. 11.30 Wheels. 12.00 Closedown.

YORKSHIRE
As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Looks Familiar. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Calendar at Your Service: How the blind cope at school. 5.15-5.45 How's Your Father? 6.00-6.35 Calendar. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 Wheels. 12.00 Closedown.

HTV WEST
As Thames except: 12.30pm-1.30 Gardening Today. 1.20-1.30 News. 5.15 Ask Oscar! 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Report West. 6.30 Diff'rent Strokes. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.28-10-30 News. 11.30 Wheels. 12.00 Closedown.

HTV CYMRU/WALES
As HTV West except:- 9.35am-9.50 Am Gymru. 10.15-10.30 Y Byd A'i Bethau. 11.39-11.54 About Wales. 12.00-12.10pm Cwadi Cwac A'i Ffrindiau. 4.15-4.45 Camigam. 5.15-5.20 Bugs Bunny. 6.00-6.15 Y Dydd. 6.15-6.30 Report Wales. 10.30-11.00 Cyfathrebwyr. 11.00-11.30 World in Action. 11.30-12.00 Benson.

GRAMPIAN
As Thames except: Starts 9.30am-9.35 First Thing 12.30 pm-1.00 Gardening Today 6.00-6.35 North Tonight 7.00-7.30 Diff'rent Strokes 11.30 Wheels 12.00 Jazz Series: Ronnie Scott Quartet 12.30 am News 12.35 Closedown

BORDER
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News 5.15-5.45 Mork and Mindy 6.00-6.35 Lookaround 7.00 Emmerdale Farm 11.30 News 11.33 Closedown

ATV
As Thames except: 12.30 pm-100 Gardening Today. 1.20-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Mork and Mindy. 6.00 News. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30 ATV Today. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 Wheels. 12.00 News. 12.05 Something Different: Nigel Swinford and his guests have just returned from playing at this year's Salzburg Festival. 12.20 am Closedown.

GRANADA
As Thames except: 1.20-1.30 Granada Reports. 5.15-5.45 Diff'rent Strokes. 6.00 Granada Reports. 6.25 This is your Right. 6.30 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 Jazz Series: Ronnie Scott Quartet. 12.00 Wheels. 12.30am Closedown.

TYNE TEES
As Thames except: Starts 9.25 am The Good Word 9.30-9.35 News 1.20 pm-1.30 News, Lookaround 5.15-5.45 Survival 6.00 News 6.02 Crossroads 6.25 Northern Life: with Tom Coyne 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm 11.30 Wheels 12.00 Bitterness of Death 12.05 am Closedown

Classified Guide

Box No. replies should be addressed to:
The Times, P.O. Box 7,
200, Gray's Inn Road, London, WC1X 8EZ

British ship saved from bomb attack in France

Nantes, north-west France, Nov 2.—Responsibility for the abortive bomb attack on the British Navy survey vessel Hecate at the port here was claimed today by a so-called "Bobby Sands group", informed sources said.

Earlier today French Navy experts defused a 2.2lb bomb placed on the buffer raft between the dock and the Hecate's hull. The bomb had been linked by wire to the raft.

The sources said a telephone caller to the Nantes daily *Presse Ocean* said in accentless French that the mysterious group had acted "to support the political and military struggle of the Irish republicans for liberty and national independence."

The 120-man crew of the Hecate was alerted to the bomb early this morning after a minor explosion was heard on the quay alongside where the vessel was moored.

Divers found an explosive charge that experts said could have caused a great deal of damage if it had exploded properly. They said either defective workmanship or material had caused its malfunction.—AFP.

□ The 2,700-ton Hecate, a member of the Hecla class of survey ships, which was commissioned into the fleet in December 1965, had been at Nantes over the weekend to enable the crew to have some rest after carrying out survey work in the English Channel (Our Defence Correspondent writes).

A SOS signal from the vessel to the Ministry of Defence reported that a minor explosion had been heard alongside the ship during the early hours of Monday morning. An investigation was carried out as smoke billowed out from between the ship and the jetty. No other bombs were discovered, however, and a Defence Ministry spokesman last night emphasized that there were no casualties and no damage to the Hecate.

Inquiries into who might have planted the bomb were being referred by the Ministry last night to the French base.

British ships call frequently at Nantes, which is 35 miles inland from the Atlantic on the Loire.

Nantes harbour, where the British ship was moored, covers both sides of the Loire and is accessible to ocean-going vessels at high tide.

An explosion could have a serious effect in the busy harbour, whose activity reflects the city's active commercial and industrial life, with foreign trade forming an important element.



Honda accord: Japanese car workers gather in circles for morning meetings outside their factory to discuss their schedule for the day and the company's problems. Employees are offered prizes for their suggestions.

APPEAL TO AUEW MEMBERS

Continued from page 1

senior shop stewards committee is of the opinion that the offer should be rejected and the dispute continued until a better offer is forthcoming."

□ Mr Duffy made his appeal to the 20,000 AUEW members at BL to vote for a return to work because he felt it was "incumbent upon me as president of the union".

He said: "Colleagues, you have taken your stance, and I hope the company has now learned its lesson.

"I think it is in our interests to prove once more that we are responsible and take again a calculated risk that some of the promises made by the management will this time be carried out."

The TUC Finance and General Purposes Committee is to hold itself in readiness today in case it is needed to advise on the strike.

BL in crisis, page 2
Alfa lay-offs, page 23

Workers kept on despite robots

Japan rejects Western methods

Continued from page 1

industry are exploited. "That is a myth now. It would have been true 15 to 20 years ago but most of the workers in subcontracting plants belong to our confederation. Their pay is almost at the same level of workers in the large car plants. If the wages of sub-contractors are a little lower it is because they are calculated on the basis of experience and education.

"If anything worries me it is that sub-contractors cannot afford the fringe benefits offered by the large firms such as trips to resort hotels."

In a surprisingly frank interview he revealed how Japan's car industry has managed to maintain industrial harmony and introduce robots and advanced technology into factories without social problems and yet keep all its workers employed.

"The leaders of trade unions in Western automobile factories are partly responsible for unemployment because they refused to accept new technologies and robots as quickly as the Japanese. Japanese workers love their robots. They take the drudgery out of work. The leaders of unions in the West oppose new technology and retraining in new jobs because their vested interests are endangered," he said.

But how were Japanese car workers kept employed after robots were introduced in the mid-1970s. Mr Shioji hinted that jobs in Europe and the United States were simply transferred to Japan because Western car plants were no longer efficient. "When we began to replace men with robots in the 1970s production increased. The increase in production was channelled off in the form of exports. This increased production and expanded business. In this way no-one lost their job. Some were retrained in other jobs."

Mr Shioji and other union leaders claimed that industrial harmony in Japan could be traced to the country's system of lifetime employment. "We do not follow the path of the unions in America and Britain. They stopped Ford and General Motors and now possibly BL. It costs hundreds of thousands of jobs. We know that a strike could ruin our company which offers us lifetime employment. Instead, we offer the management high productivity on the basis that the gains be shared by the management, the workers and the consumers. We have helped expand the pie and we are entitled to a share of the pie. Why should we destroy it?"

□ Cultural rivalry: Thanks to Japanese money and appreciation, two of the world's greatest orchestras, the Boston Symphony and the Berlin Philharmonic, are celebrating their hundredth anniversaries in Tokyo in friendly musical rivalry (AP reports).

Salmonella poisons 300 in Scotland

By Ronald Faux

More than 300 people in a Scottish town have been affected by salmonella poisoning that has been traced to unpasteurised milk from a local dairy farm.

Nine of the victims in Keith, Grampian, which has a population of 5,000, are being treated in the City Hospital, Aberdeen, the main infectious diseases hospital for the region.

A spokesman said yesterday that all the patients were in a satisfactory condition. About 100 of those affected are pupils from Keith Grammar School.

Dr Donald Cameron, West District medical officer for the Grampian Health Board, said yesterday five new cases had been reported in Dufftown. He said the spread was not unexpected, but the source of the outbreak had been located and all necessary precautions implemented. "We are not too worried about this development."

The Moray District Environmental Health Department had requested that milk from the dairy farm to which the outbreak had been traced be withdrawn from sale.

Department of Agriculture animal health inspectors were monitoring the herd involved and expected that it could be given the all-clear within two weeks.

'DEAD' MAN GETS HIS WIFE BACK

From Ray Kennedy
Johannesburg, Nov. 2

Greater love, possibly, has no man than he would lay aside his wife for his friend. Mr Bowie O'Neill, after 12 years' marriage to the former Mrs Hester Roos, has told her ex-husband: "I could never take your place. You can have her back."

Fifteen years ago Mr Roos was fishing when he went missing, presumably drowned. An inquest proclaimed him dead and Mrs Roos remarried, Mr O'Neill.

A few weeks ago Mr Roos's son found his father living as a tramp. Mr Roos, said he had slipped from the rocks where he was fishing, but only knocked himself out and lost his memory, which he recently recovered.

Lawyers said that when he has been proclaimed "undead", his ex-wife would technically be committing bigamy unless one of her marriages is declared void. Gallantly, Mr O'Neill has agreed "to stand back".

Frank Johnson at the CBI

Dark thoughts, dark suits and endless socks

How can you have debates between business people—people who, as a species generally, do not debate? This has always been the problem with the CBI annual conference. This year's, which opened yesterday, was only the fifth. As already noted in this space, "competitiveness" is the conference's slogan. "This is the last of the great conferences this autumn," said the chairman, Sir Raymond Pennock.

In other words, he was being directly competitive with the established giants, Labour and the TUC, and this year's new product: the massively advertised, portable, collapsible, throwaway, inner city, no policies SDP conference. Faced with such competition the CBI conference has serious problems. There must be something radically wrong when British industry seems to be incapable of manufacturing a decent point of order, let alone a heckle.

Furthermore, the CBI's debates would surely be more successful if the participants disagree with one another, that being the point of debate. But British industry can do it. We have the egomaniac. There is nothing special about Germany which means that only it produces the Hitlers.

The prerequisite for good conferences is a plentiful supply of speakers capable of going to that rostrum and, in their *own words*, producing clichés as if no one had ever heard them before:

"It's time we ended the party pingpong of nationalization and renationalization"—that sort of thing. Or, as confidence grows, they might try a more complex piece of imagery such as: "Sport should not be made into a political football."

Confidence in the interesting nature of one's own discoveries, insights and tedious truths is all. Yesterday there were signs that some progress was being made by the CBI. A man from high technology urged: "We must fight the Germans and the Japanese."

Of course, his idea has been tried before and, though we lay waste their cities, only results in the Germans and the Japanese becoming richer than we are. But the point is that the speaker was making an effort. Another speaker warned us: "There is no such thing as a free lunch." He was a very fat man.

As the day's debates, on the economy and the Common Market, wore on, there were glimpses of hidden depths and unusual tastes among all these yards of dark suiting and endless socks. Mr Richard Hill, of Charles Hill of Bristol, speaking of anti-Common Market politicians, warned: "Consumers would boil them in oil if we left the EEC and the extra unemployed would burn them at the stake." Some of the tastes were strikingly unusual. Mr Christopher Bailey, of Bristol Channel Shipbuilding, was against the old school tie and also unemployment, and it all came out as: "We should get off our tie-bedecked pompous bottoms and without fear or favour approach the Government . . ."

Ideologically, the day was confused. Everyone was in favour of no more wage increases, particularly for other people.

But people were not sure what to do next about the unions. Though Mr Tebbit had been the most popular panelist at the pre-conference Any Questions on Sunday evening, the Tebbitites did not carry all before them on the conference floor. Several speakers were against any new attack on the closed shop. This sentiment was particularly strong among representatives of the nationalized industries, who have been admitted to the CBI only in the last decade and who constitute the Trojan horse wing of the movement.

Assembled as in Eastbourne, our businessmen constituted a melancholy gathering. They lack the picturesque quality of trade unionists and sense of history. No one will write a Ballad of Raymond Pennock.

Perhaps they should not *hold* conferences after *all*. They only make one another feel more persecuted about the state of business. Last night the hundreds of suits wandered aimlessly away from the hall towards the CBI conference equivalent of those Labour and TUC fringe meetings on the need to feed the third world. Only the CBI fringe meetings took the form of buffet and cocktails in the Red Room at the Grand Hotel, organized by West Midlands region; a reception and buffet supper in the Pevensey Room, at the Burlington Hotel, organized by Scotland and "coffee, sandwich and nightcap" at The Grand, supplied by the Industrial Participation Association.

The CBI preferred to concentrate on starvation in the first world. At last they had found a cause.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

The Queen holds an Investiture, 11.

The Duke of Edinburgh, as patron and trustee, attends the Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme trustees' meeting, Buckingham Palace, 11; later, as patron of the London Federation of Boys' Clubs, attends fund-raising performance of *One Mo' Time*, Cambridge Theatre, 7.30.

The Prince of Wales, as president, attends chairman's meeting of the Friends of Covent Garden, Stamford House, Stamford Street, 1.15; as president of the Mary Rose Trust, attends meeting of Court of Mary Rose, Goldsmiths' Hall, 5.30; later, as patron of the British Film Institute, accompanied by the Princess of Wales, opens 25th London Film Festival, National Film Theatre, South Bank, 8.

The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester attend Anglo-Turkish Society dinner and dance, Savoy Hotel, 7.40.

The Duchess of Kent, as president, attends Printers' Charitable Corporation festival banquet, Grosvenor House Hotel, 6.40.

Talks, lectures

Francis Piper and Marcellus Laroon, by Richard Humphreys, Tate Gallery, 1; St Catherine and other November saints, by Audrey Tyndall, National Gallery, 1; George Hart on Ramesside priests and statesmen, 11.30, and Abydos, 1.15; Heritage of Tibet, the way of life, by P. T. Denwood, 6, British Museum.

Suez or Constantinople? British foreign policy options in the 1890s, by Dr K. M. Wilson, Rupert Beckett Lecture Theatre, Arts Building, Woodhouse Lane, School of History, University of Leeds, 5.30-7.30; Verena Holmes Lecture 1981: Chips for the Disabled: the philosophy and design principles of electronic aids by Mrs Maria Watkins, Institution of Electrical Engineers, 2.30; Studying drugs and behaviour, Botany theatre at University College, Gower Street, 1.20.

Exhibitions

Turner and George IV in Edinburgh, Tate Gallery 10-6; Stanley Gibbons 125th anniversary stamp exhibition, 399 Strand, 12; Original prints by Dufy, Helleu, Marini; Holford Gallery, 34 Tavistock Street, 10-6; European Photography 81: National Theatre, South Bank, 10-11; Patrick Caulfield, Tate Gallery, Millbank, SW1, 10-6; The Great Japan Exhibition, Royal Academy of Arts, W1, 10-6.

Music

Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme, comedie-ballet by Lully and Molière, Temple Newsam House, Leeds, 7.30; Organ recital by Sandra McCarthy, St Peter-upon-Cornhill, 12.30. An afflatus of flutes (directed by Trevor Wye). Guildhall School of Music and Drama, Barbican, EC2, 1.10.

Memorial Services: Sir Anthony Grover, Guards Chapel, Wellington Barracks, 11; Air Vice-Marshal C. M. Clementi, Mercers' Hall, Ironmonger Lane, 11.30; Sir Ronald Roxburgh, Lincoln's Inn Chapel, 5; Mr J. B. Gledhill, Westminster Abbey, 6.15.

Memorial Meeting: Mr R. J. Finnemore, Friends Meeting House, Euston Road, noon.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,670

ACROSS
1 Such games endlessly held, oddly, in Athenian surroundings (8).
6 Flower that blooms in the spring — or autumn (6).
9 Withdrawal of Navy's ration — repeated grumbling (6).
10 Sovereign equalled twenty francs (8).
11 A game of snap with this? Happy idea! (4-4).
12 Prodigal like a slave getting no second start (6).
13 Condescend, say, to drink from this (5).
14 Price reduction, a lure intended for listeners (9).
17 Sea Beaver, once the villain of a locked-room mystery (9).
19 Thus about to become a philosopher (5).
22 Relax severity concerning days of abstinence (6).
23 Wrong, French river's a slow mover (8).
24 With little latitude for car-pilot error (8).
25 It's nugatory but sweet (6).
26 Split of stick together? Many go (6).
27 Army man's sound conductor (8).

DOWN
2 One hoping to see our island in dry circumstances? (7).
3 Gin additive freely dispensed in Chinatown (9).
4 It swims quietly round in a mountain lake? (6).
5 We have some old relations in Kent, by the way (10,5).
6 Their house Mercutio called a plague upon (8).
7 Garment's border one's seen in church (7).
8 Such artificial fibre gives Thorndike's doctor the twitch (9).
13 City's upset about bar — one devoted to luxury (9).
15 Visitor from space bound to lead ring ceremony (9).
16 Lent cape redesigned for a conjurer's figure (8).
18 Free battle in a French environment (7).
20 Sugar controller returns us £1 in the pub (7).
21 Somewhat volcanic boxer? (6).

Solution of Puzzle No 15,669

Auctions today

Bonhams, Montpelier Street: silver and plate, 11. Christie's King Street: Old Masters, modern and British prints, 10.30 and 2.30. Christie's South Kensington: Staffordshire figures, goss, pot-lids, commemorative and Staffordshire blue and white printed wares, 10.30; jewelry, 2; costumes, furs and lace, 2. Phillips, Blenheim Street: furniture, carpets, works of art, 11; jewelry, 1.30; English paintings, 2.30. Sotheby's, New Bond Street: European ceramics, 10.30; printed books, 11. Sotheby's, Belgravia: pictures, 11.

Viewing

Bonhams, Montpelier Street: English and Continental furniture, 9-7; leukemia charity sale, 9-7; fine jewels and objects of vertu, 5.30-7; oriental porcelain and works of art, 5.30-7; European oil paintings, 9-7. Christie's, King Street: autograph letters, historical documents and musical MSS; English furniture; modern British and Irish paintings, drawings and sculpture. Philips, Blenheim Street: English paintings (until noon); ceramics and glass; furs; postage stamps of Israel, etc; lead soldiers and figures (until 7). Sotheby's, New Bond Street: musical instruments; Chinese works of art; Old Master drawings; medals. Sotheby's Belgravia: furniture, clocks and watches, Staffordshire ware.

The Pound

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.69	1.62
Austria Sch	30.70	28.60
Belgium Fr	79.50	75.50
Canada $	2.33	2.24
Denmark Kr	13.95	13.25
Finland Mkk	8.55	8.10
France Fr	10.88	10.28
Germany DM	4.32	4.08
Greece Dr	114.00	107.00
Hongkong $	11.25	10.65
Ireland Pt	1.22	1.17
Italy Lir	2265.00	2165.00
Japan Yn	454.00	428.00
Netherlands Gld	4.74	4.50
Norway Kr	11.47	10.87
Portugal Esc	126.50	119.50
South Africa Rd	1.82	1.66
Spain Pta	186.00	178.00
Sweden Kr	10.73	10.19
Switzerland Fr	3.57	3.35
USA $	1.93	1.86
Yugoslavia Dur	84.50	79.50

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd.

London: The *FT* Index rose 10.4 to 478.9.

New York: The Dow Jones industrial average rose 14.27 to 866.82.

Sporting fixtures

Football: Uefa Cup: Arsenal v Winterslag, Dundee United v Borussia Mönchengladbach. Third and fourth division matches (see page 27).

Boxing: Heavyweight: Neville Meade v Leroy Boone (Albert Hall, London).

Squash Rackets: World Masters Newcastle-upon Tyne.

Racing: Flat meeting at Leicester (1.15); National Hunt at Sedgefield (1.15) and Fontwell Park (1.0).

Top TV ratings

National top television programmes in the week ending October 25:

BBC 1
1 To the Manor Born
2 The Paul Daniels Magic Show
3 Mastermind
4 Juliet Bravo
5 Bergerac
6 Tenko
7 Blankety Blank
8 Dallas
9 Top of the Pops
10 Larry Grayson's Generation Game

BBC 2
1 Des O'Connor Tonight
2 A Kick up the Eighties
3 The Borgias
4 M*A*S*H
5 Burt Lancaster In Conversation Piece
6 Last of the Summer Repeats: Not the Nine O'Clock News
7 International Snooker (Sun)
8 International Snooker (Sat)
9 International Tennis (Sun)
10 Russell Harty (Tue)

ITV
1 Coronation Street (Mon) Granada
2 Coronation Street (Wed)
3 This Is Your Life (Thames)
4 The Wild Geese (ITV)
5 Never the Twain (Thames)
6 Crossroads (Wed) ATV
7 Benny Hill (Thames)
8 That's My Boy (Yorkshire)
9 Bullseye (ATV)
10 Starburst (ATV)

British Audience Research Board

Citizens' Band

Citizens' band, made legal yesterday, is available on two wavebands—27MHz and 934MHz. Maximum range is 10 to 12 miles, depending on terrain. One £10 licence fee available from post offices covers up to three sets. New legal service sets must bear on the front panel a circle containing the legend CB 27/81 or CB 934/81.

Roads

London and the South-east: M10 Hertfordshire: Northbound carriageway closed from 8 pm tonight until 6 am, diversion via A405 and M1 junction 6; Chelsea/Knightsbridge. Cable-laying causing delays in Sloane Street at Ball Street junction; A272 Petersfield: Stop-go boards in use on Station Road, west of level crossing, the AA reports.

Midlands: M6 Staffordshire: only one lane open southbound between junction 12 (A5 to Telford) and Junction 11 (A460 Wolverhampton and Cannock) only two northbound lanes open: A5 Warwickshire: delays due to roadworks just north of Atherstone; A451 Hereford: reduced road width in Kidderminster at town roundabout junction with ring road.

Wales and the West: M4 Swindon: Only one lane open eastbound between junction 16 (A420 Swindon) and junction 15 A435 (Swindon/Marlborough), westbound carriageway reduced to one lane between junction 15 (A435) and junction (A429 to Cirencester and Chippenham); A38 Somerest: Electricity Board working in High Street, Wellington; A35 Christchurch: A new pedestrian subway is being built near Fountain roundabout, diversion signposted; A338 Plymouth town centre: new traffic lights being installed between Western Approach and King Street; A40 Dyfed: Main road to Fishguard closed until end of January for sewerage works.

The papers

A front page report in the New York Times says the Reagan Administration is embroiled in a new dispute with Israel that raises questions about Washington's ability to encourage both Saudi Arabian involvement in Middle East diplomacy and an early resolution of the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations on Palestinian self-rule.

Mr Brezhnev's forthcoming visit to West Germany, Moscow's most important trading partner, has an air of "self-preservation" for him, Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung comments from Bonn. Süddeutsche Zeitung says Mr Brezhnev's statements in his interview with Der Spiegel were only propaganda exercises to stiffen European resistance to Washington on missiles.

The country does not owe BL a living any more than it does any other company that cannot balance its books, the Morning Telegraph, Sheffield observes in an editorial.

Anniversaries

Karl Baedeker, guide book publisher, was born at Essen, 1801. The Long Parliament first assembled 1640 (dissolved April 20, 1653).

Weather

General situation: A deep depression will move NE close to N Scotland, associated fronts crossing many N and some W parts of the UK.

Forecasts from 6 am to midnight

London, SE, Central S, E, Central N England, East Anglia, Midlands, Channel Islands: Mainly cloudy, patchy hill fog, evening rain; wind SW, moderate to fresh, strengthening; max temp 13 to 15C (55 to 59F).

SW England, S Wales: Mainly cloudy, hill and coast fog and drizzle, more persistent rain later; wind S to SW, fresh to strong, gale possible on coasts; max temp 12 to 14C (54 to 57F).

N Wales, NW, NE England, Lake District, Isle of Man: Mainly cloudy, fog, occasional drizzle on hills; widespread rain later; wind S to SW, strong, perhaps gale later; max temp 11 to 13C (52 to 55F).

Borders, Edinburgh and Dundee, Aberdeen, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Central Highlands, Argyll, Northern Ireland: Cloudy, with rain, some bright intervals; wind S to SW, veering W, strong to gale; max temp 11 to 12C (52 to 54F).

Moray Firth, NE, NW Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Becoming showery, some bright intervals; wind S to SW, strong to gale, veering W, probably severe gales in places; max temp 7 to 10C (45 to 50F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Thursday: Colder, brighter but showery weather spreading to all districts, rather windy in places; night frosts.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Straits of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind S, fresh to strong, perhaps gale; sea, rough or very rough. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind SW, strong to gale locally, severe gale for a time, veering W; sea, very rough.

Sun rises: 6.57 am
Sun sets: 4.30 pm
Moon rises: 12.50 pm
Moon sets: 9.15 pm

Lighting up time

First quarter: November 5
London 5.0 pm to 6.29 am
Bristol 5.10 pm to 6.39 am
Edinburgh 4.58 pm to 6.56 am
Manchester 5.03 pm to 6.44 am
Penzance 5.26 pm to 6.47 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; r, rain.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	c	9	48	Guernsey	c	13	55
Birmingham	r	11	52	Inverness	f	11	52
Blackpool	c	11	52	Jersey	c	14	57
Bristol	d	14	57	London	c	15	59
Cardiff	d	13	55	Manchester	r	11	52
Edinburgh	c	10	50	Newcastle	c	10	50
Glasgow	c	11	52	Ronaldsway	f	12	54

London

Temp: max, 6 am to 6 pm, 16C (61F); min, 6 pm to 6 am, 14C (57F). Humidity: 6 pm, 83 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, nil. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, 0.1hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1,024.8 millibars, rising. 1,000 millibars = 29.53in.

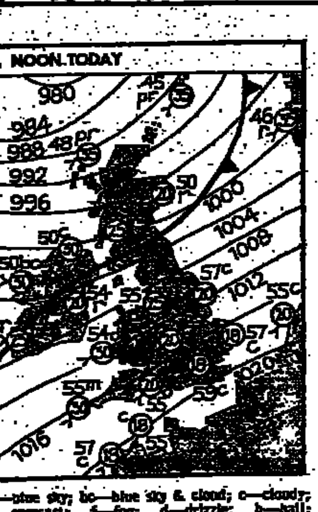
Satellite predictions

Figures give time of visibility, where risiing, maximum elevation, and direction of setting. Asterisk denotes entering or leaving eclipse.

LONDON: Cosmos 151R 17.30-17.36; SW; 75S; ENE*; 19.9-19.13; W; 35NW; NW*. Cosmos 880R (Nov 4) 4.5-4.6; SE; 20SE; SE. Cosmos 956R 18.41-18.43; WSW; 55NW; NW*. Cosmos 185R 17.15-17.23; W; 30NNW; NE; 18.57-19.2; NW; 20N; NNE*; 20.38-20.39; NW 16NNW; NNW*. Sunsat 17.22-17.31; SE; 30NNE; NNW; 19.2-19.9; SSW; 25WSW; WNW. Salyut (Nov 4) 4.56-4.57; S*; 15S; S. Aryabhata B 18.17-18.22; W; 70S; ESE*; 19.56-19.57; W; 15W; W*.

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b—blue sky; bc—blue sky & cloud; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; prs—periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph.

High tides

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	5.05	6.5	5.33	6.3
Aberdeen	4.52	3.6	4.59	3.6
Avonmouth	10.16	11.2	10.32	10.8
Belfast	2.42	3.0	2.54	3.1
Cardiff	9.59	10.4	10.15	10.1
Devonport	8.43	4.9	9.02	4.5
Dover	1.57	5.9	2.06	5.8
Falmouth	8.13	4.7	8.32	4.3
Glasgow	4.01	4.5	4.14	4.6
Harwich	2.54	3.8	3.22	3.7
Holyhead	1.34	4.7	1.55	4.8
Hull	9.41	6.1	9.46	6.2
Ilfracombe	9.08	7.6	9.28	7.3
Leith	6.18	4.7	6.29	4.6
Liverpool	2.21	7.8	2.46	7.9
Lowestoft	12.25	2.4	1.07	2.1
Margate	3.05	4.4	3.36	4.3
Milford Haven	9.28	5.8	9.46	5.5
Newquay	8.22	5.8	8.40	5.5
Oban	8.56	3.3	8.58	3.1
Penzance	7.49	4.9	8.10	4.5
Portland	9.41	1.8	9.47	1.5
Portsmouth	2.48	4.0	2.57	4.0
Shoreham	2.08	5.3	2.28	5.1
Southampton	2.11	4.0	2.25	4.0
Swansea	9.35	8.1	9.55	7.7
Tees	7.20	4.5	7.31	4.6
Walton-on-Naze	2.49	3.9	3.18	3.8

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Around Britain

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
E COAST					
Scarborough	—	—	11	52	Cloudy
Bridlington	—	—	11	52	Cloudy
Clacton	1.0	—	16	61	Cloudy
Cromer	—	—	12	54	Cloudy
Lowestoft	—	—	15	59	Cloudy
Margate	1.4	—	16	61	Cloudy
S COAST					
Folkestone	—	—	15	59	Cloudy
Hastings	—	—	14	57	Cloudy
Eastbourne	0.4	—	15	59	Cloudy
Worthing	—	.01	14	57	Cloudy
Littlehampton	—	—	15	59	Dull
Bognor Regis	—	—	14	57	Cloudy
Shanklin	1.8	—	14	57	Cloudy
Bournemouth	—	—	14	57	Cloudy
Poole	—	—	15	59	Cloudy
Swanage	—	—	14	57	Cloudy
Weymouth	—	—	14	57	Cloudy
Exmouth	—	—	15	59	Cloudy
Teignmouth	2.8	—	16	61	Sun ints
Torquay	0.9	—	15	59	Cloudy
Falmouth	—	.02	13	55	Cloudy
Penzance	—	.04	14	57	Drizzle
Jersey	—	.01	14	57	Cloudy
W COAST					
Scilly Isles	—	.03	13	55	Drizzle
Ilfracombe	0.1	.06	14	57	Drizzle
Anglesey	0.8	.03	13	55	Drizzle
Colwyn Bay	0.8	.09	12	54	Cloudy
Southport	0.1	.01	12	54	Drizzle
Blackpool	—	.01	12	54	Rain pm
Morecambe	0.6	.02	12	54	Cloudy
Douglas	0.5	.07	11	52	Cloudy
N IRELAND					
Aldergrove	—	.08	10	50	Rain pm
SCOTLAND					
Eskdalemuir	—	.43	9	48	Cloudy
Prestwick	0.2	.35	11	52	Rain
Abbotsinch	0.4	.20	11	52	Cloudy
Tiree	0.2	.09	11	52	Rain
Stornoway	3.8	.08	11	52	Showers
Lerwick	1.3	.71	7	45	Hail

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; fg, fog; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	f	20	68	Corfu	s	20	68	Malta	f	23	73	Rome	f	19	66
Alexandria	f	26	79	Dublin	c	11	52	Melbourne	s	24	75	Salzburg	f	17	63
Algiers	s	24	75	Dubrovnik	s	20	68	Mexico City	c	14	57	San Paulo	f	26	79
Amsterdam	c	12	54	Faro	f	20	68	Miami	r	26	79	Santiago	f	31	88
Athens	s	24	75	Florence	c	13	55	Milan	s	14	57	Seoul	c	10	50
Barbados	f	30	86	Frankfurt	c	15	59	Montreal	s	10	50	Singapore			
Barcelona	s	20	68	Funchal	s	22	72	Moscow	r	2	36	Stockholm	r	3	37
Beirut	f	25	77	Geneva	f	8	46	Munich	f	17	63	Strasbourg	c	15	59
Belgrade	s	20	68	Gibraltar	f	21	70	Nairobi	f	27	81	Sydney	r	18	64
Berlin	d	14	57	Helsinki	c	0	32	Naples	f	20	68	Tangier	f	23	73
Bermuda	f	23	73	Hongkong	r	19	66	New York	f	19	66	Tel-Aviv	f	24	75
Biarritz	f	17	63	Innsbruck	f	17	63	Nice	c	17	63	Tenerife	f	21	70
Boulogne	c	14	57	Istanbul	f	18	64	Oslo	c	1	34	Tokyo	r	12	54
Bordeaux	s	18	64	Jeddah	s	33	91	Ottawa				Toronto	s	16	61
Boston	s	19	66	Johannesburg	f	28	82	Paris	f	16	61	Tunis	f	23	73
Brussels	d	14	57	Las Palmas	f	23	73	Perth	c	17	63	Valencia	s	20	68
Budapest	f	17	63	Lisbon	f	17	63	Peking	s	10	50	Vancouver	f	13	55
Cairo	f	26	79	Locarno	f	16	61	Prague	c	12	54	Venice	fg	9	48
Cape Town	s	23	73	Luxembourg	d	11	52	Reykjavik	c	2	36	Vienna	f	18	64
Casablanca	f	24	75	Madrid	s	19	66	Rhodes	s	24	75	Warsaw	r	11	52
Chicago	c	14	57	Majorca	s	22	72	Riyadh	s	31	88	Washington	s	23	73
Copenhagen	f	10	50	Malaga	s	22	72	R. de Janeiro	f	27	81	Zurich	s	15	59